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TRAVELS

THROUGH

LOUISIANA.

TRAVELS

THROUGH THAT PART OF

NORTH AMERICA

FORMERLY CALLED

LOUISIANA.

By Mr. BOSSU, Captain in the French Marines.

Translated from the FRENCH,
By JOHN REINHOLD FORSTER, F.A.S.

Illustrated with NOTES relative chiefly to NATURAL HISTORY.

TO WHICH IS ADDED BY THE TRANSLATOR

A SYSTEMATIC CATALOGUE of all the known Plants of English North-America;
OR, A
FLORA AMERICÆ SEPTENTRIONALIS.

TOGETHER WITH

An ABSTRACT of the most useful and necessary articles contained in
PETER LOEFLING's TRAVELS
through Spain and Cumana in South America.
Referred to the Pages of the original Swedish Edition.

VOL. II.

Ornari res ipsa negat, contenta doceri. *Horat.*

LONDON:
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TRAVELS THROUGH LOUISIANA.

LETTER XXII.

To the MARQUIS de l'ESTRADE.

The Author returns to France. *Dangers he runs at the Cape of* Florida. *Origin of a pretended Fountain, which has the Quality of making young again. The Ship on which he was on board, escapes from the* Engliſh: *Fight with one of their Privateers; the Ship is in Danger of being burnt; project of making a Deſcent upon the Coaſts of* New England; *taking of an* Engliſh *Veſſel. The Author arrives at* Corunna.

SIR,

WHEN I arrived at *Corunna* the firſt of November 1762, I heard that M. *de Kerlerec* had ſent a Spaniſh veſſel to *France*; in order to prejudice the Premier againſt M. *de Rochemore*, commiſſary

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general of the marine, and *Ordonnateur* † of Louiſiana, who was recalled to *France* by the king's *lettre de Cachet*, and againſt the officers who accompanied him, amongſt whom I was, without knowing of it. Already, in the preceding month of June, that governor of *Louiſiana*, notified to M. *de Belle-Iſle*, whoſe hiſtory I have related to you, and to M. *le Chevalier d'Erneville*, commander of the troops of the marine in *Louiſiana*, the diſagreeable news of their recall in theſe terms :

" I give you this notice, that I have received " a letter from the *Duc de Choiſeuil*, dated the " firſt of January laſt, which informs me, that " the king, diſpleaſed with your ſervices, has " broke you, and deprived you of your places."

You may gueſs how great the aſtoniſhment of theſe two officers was, who had ſerved their king and country with ſo much honour and dignity. This cataſtrophe has affected M. *de Belle-Iſle* more than his unhappy ſituation when he was among the cannibals. This worthy officer, who has done great ſervices to the colony of *Louiſiana* where he hoped to die in peace, has not heſitated, notwithſtanding his advanced age, to expoſe himſelf to the dangers of the ſea and

† Overſeer of the cuſtoms and of the proviſions in *Louiſiana*.

and of war, and to embark with us, in order to lay his complaints before the ſovereign. He arrived here very ill, and his misfortunes afflict him to ſuch a degree, that I fear very much, he will not be able to come to the throne of the beſt of kings, but ſink under this unexpected reverſe of fortune, at the latter end of his life *; you will perceive by the following account, that without the experience of this old officer, we ſhould have periſhed, being one hundred and fifty of us in the ſhip *Medea* of twelve guns, commanded by Captain *Cochon*. The Engliſh fleet which had taken *Martinique*, was attacking the *Havannah* in *Cuba*. It is known, that in order to ſail from *Louiſiana* to *France*, the ſhip muſt get ſight of that iſland.

This brings on a very natural reflection. Was it not juſt, that the governor of *Louiſiana* ſhould communicate to Captain *Cochon* thoſe advices, which he had received, that he might not venture imprudently, as he afterwards did, to touch

* M. *de Belle-Iſle*, being overwhelmed with grief and fatigue died at *Paris*, the fourth of May 1763, regretted by many good men. His kindneſs gained him the eſteem and friendſhip of every officer. He never diſcontinued the pious exerciſes in his family and gave the beſt example to the whole colony. His wife and daughter ſoon followed him to the grave.

at the *Havannah?* he ought to have paid a very ſerious attention to give ſuch advices.

We ſailed from *Baliſe* the tenth of Auguſt 1762; and as we intended to avoid *Cuba*, we went towards the iſles of *Tortugas* or of *Turtles* *, we had a fair wind which blew very hard; but our pilot being little acquained with theſe ſhores, miſſed the entrance of the channel of *Bahama*, in the duſk, and ſailed into the bay which the cape of *Florida* forms, having taken the height, and found the latitude the ſame on this ſide the cape as it ought to be on the other, he believed he had doubled it; and we ſhould have been loſt, if M. *de Belle-Iſle*, who in forty-five years had acquired a perfect knowledge of the coaſts of *North America*, and had ſome doubts about the pilot's abilities, had not watched to avoid the danger. In reality, this experienced major ſeeing in the morning that the colour of the water was changed, went to wake the captain, who thought he was in the open ſea and ſlept with ſecurity. Having taken the ſoundings he found his miſtake, and was much ſurpriſed to find only about five fathoms of

* They have got this name, becauſe the turtles hatch their eggs in the ſands thereon; they are all very low, and not viſible till you come very near them.

of water, we veered about and happily got clear of theſe ſhores by the help of frequent ſoundings.

Before I proceed, I muſt be allowed to make a digreſſion upon *Florida*, and on that fountain which had the power of making old people young again, which has made ſo great a noiſe in *Europe*, and has occaſioned almoſt as many voyages in order to obtain it, as the inſatiable deſire of riches. The Spaniards wiſhed to get poſſeſſion of it, as they had of the rich mines of *Peru:* I hope, that theſe details will not prove diſagreeable to you, and that hope alone is ſufficient to authoriſe the abſtract I am going to preſent you with.

The Spaniards call the cape of *Florida Cabo de los Corrientes*, becauſe the water has ſo ſtrong a current there, as to reſiſt the wind, and hinder the ſhips from advancing, though they ſhould croud all their ſails; which occaſions their being ſometimes thrown againſt ſome rocks, which we were very near experiencing againſt ſome little iſles which *Chriſtopher Columbus* called *Los Martyres*, becauſe, having perceived the tops of the rocks at a diſtance, he imagined he ſaw a likeneſs in them to men that were tortured. Theſe iſles are eleven in number. *Los Tortugas*, or the Turtles, were ſo called by the Spaniards, who caught ſix thouſand tortoiſes upon theſe iſles.

The *Bahama* iſlands are ſo low as to appear overflowed, by which means a great channel is formed with a current, which in the narroweſt place is twenty leagues broad from *Albana* to *Los Martyres*, and fourteen from *Los Martyres* to *Florida*. All theſe iſles are ſituated in twenty-five degrees fifteen minutes north latitude. We have cruized for twenty-ſeven days together in theſe parts, from whence we eſcaped by a kind of miracle.

It is known, that Don *Juan Ponce de Leon* diſcovered *Florida*, as he was in ſearch of *Bimini:* this is the iſle which has been ſo much talked of, containing the river *Jordan*, and the fountain ſo renowned by the Indians of *Cuba*, who aſſerted that its waters had the quality of making men young again. Don *Juan Ponce de Leon* believed this fable, and went in ſearch of the fountain without finding it. He ſent Captain *Perez de Ortubia* and the pilot *Antonio de Alminos* upon this diſcovery: he touched at the bay of *Puerto Rico*, where he found *Bimini*, but neither the river *Jordan* nor the fountain. Don *Juan* died ſome time after, unſucceſsfully ſearching for this famous fountain.

The inhabitants of *Cuba*, who were plagued by the *Spaniards* to diſcover the gold mines, being

ing desirous of getting rid of these importunate guests, told them, that besides the gold which they would find in the isle of *Bimini*, there was likewise a river and a fountain which made old men young by bathing in it. This account was immediately transmitted to the court of *Madrid*, where it engaged many *Spaniards* to embark at *Cadiz*, in order to go to the *West Indies* to see this wonder, which, if it had really existed, would have been worth more than all the gold in the world.

When these Spaniards returned to *Cadiz*, every one found that they had been deceived; instead of being young, they were grown older, and the people laughed at their long and troublesome voyage; but in seeking for this imaginary fountain, they discovered Cape *Corrientes*. At that time all those who came to the isle of *Bimini*, tried all the rivers, fountains, lakes, and even the marshes in it, bathed in them, and drank their waters, in order to try whether they would make them young again; this wonder has but lately been sought for as the philosopher's stone was in *Europe*.

We agreed amongst ourselves, that if we were taken by *English* privateers, and carried to this isle, we would bathe in all the rivers and foun-

tains of *Bimini*. This isle now belongs to the *English*, and is called the *Isle of Providence*; it formerly was a retreat for the pirates who have infested the American seas for a considerable time.

The first thing that gave rise to this fable about the fountain is this: the air of *Florida* is so temperate, that it is said there have been men of two hundred and fifty years of age. It is likewise asserted, that the handsomest women in *North America* lived at *Bimini*; and all the men of the continent, even the old ones, retired to that isle to soften the miseries of their life; but all these innocent pleasures ended at the arrival of the *Europeans*, who dispossessed these poor people. All the isles have been settled by people who came from *Cuba*. The accounts inform us of the brave resistance which the *Indians* of *Florida* made against the *Spaniards*; when the latter arrived in their country, they met them in eleven *canoes* or *piraguas* armed with bows and arrows; they were bold enough to come and cut the cables of *Don Juan Ponce de Leon*'s vessel, who was forced to make peace with them: these people are governed by *Paraustis* or Caciques.

I shall add here, being upon the article of this pretended fountain, that the Indians of *Darien* endea-

endeavouring, as those of *Cuba* had, to get rid of the *Spaniards*, on account of the inquiry they made after gold, persuaded them, by way of joke, that since they were so fond of this metal, they should go to the southward, where it was so common that they fished it with nets; *Vasco Nunnez de Balboa* inserted this account in a memoir which he sent to court; this piece of news pleased the Spaniards; about this time *Nunnez* discovered the South Sea and *Peru*; but the gold fishery proved abortive.

You know, that, in the time of the famous system of *John Law*, who was near overturning the whole kingdom, there was a representation at Paris of an Indian upon the river *Mississippi*, giving a *Frenchman* an ingot of gold for a knife, and every one had then the madness of bringing his real money, in order to have a share in the *bonds* of a pretended *Dorado*; it is certain that if some *Indians* of the neighbourhood of *New Orleans* had been at *Paris* at that time, they would have said with good reason, that the French had lost their wits, or rather they would have taken them for jugglers; it is said those pretended mines were the ruin of M. *de la Salle* in 1684, when he missed the mouth of the *Mississippi*. He did not take notice, that the interior parts of this vast continent had more precious

cious treasures: they were to be found by cultivation, which is the mother and nurse of all mankind, and the riches of countries.

We were obliged to keep along the coast of *Florida*, and on the thirty-seventh day of our voyage we were near *Louisiana*. Unhappily for us, a violent storm exposed us to the danger of perishing, and obliged us to go towards *Cuba*, where, not finding the squadron, we imagined the English had raised the siege; but we were going to deliver ourselves up into their hands, as shall appear from the sequel.

We resolved to touch at the *Havannah* in order to take in provisions, which we were in want of, and likewise a coasting pilot. We came to the road on the eighth of September 1762, hoisted a flag, and fired several cannons to call assistance, but were surprised to see nobody come; however, approaching more and more, and just as we were entering into the port, we saw *Castle Moro* almost demolished, which made us take a resolution to launch our boat with some officers, to go upon discovery; our canoe luckily met with a Spanish *balandra*, or small vessel, going out of the harbour, having some families of that nation on board, with a passport from the *English* governor, Lord *Albemarle*;

marle; the maſter of this veſſel informed us, that the town and fort ſurrendered to the *Engliſh* on the 12th of Auguſt 1762.

We inſtantly veered about; an Engliſh frigate went to chace us; but Providence, attentive to our preſervation, ſent a very thick fog, by means of which we got off, and entered the channel of *Bahama* at night.

Some days after, we ſaw a ſhip preceded by two boats. We ſoon ſaw that ſhe was a privateer from the iſle of *Providence*, and that the two boats were prizes taken from our countrymen; ſhe came to attack us, and we received her well, though inferior by four guns *; then, not relying on our mercantile cannoneers and officers, every one of us exerted himſelf to the utmoſt, and employed all his knowledge of artillery; our cannon was ſerved ſo well, that, after a briſk fire during about three hours, the rigging of the Engliſh ſhip being almoſt entirely deſtroyed, and the ſhip itſelf not able to withſtand

* I muſt obſerve here, that before we left *New Orleans* M. *de Kerlerec* took away two of our cannon, and this veſſel, which had brought the ſtaff-officers of the regiment of *Angoumois* to *Louiſiana*, had fourteen guns; it is certain, that if we had had the ſame number, the privateer and her prizes muſt have ſtruck to us.

ſtand our fire, ſhe was obliged to retire, and we were lucky enough to have nobody killed or wounded on board; our ſhip was ſhot through, and our ſails and rigging ſo much damaged, that we were obliged to put up new ones in their ſtead.

During the fight, we were expoſed to a great danger, the wind ſending back ſome burning oakum into our ſhip, it ſet fire to a box of cartridges on the quarter-deck; but happily it did not communicate to the powder-room, which would have blown us up.

The wind continued contrary to us, and we were in the open ſea, without knowing when we ſhould be able to touch any where. Every day the danger of ſtarving to death became more and more viſible, being already reduced to the fourth part of our allowance. We held a council, in which we reſolved to attack the firſt ſhip of the enemy which we ſhould meet with, or to make a deſcent upon the coaſt of *New England*, we being juſt oppoſite that province, in order to get proviſions, or die ſword in hand. The undertaking was bold, and I may ſay deſperate, but our proverb ſays, Hunger drives the wolf out of the wood *; we were come to that extremity, when,

* *La faim chaſſe le loup hors du bois.*

when, by an effect of Providence, we got ſight of a great ſhip: we bore down upon her immediately, being determined to grapple, becauſe ſhe appeared to be ſtronger in the number of her cannon; we hoiſted Engliſh colours, but ſhe crouded her ſails to get off; however, as we had gained upon her, ſhe prepared for the fight ſo boldly, that it would have kept off any but hungry people; we hoiſted our colours according to cuſtom, by firing a gun; and having brought our ſhip to the proper diſtance, we gave her a broadſide, upon which ſhe ſtruck to us immediately. Her cargo was very rich; we took away her cannon, and many cheſts full of muſkets, piſtols, and ſabres, which ſerved to arm us; but we found few proviſions in her, as ſhe was near the place of her deſtination. After having ranſomed her, we left her juſt proviſions ſufficient to reach *Carolina* with, whither ſhe was bound, and from whence ſhe was not above ſeventy leagues diſtant.

We now thought we might venture to ſail for *Europe* with the proviſions we had got, hoping that, as we were well armed, we might take another prize, or touch at the *Azores* *; but we were diſappointed in theſe expectations, the

* Iſles between *Europe* and *North America* in the Atlantic ocean.

the contrary winds always prevented our landing, and having met no veſſel on our paſſage, we were during fifty days reduced to extreme miſery, having no more than three ounces of biſcuit, and half a bottle of water every day *.

This poor ſubſiſtence would ſoon have been conſumed, if a violent ſtorm had not, after numberleſs dangers, happily brought us to *Spain* on the ninety-fourth day of our paſſage, after having eſcaped from periſhing by the waves, the ſword, fire, hunger, thirſt, &c.

Our firſt care on arriving in the port was to thank the Supreme Being by a *Te Deum*, during a general diſcharge of our artillery.

We found the Chevalier *de Ternay* here, who commanded the French ſquadron, coming from the glorious *Newfoundland* expedition. This brave officer was ſurpriſed to ſee ſo many ſoldiers ſent back in our ſhip, in time of war, who could be uſeful in *Louiſiana*. Part of them he took into his own ſhips, to ſerve there during the reſt of

* We had found in the *Engliſh* veſſel thirty quarts of barley groats, which were of great uſe to us; we boiled them in water with mouldy biſcuit; and this mixture made a diſh which we found excellent; ſo true it is, that hunger is the beſt ſauce.

of the campaign; the others, who had got their leave, ſigned *de Kerlerec* and *Foucaut*, diſembarked, and took ſervice among the Spaniards, in the army which was deſtined for *Portugal*.

We went on ſhore the firſt of November 1762, in a body, to pay a viſit to the Marquis *de Croix*, captain-general in the kingdom *Gallicia*. This nobleman received us very graciouſly; from thence we went to M. *David*, conſul-general of the *French* nation in *Gallicia*, reſident at *Corunna*. We begged he would advance us what we were moſt in want of, as we were without money to live upon the road in Spain; he anſwered, that he had no orders to do it, but that when he found an opportunity of obliging a ſet of worthy perſons, he took every thing upon himſelf: we thanked him for his goodneſs.

After this, having reſted a little, to recover from the fatigue of our voyage, we are preparing to go to *France* by land, and hope to arrive at court in the beginning of January 1763.

I hope I have omitted nothing worthy of obſervation during our correſpondence, in which I have endeavoured to be as exact as poſſible, and to imitate at the ſame time the bee which works for others. I do not ſpeak of my ſucceſs

to

to you; you muſt have obſerved from my letters, what diſagreeable ſituations I have been in, for diſapproving of the immenſe abuſe of authority, and for ſtriving to go againſt the current. I aſked leave to return to *Europe* in neutral veſſels, which the governor always refuſed to grant under various pretences, forcing me afterwards to go in a merchant-ſhip, in which I have been expoſed to periſh as you have ſeen above.

As to rewards, is it not enough for a citizen to have been faithful to his king, and uſeful to his country? It is merely from this conſideration, that I will hope that our equitable and wiſe prime-miniſter, will have the kindneſs to acquaint the beſt of kings with the zeal of an officer, who has had the honour and ſatisfaction to ſerve him well both in *Europe* and in *America*; I ſhall, with a reſpectful confidence, expect the honourable rewards due to military merit: and theſe compenſations from the hand of our monarch, will be a thouſand times more precious to me than all the riches of the *Indies*. I expect to have the honour of ſeeing you ſoon, and am, SIR, &c.

At Corunna, the 10th of November 1762.

END of the TRAVELS.

A

CATALOGUE

OF THE

Known PLANTS, SHRUBS, and TREES in NORTH AMERICA.

Collected from the various WRITERS on that Subject.

CLASSIS I.

MONANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Linnæan Names.	*English Names.*	*Places.*	*Authors & Observations.*
CANNA glauca	Indian ſhot	Carolina	Dill. elth. t. 59. f. 69.
CINNA arundinacea	Canada graſs	Canada	
SALICORNIA Virgin.	Kelp, or Jointed glaſs-wort	Virginia	
CALLITRICHE verna	Star-graſs	Ibid.	Gron. Fl. Virg. 143.

CLASSIS II.

DIANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

OLEA Americana	American olive	Car. Flor.	Cateſb. i. 61. purple-berried bay
CHIONANTHUS Virg.	Fringe-tree	N. Amer.	Cat. i. 68.
CIRCÆA Canadenſis	Enchanters nightſhade	N. Amer.	

Veronica Virginica	Speedwell Virginian	Virginia	
serpyllifolia	thyme leav'd	N. Amer.	
beccabunga	brooklime	Ibid.	
arvensis	field	Ibid.	
Marilandica	Maryland	Ibid.	
Dianthera Americ.	Baſtard hedge-hyſſop	Virg. Flor.	Pluk. amalth. t. 423. f. 5
Gratiola Virginian.	Hedge-hyſſop Virgin.	Virginia	
Utricularia vulg.	Water-milfoil, comm.	Ibid.	
ſubulata	ſubulated	N. Amer.	
gibba	gibbous	N. Amer.	
Verbena orubica	Vervain, orubian	Iſle of Arabua or Oruba	
nodiflora	jointed	Virginia	
haſtata	haſtated	N. Amer.	
Carolina	Carolina	N. Amer.	
urticifolia	nettle-leav'd	N. Amer.	
ſpuria	ſpurious	N. Amer.	
Lycopus Virginicus	Water-horehound Vir.	Virginia	
Cunila mariana	Penny-royal, Virgin.	Virginia	
pulegioides	officinal	N. Amer.	Kalm's Travels, vol. i. p. 194. affords a good pectoral and ſudorific medicine when infuſed like tea.
Monarda fiſtuloſa		Canada	
didyma		N. York & Penſylv.	
clinopodia		Virginia	
punctata		Virginia	
ciliata		Virginia	
Salvia lyrata	Sage, lyrated	Virginia	
urticifolia	nettle-leav'd	S. of No. Amer.	
verbenaca	ſinuated	Virginia	
Collinsonia Canadenſis	Horſe-weed	Penſyl. & Virginia	Kalm's Travels, vol. i. p. 197. is ſtrong ſcented, uſed as a cure for rheumatic diſorders; by an Indian againſt the bite of the rattleſnake.

CLAS-

CLASSIS III.

TRIANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Valeriana locusta	Valerian, corn-sallad	Maryland	
Melothria pendula	Small creeping cucumber	N. Amer.	
Iris versicolor	Flower de luce, mottled	Penſ.&Vir	
Virginica	Virginian	Virginia	
verna	vernal	Virginia	
Commelina communis	Day-flower, common	N. Amer.	
erecta	upright	Virginia	
Virginica	Virginian	Virginia	
Xyris indica		N. Amer.	Raj. hiſt. pl. 2. p. 1318. Its juice cures tetters and other cutaneous diſorders.
Schoenus coloratus	Cyperus ruſh, ſpotted	Virginia	
glomeratus	globoſe	Virginia	
Cyperus odoratus	Cyperus, ſweet-ſcented	N. Amer.	
compreſſus	compreſſed	N. Amer.	
ſtrigoſus	ſtrigoſe	Virginia	
alternifolius	tall	Virginia	Linn. Sp. plant. p. 63. n. 4. Schoenus ſpathaceus.
Scirpus paluſtris	Ruſh-graſs, marſh	Canada	Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 83.
capitatus	globoſe	Virginia	
capillaris	dwarf	Virginia	
mucronatus	mucronated	Virginia	
echinatus	echinated	N. Amer.	
retrofractus		Virginia	
ſpadiceus	brown	Virginia	
Eriophorum Virgin.	Cotton graſs, Virgin.	Virginia	
cyperinum	yellow	N. Amer.	

DIGYNIA.

Phalaris oryzoides	Canary graſs, Americ.	Virginia	
Panicum glaucum	Panic graſs, rough-ſeeded	N. Amer.	
Italicum	hirſute	Virginia	
crus galli		Virginia	

Panicum	sanguinale	Panic graſs, purple	N. Amer.	
	filiforme	ſlender	N. Amer.	Kalm.
	dichotomum	dichotomous	Virginia	
	clandeſtin.	ſheathed	Penſylva.	Kalm.
	capillare	capillaceous	Virginia	
	latifolium	broad leaved	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 11. ? Panicum paniculatum, floribus muticis. Pluk. alm. 176. t. 92. f. 7.
	virgatum	virgated	Virginia	
Agroſtis	Virginica	Bent graſs, Virginian	Virginia	An eadem cum *Uniola ſpicata*, Linn.?
Melica	altiſſima	Melic graſs, tall	N. Amer.	
Poa	anguſtifolia	Meadow graſs, narrow leaved	Canada	Kalm's Travels, vol. iii. p. 156.
	compreſſa	compreſſed	N. Amer.	Gron. fl. virg. 13. Poa panicula diffuſa angulis rectis, ſpiculis obtuſis culmo obliquo compreſſo.
	capillaris	capillaceous	Canada	Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 66.
Briza	eragroſtis	Quaking graſs	Virginia	
Uniola	paniculata	Spike graſs, paniculated	Carolina	Sea-ſide oats. Cateſb. i. p. 32. t. 32.
	ſpicata	eared	N. Amer.	Confer. Agroſtis Virginica, Linn.
Dactylis	cynoſuroides	Cock's foot graſs	N. Amer.	
Cynosurus	Ægyptius	Dog's tail graſs	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 14.
Bromus	purgans	Brome graſs, purging	Canada	Kalm.
	ciliatus	ciliated	Ibid.	Kalm.
Stipa	avenacea	Feather-graſs	Virginia	
Avena	Penſylvanica	Oats, Penſylvanian	Penſylv.	Kalm.
	ſpicata	eared	Ibid.	
Arundo	phragmitis	Reed, common	Virginia	
	arenaria	ſand	N. Amer.	Kalm's Travels, vol. iii. p. 210.
Elymus	arenarius	Lyme graſs, ſea	Canada	Kalm's Trav. vol. iii. p. 210.
	Philadelph.	Penſylvanian	Penſylv.	
	Canadenſis	Canadian	Canada	Kalm.
	Virginicus	Virginian	Virginia	Gron. flor. virg. 15. Gramen ſpicatum ſecalinum.
	hyſtrix	bearded	Virginia	
Hordeum	jubatum	Barley, Canada	Canada	Kalm.

TRI-

TRIGYNIA.

Eriocaulon decangulare		N. Amer. Phil. Tranſ. vol.lvii. t.
Proserpinaca paluſtris		Virginia
Holosteum ſuccu-lentum	American chick-weed, ſucculent	N. York
Mollugo verticillata	Indian chick-weed, verticillated	Virginia
Queria Canadenſis		N. Amer.
Lechea minor		Canada
major		Ibid.

CLASSIS IV.

TETRANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Cephalanthus occidentalis	Button wood	N. Amer.	
Dipsacus fullonum	Teazel, Fuller's	Virginia	
Spermacoce tenuior	Button weed, annual	Carolina	
Diodia Virginiana		Virginia	
Houstonia cœrulea		Ibid.	
purpurea		Ibid.	
Galium bermudenſe	Lady's bedſtraw Bermudian	Ibid. Virg. Ber.	
trifidum	trifid	Canada	Kalm
tinctorium	dyers	N. Amer.	Kalm's Trav. III. p. 14.
uliginoſum	marſhy	North America?	Gron. fl. virg 18? Aparine floribus albis, caule quadrato infirmo, foliis ad fingula genicula quatuor, fructu rotundo glabro lucido?
Cateſbæa ſpinoſa	Lilly thorn	Bahama Iſlands	Cateſb. II. t. 100.
Mitchella repens		N. Amer.	Cateſb. I. 20
Callicarpa Americana		S. Provinces of N. America	Cateſb. II. 47

Polypre-

POLYPREMUM procumbens	Carolina flax	Virg.Car.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 19. *Polypremum*
PLANTAGO major	Plaintain, greater	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. p. 19. Plantago foliis ovatis.
Virginica	Virginian	Virginia	
lanceolata β	lanceolated	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. p. 19. Plantago, anguſtifolia glabra, cauliculis longis infirmis, ſpicis brevibus, ſtaminibus plurimis extantibus?
SANGUISORBA media	Wild burnet, cylindric	Canada	
Canadenſis	Canadian	Canada	
CORNUS Florida	Dogwood, florid	Virginia	Cateſb. I. t. 27.
ſanguinea	ſwamp	N. Amer.	An Gron. fl. virg. 20? Cornus foemina floribus candidiſſimis umbellatim diſpoſitis, baccis coeruleo viridibus, oſſiculo duro, compreſſo biloculari?
alba	white	Canada	
Canadenſis	herbaceous	Canada	
PTELEA trifoliata	Shrub trefoil	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 20.
viſcoſa	Bermudian broom	Berm. Ille	Pluk. alm. 43. t. 141, f. 1
LUDVIGIA alternifolia	Baſtard looſe ſtrife, virginian	Virginia	
repens? N. S.	creeping	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 20. Ludwigia caule repente, foliis obverſe ovatis petiolatis. Clayt. n. 775. Ludvigia parva aquatica repens: caule ſucculento glabro rubente: floribus ex alis foliorum egreſſis, dilute luteis, tetrapetalis, fugaciſſimis, vix conſpicuis; foliis rubentibus, venoſis, glabris lucidis, ad finem rotundis, exadverſo binis: vaſculo folioſo in quatuor loculamenta diviſo.
OLDENLANDIA uniflora		Virginia	
AMMANIA ramoſior		Virginia	
ISNARDIA paluſtris		Virginia	

DOR-

Dorstenia contrayerva	Contrayerva		Louisian.? N. Spain	
Menandra Gronovii N. S.			Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 20. Menandra, ramis alternis.
ternata N. S.			Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 21. Menandra ramis ternis.

DIGYNIA.

Aphanes arvensis	Parsley Piert		Virginia	
Hamamelis Virginica	Witch hazel		Virginia	Catesb. app. t. 2.
Cuscuta Americana	Dodder, American		Virginia	

TETRAGNIA.

Ilex Aquifolium	Holly, common		Virginia	
Cassine	Dahoon		Carolina	Catesb. I. t. 31. an. Gron. fl. virg. p. 222. Ilex maritima ramosa, foliis non sinuatis.
Potamogeton natans, β	Pondweed, floating		Virginia	
lucens	shining		Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 23.
pectinatum?	pectinated			Gron. fl. virg. 23. Potamogeton foliis longissimis gramineis.
rotundifolium N. S.	round leaved		Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 23. Potamogeton foliis subrotundis.
oblongifolium N. S.	fœtid		Virginia	Gron fl. virg. 23 Potamogeton foliis oblongis.
Ruppia maritima			Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 23.
Sagina procumbens	Spring chick-weed, creeping		Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 23.
Virginica	Virginian		Virginia	

CLASSIS V.

PENTANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Myosotis Virginica	Mouse ear, American		Virginia	
Lithospermum Virginicum	Gromwell, Virginian		Ibid.	
Anchusa Virginica	Bugloss, Puccoon		Ibid.	
Cynoglosum officinale	Navelwort, officinal		Ibid.	
Virginicum	Virginian		Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 24. Its roots heal wounds, and stop the dysentery.
Pulmonaria Virginica	Lungwort, American		Virginia	In America, mountain cowslip. Gron. Its root has the quality of healing wounds.
Lycopsis arvensis	Wild Bugloss, common		Virginia	
Virginica	Virginian		Virginia	
Echium vulgare f. creticum?	Vipers Bugloss, common		Virginia	
Dodecatheon Meadia	Meadia		Carolina	Catesb. app. t. 1.
Hydrophyllum Virginicum	Waterleaf, Virginian		Virginia	
Canadense	lobated		Canada	
Lysimachia quadrifolia	Loose strife, four-leaved		Virginia	
punctata	punctated		Virginia	
ciliata	ciliated		N. Amer.	
Anagallis arvensis	Red Pimpernel, com.		Virginia	It is a good medicine for strengthening the lungs, and mitigates the delirious fits in fevers.
Spigelia marilandica	Worm Honey-suckle		Maryland & S. Prov.	*Lonicera Marilandica*, Linn. Syst. Nat. Ed. XII. Vol II. p. 166. Sp. pl. p. 249. Catesb. II. t. 78. Indian pink, its decoction good against worms.
Ophiorrhiza mitreola	Snake root, Virginian		Virginia	

AZALEA nudiflora	Upright honey-suckle	Virginia	Kalm's Trav. II. p. 169.	
viscosa	viscid	Virginia	Cateſb. I. p. 57. t. 57.	
PHLOX paniculata	Baſtard Lychnis, paniculated	N. Amer.	P. Collinſon.	
maculata	ſpotted	N. Amer. N. York	Kalm's Trav. II. 222.	
piloſa	hairy	Virginia	Pluk. alm. 133.	
Carolina	Caroline	Carolina		
glaberrima	ſmooth	Virg. New York	Kalm's Trav. II. 222.	
divaricata	divaricated	Virginia		
ovata	oval leaved	Ibid.		
ſubulata	ſubulated	Ibid.		
ſetacea	ſetaceous	Ibid.		
CONVOLVULUS arvenſis	Bindweed, field	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 27.	
panduratus	pandurated	Ibid.		
Carolinus	Caroline	Carolina		
purpureus	purple	N. Amer.		
Batatas	potatoe	Carolina	Cateſb. II. t. 60.	
repens	creeping	N. Amer.		
ſpithameus	dwarf	N. Amer.		
Jalapa	True jalap	Louiſiana	*M. Boſſu* Mill. dict. n. 32.	
IPOMOEA Carolina	Jaſmine bindweed, purple	Carolina	Cateſb. II. t. 91.	
lacunoſa		Virg Car.		
tamnifolia		Carolina		
POLEMONIUM reptans	Jacob's ladder, creeping	Virginia		
rubrum	red	Carolina	Juſſieu.	
dubium	dubious	Virginia		
CAMPANULA Americana	Bellflower, American	Penſylv.		
perfoliata	perfoliated	Virginia		
SAMOLUS valerandi	Water Pimpernel, round leaved	N. Amer.		
LONICERA ſempervirens	Honeyſuckle evergreen	South of N. Amer.		
Symphoricarpos	St. Peter's	Car. Virg.	Its root pounded and taken in a moderate doſe is an infallible remedy againſt intermittent fevers. *Clayt.*	
Diervilla	Dierville's	N. York Nov. Sco.		
TRIOSTEUM perfoliatum	Fever-root, Cinque	N. Amer.	In Penſylvania it is called *Gentian.* Clayt.	

TRI-

TRIOSTEUM angustifolium		narrow leaved	Virginia	
CONOCARPUS erecta	Button tree		Berm. Isl. Penſylv.	Cateſb. II. t. 33.
KUHNIA eupatorioides				
ELLISIA Nyctelea	Ellisia		Virginia	Polemonium Nyctelea Sp. l. p. 231.
VERBASCUM Thapſus	Mullein, great yellow		Ibid.	
Blattaria		annual	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 31. Verbaſcum fol. incanis maximum odoratum, floribus luteis & albis arcte cauli adhærentibus & foliis multis anguſtis inter flores emanantibus. Moriſ. hiſt. 2. p. 485.
DATURA ſtramonium	Thorn apple, common		N. Amer.	
varietas flore cœruleo			Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 32.
NICOTIANA Tabacum	Tobacco, ſeſſile		N. Amer.	
ruſtica		petiolated	Ibid.	
PHYSALIS viſcoſa	Winter cherry viſcid		Virginia	
Penſylvanica		Penſylvania	Virginia Penſylv.	
Pruinoſa			Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 32. Phyſalis foliis ovatis amplis mollibus acute finuatis nonnihil viſcoſis odoratis Clayt. n. 787. Dill. elth. p. 10. t. 9. f. 9.
SOLANUM nigrum	Night ſhade, black		Virginia	
mammoſum			Ibid.	
Virginianum		Virginian	N. Amer.	
Indicum?		Indian	New Sp.	Pluk. alm. 350. t. 225. f. 6.
Carolinenſe		Caroline	Carolina	
Bahamenſe		Bahama	Iſle of Providence, one of the Bahamas, and in Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. p. 32. Clayt. n. 862.
CHIRONIA campanulata			Canada	Kalm
angularis			Virginia	Kalm
CORDIA Sebeſtena		Sebeſter	Carolina	Cateſb. II. t. 91.

SIDE-

SIDEROXYLON lycioides	Ironwood lanceolated	Canada	
decandrum	elliptic	N. Amer.	
tenax	tough	Carolina	D. Garden
RHAMNUS volubilis, N. S.	Buckthorn Sup. Jack.	N. Amer.	This ſpecies has lately been deſcribed and found to be a *Rhamnus*; it is not yet in Linnæus's works. The practice of making ſticks of this tree; is ſo well known, that it is ſcarce worth mentioning.
CEANOTHUS Americanus	New Jerſey Tea, common.	N. Amer.	
CELASTRUS bullatus	Staff tree, elegant	Virginia	
ſcandens	twining	Ca. Virg.	
myrtifolius	myrtle leaved	Virginia	
EVONYMUS Americanus	Spindle tree, American	Virginia	
CYRILLA racemiflora		Carolina	D. Garden.
ITEA Virginica		Virginia	
GALAX aphylla		Virginia	
RIBES Groſſularia	Gooſeberry, common	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 34.
nigrum β	Currant, black	Penſylv.	
oxyacanthoides	Gooſeberry, hawthorn like	Canada	
Cynoſbati	Canadian	Canada	Kalm
HEDERA quinquefolia	Ivy, American	Can. Virg	
VITIS vinifera?	Vine, Noah's	Virginia?	Linn.?
labruſca	woolly	N. Amer.	Gron. fl. virg. 34.
vulpina	fox-grape	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 34.
arborea	arboreſcent	Virg. Car.	Gron. fl. virg. 35.
CLAYTONIA virginica		Virginia	
ACHYRANTHES dichotoma		Ibid.	Linn. Mantiſſ. pl. p. 51.
CELOSIA paniculata?	Cock's-comb, paniculated	Ibid.?	Gron. fl. virg. 35.? *Celoſia* foliis lanceolato ovatis panicula diffuſâ filiformi?
GLAUX maritima	Sea milkwort	Canada	Kalm's Trav. iii. 201.
THESIUM umbellatum		Penſ. Virg	Kalm.
VINCA lutea	Periwinkle, yellow	Carolina	Cateſb. ii. t. 53.
PLUMERIA obtuſa	Tree-jaſmine, obtuſe	Baha. Iſles	Cateſb. ii. t. 93.
rubra?	red	Ibid.?	Cateſb. ii. t. 92.
ECHITES umbellata		Baha. Iſles	Cateſb. i. t, 58.
TABERNÆMONTANA amſonia		Virginia	

CYNAN-

DIGYNIA.

CYNANCHUM	ſubero-ſum	Baſtard dog's-bane	Virginia	
APOCYNUM	androſæmifolium	Dog's-bane, oval	Canada, N. York	Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 26.
	cannabinum	Indian hemp	Penſylv. & Virginia	Kalm, i. p. 13. & ii. p. 131. Uſed inſtead of hemp.
ASCLEPIAS	variegata	Swallow-wort, ſpotted	N. Amer.	Gron. fl. virg. 38. ? Aſclepias caule erecto ſimplici maculato fol. lanceolato---oblongis, glabris, ſubtus pallidis
	ſyriaca	ſyrian	Vir. Can.	Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 28.
	purpuraſcens	purple	Carolina	Gron. fl. virg. 38. ? Aſclepias caule erecto ramoſo, fol. lanceolatis integerrimis oppoſitis, umbella erecta terminali.
	amœna	beautiful	N. Amer.	Gron. fl. virg. 37. ? Aſclepias erecta non ramoſa, fol. oblongis glabris acuminatis.
	nivea	white	Virginia	
	incarnata	bloody	Ibid.	
	tuberoſa	orange	N. Amer.	
	decumbens	decumbent	Virginia	
	verticillata	verticillated	Ibid.	
	rubra	red	Ibid.	
CHENOPODIUM	Bonus Henricus	Gooſe-foot, ſagittated	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 38.
	album	white	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 118.
	rubrum ?	red	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 39. Chenopodium caule rubente, ſtriato foliis amplis triangularibus ſerratis.
	ambroſioides	ſweet-ſcented	S. of N. Amer.	Linn.
	anthelminticum	worm	Penſylva.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 163. & Gron. fl. virg. 39. Botrys prælta fruteſcens foliis longis laciniatis. Its ſeeds kill the worms. *Kalm. Clay.*
	ariſtatum	briſtly	Virginia	

SAL-

Salsola Tragus	Glaſs-wort	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 38.
roſacea?	roſaceous	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 38. Kali ſpinoſum, foliis brevioribus caulibus rubris? *Clayt.*
Soda	Soda	E. Florida	Stork's Florida.
Ulmus Americana	Elm, American	N. Amer.	Kalm's Trav. i. 67. & ii. 298.
procerior foliis anguſtioribus			Clayt. Gron. fl. virg. 39. varietas præcedentis?
Heuchera american.		Virginia	
Swertia difformis	Nectar-gentian, virg.	Ibid.	A ſpecific againſt the bite of a mad dog.
corniculata	horned	Canada	Kalm.
Gentiana ſaponaria	Gentian, ſoapwort	Virginia	Cateſb. i. t. 70.
villoſa	hoary	Ibid.	
centaurium	leſſ. centaury	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 40.
quinquefolia	penſylvanian	Penſylv.	Kalm.
lutea	yellow	Virginia	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 138.
ciliata	ciliated	Canada	
Eryngium fœtidum	Sea-holly, fœtid	Virginia	
aquaticum	aquatic	Ibid.	
Hydrocotyle vulg.	Water-navelwort, com.	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 41.
umbellata	umbelliferous	Ibid.	
americana	American	N. Amer.	
Sanicula, Europæa?	Sanicle, common	Ibid.?	Linn. Sp. pl. p. 339.
Canadenſis	Canada	Canada	
Marilandica	Black ſnake-root	Virgin. & Maryland	
Tordylium anthriſcus	Hedge-parſley	Virginia?	Gron. fl. virg. 42.?
Daucus carota	Carrot, common	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 42.
Ferula Canadenſis	Belly-ach root?	Virginia, Canada	Gron. fl. virg. 43. Angelica foliis æqualibus ovatis inciſo-ſerratis.
Ligusticum Scoticum	Lovage	Ibid.	
Angelica atropurp.	Angelica, purple	Canada	
ſylveſtris	common	Virginia	
lucida	Belly-ach root	Canada	Gron. fl. virg. 43. Angelica foliis æqualibus ovatis inciſo-ſerratis. This ſeems to be entirely the ſame with the *Ferula Canadenſis*, Linn.

Sium rigidius	Water-parsnep,	Amer. Virginia	
Sison Canadense		Canada	Kalm's Trav. iii. 27.
Cicuta bulbifera	Water-hemlock, bulb.	Canada, Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 42. Ammi.
maculata	spotted	Virginia	
Scandix procumbens	Wild chervil, Virgin.	Ibid.	
Chærophyllum arboreſcens	Chervil, ſhrubby	Ibid.	
Thapsia trifoliata		Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 43. Sium folio infimo cordato, caulinis ternatis omnibus crenatis.
Smyrnium aureum	Alexanders, golden	N. Amer.	
integerrimum	columbine-leaved	Virginia	

TRIGYNIA

Rhus glabra	Sumach, ſmooth	N. Amer.	Cateſb. app. t. 4.
vernix	poiſon-wood	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 77.
copallinum	copal tree	Virg. Flo.	
radicans	poiſon-oak	N. Amer.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 177.
toxicodendron	ivy-leaved	Ibid.	
typhina	virginian	Virginia	
Viburnum nudum	Viburnum, naked	Ibid.	
prunifolium	prune-leaved	Ib. & Can.	
dentatum	denticulated	Vir. Can.	Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 162.
acerifolium	maple leaved	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 47. foliis trilobis dentatis.
lentago	marginated	Canada	Kalm.
caſſinoides	baſtard caſſine	N. Amer.	Gron. fl. virg. 46. Caſſine.
lantana ?	mealy	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 46. ? Viburnum fol. cordato-orbiculatis, glabris ſerrato plicatis ?
Sambucus canadenſis	Elder, american	N. Amer.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 66. & ii. p. 283.
nigra	black	N. Amer.	Gron. fl. virg. 47.
Staphylea trifolia	Bladder-wort, americ.	Virginia	
Sarothra gentianoides	Baſtard gentian	Virgin. & Penſylv	Kalm's Trav. i. 126. Ground-pine. Clayt. Is a good traumatic.

PENTAGYNIA.

Aralia ſpinoſa	Baſtard angelica, prickly	Virginia	Prickly aſh---in America. *Clayt.*
racemoſa	racemoſe	Canada	
nudicaulis	naked	Virginia	

STATICE armeria	Sea-pink, capitated	N. Amer.	
limonium	smooth leaved	Virginia	
LINUM virginianum	Flax, virginian	N. Amer.	
DROSERA rotundifolia	Sundew, common	Ibid.	

CLASSIS VI.

HEXANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

TILLANDSIA uſneoides		Virginia	Of the inner fibres of this plant the Baltimore-birds (orioli) make their neſts.
BURMANNIA biflora		Ibid.	
TRADESCANTIA virginica	Spider-wort, virginian	Ibid.	
PONTEDERIA cordata		Virginia	
PANCRATIUM caro-linianum	Sea-daffodil, american	Carolina	Cateſb. app. t. 5.
AMARYLLIS atamaſco	Attamuſco lilly	Virginia	Cateſb. app. t. 12.
ALLIUM canadenſe	Garlic, canadian	Canada, Penſylv.	Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 133. Gron. fl. virg. 50.? Allium radice laterali, cordata ſolida, capite bulbifero?
urſinum	wild	Ib. Virg.	Gron. fl. virg. 50.
LILIUM ſuperbum	Lily, golden martagon	N. Amer.	Cateſb. i. 50. Lilium. f. Martagon floribus aureis.
canadenſe	canada	Canada	Cateſb. app. t. 11.
philadelphicum	penſylvania	Penſ. Can.	Cateſb. ii. t. 58.
camſchatenſe	northern		
UVULARIA perfoliata		Vir. Can.	
ſeſſilifolia		Canada	Kalm.
ERYTHRONIUM dens canis γ	Dogs-tooth-violet	Virginia	
HYPOXIS erecta	Baſtard ſtar-flower, upright	Ibid.	
ſeſſilis	ſeſſile	Carolina	
ANTHERICUM calyculatum	Spiderwort, trigynous	Virginia	
LEONTICE thalictroides	Lion's leaf, virginian	Ibid.	
CONVALLARIA polygonatum	Convallary, Solomon's ſeal	Ibid.	

CONVALLARIA racemosa	Convallary, racemose	Can. Vir.	
stellata	stellated	Canada	
ALETRIS farinosa		N. Amer.	
YUCCA filamentosa	Silkgrass-plant, filamentose	Virginia	
AGAVE virginica	Bastard aloe, virginian	Virginia	
ACORUS calamus	Sweet flag, common	Ibid.	
ORONTIUM aquaticum	Tawkee arum, floating	Can. Vir.	Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 101.
JUNCUS effusus	Rush, smooth	Virginia	
filiformis	filiform	Ibid.	
nodosus	jointed	N. Amer.	Gron. fl. virg. 54. Juncus foliis articulosis, floribus umbellatis capsulis triangulis. *Clay.*
bulbosus	bulbous	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. p. 53.
ACHRAS sapota	Sapadillo tree	Baha. Isles	Catesb. ii. t. 87.
PRINOS verticillatus	Winterberry, verticil.	Virginia	
glaber	cassine	Canada, Carolina Florida,	Catesby, ii. 57. Kalm. A decoction of it is drank by the Indians in West Florida, and called the *liquor of valour:* it is a strong diuretic. *Bossu.*
BURSERA gummifera	Gum elemy-tree	Baha. Isles	Catesb. i. t. 30.

TRIGYNIA.

RUMEX sanguineus	Dock, red	Virginia	
verticillatus	verticillated	Ibid.	
Britannica	paniculated	Ibid.	
persicarioides		Ibid.	
acetosella	sorrel	Ibid.	
TRIGLOCHIN maritimum	Arrow-headed grass	Canad. N. York	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 138.
MELANTHIUM virginicum		Virginia	
MEDEOLA virginica		Ibid.	
TRILLIUM cernuum	Three-leaved nightshade, hanging	Carol. N. York?	Catesb. i. t. 45.
erectum	upright	Can. Vir.	
sessile	sessile	Ibid.	Catesb. i. t. 50. Trillium foliis ternis subovatis obtusis, flore sessili erecto unico; *Gron. fl. virg.* 56. seems to be a variety of this.

HELO-

Helonias bulbata		Penſylva.	
asphodeloides		Ibid.	

POLYGYNIA.

Alisma cordifolia	Water-plaintain, cordated	Virginia	
ſubulata	ſubulated	Ibid.	

CLASSIS VII.

HEPTANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Trientalis Europæa		Virginia	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 138.
		Cat's hills	
Aesculus pavia	Buck's eye.	Carolina	

TRIGYNIA.

Saururus cernuus	Lizards-tail.	Virginia	

CLASSIS VIII.

OCTANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Rhexia virginica	Soap-wood, ſerrated	Virginia	
mariana	ciliated	Maryland	
Oenothera biennis	Night-willowherb, biennial	Can. Vir.	Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 294.
parviflora	ſmall flowering	N. Amer.	
octovalvis	great	Ibid.	
molliſſima	ſoft	Virginia	
fruticoſa	fruteſcent	Ibid.	
pumila	dwarf	N. Amer.	
Gaura biennis	Yellow looſeſtrife, virginian	Virginia,	
Epilobium hirſutum	Podded looſe-ſtrife, rough	Penſylv. Virginia	

AMYRIS elemifera	Balſam-tree, gum-elemy		Crolina	Cateſb. ii. t. 33.
toxifera		poiſonous	Ibid.	Cateſb. i. t. 40.
CHLORA dodecandra			Virginia	Chironia dodecandra, *Linn.* Sp. pl. p. 273.
VACCINIUM ſtaminеum	Whortleberry		N. Amer.	Called gooſeberry in North America.
album		white	Penſylva.	Kalm.
mucronatum		mucronated	N. Amer.	Kalm.
corymboſum		corymboſe	Ibid.	Kalm.
frondoſum		ſhady	Virginia	
liguſtrinum		privet	Penſylva.	
Oxycoccos		moſs	N. Amer.	
hiſpidulum		prickly	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 79. 80. American cranberries.
DIRCA paluſtris	Leather-bark, marſh		Virginia	Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 148. *Mouſe-wood.*

TRIGYNIA.

POLYGONUM virginianum	Knotweed, virginian	Virginia	
perſicaria	arſe-ſmart	Ibid.	
penſylvan.	penſylvanian	Penſylv.	
maritimum	maritime	Virginia	
aviculare	bird's	Ibid.	
erectum	upright	Penſylv.	
articulatum	jointed	Canada	
ſagittatum	ſagittated	Vir. Mary	*Cow tongue.* Clayt.
arifolium	haſtated	Flor. Virg	Gron. fl. virg. 62.
convolvulus	brank	Virginia	
COCCOLOBA uvifera	Mangrove grape-tree, ſmooth	Baha. Iſles	Cateſb. ii. 96.
SAPINDUS ſaponaria	Soap-berry	Ibid.	Cateſb. i. 98.

TETRAGYNIA.

ELATINE hydropiper	Water-pepper	Virginia	

CLASSIS IX.

ENNEANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

LAURUS indica	Bay, virginian	Virginia	

Laurus borbonia	Bay, red	Flor. Car.	Cateſb. i. t. 63. Its wood is equal in goodneſs to the beſt mahogany. *Bartram. Flor.*
Perſea	avogato	N. Spain; Louiſiana	
æſtivalis	ſpice-wood	Virginia	Cateſb. ii. 28. Kalm's Trav. i. 68.
benzoin	wild pimento	Ibid.	
ſaſſafras	ſaſſafras	all N. Am.	Cateſb. i. 55. Kalm's Trav. i. 68. 146. 340.

CLASSIS X.

DECANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Sophora tinctoria	Wild indigo, dyers	Virginia	
alba	white	Carolina	Linn. Sp. pl. p. 1066. *Crotalaria alba.*
Cercis canadenſis	Sallad-tree	Virginia	Kalm's Trav. i. 69.
Hymenæa courbaril	Locuſt-tree	Moſk. ſho.	Ellis's Directions, p. 29.
Cassia liguſtrina	Caſſia, privet-like	Virginia	
marilandica	maryland	Maryl. Vir	
chamæcriſta	ſenſitive	Penſylv.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 121. Its leaves ſhrink at the touch, like thoſe of the *mimoſa*, or ſenſitive plant.
nictitans	triflorous	Virginia	
procumbens	procumbent	Ibid.	
Guilandina dioica	Nickar nut	Flor. Can.	Bartram's Journ.
Swietenia mahogoni	Mahogany-tree	Florida	
Cæsalpinia braſiliensis	Braſilleto, Carolina	Carolina	Cateſb. ii. t. 51.
Monotropa hypopithys		Canada	
uniflora		Virginia	
Jussiæa erecta		Ibid. ?	
Kalmia latifolia	Dwarf-laurel, broad-leaved	Maryland Penſylv. Virgin. N. York.	Kalm's Trav. i. 336. *Spoon-tree*, Cateſb. ii. t. 98. Its leaves lethal to cattle, but eaten without inconvenience by the deer.

KALMIA	angustifolia	Dwarf-laurel, narrow-leaved	Pensylv. N.York	Kalm's Trav. ii. 215. Cateſb. app. t. 17. f. 1. Its leaves have the ſame quality with thoſe of the preceding ſpecies.
RHODODENDRON	maximum	Roſe-bay	Virginia	Cateſb. app. t. 17. f. 2.
DIONÆA	*Muſcipula* NS	Venus's fly-trap	Carolina	Ellis's Diſſertation.
ANDROMEDA	mariana	Wild roſemary,	Maryl. Vir. Mary	
	paniculata,	paniculated	Ibid.	Cateſb. ii. t. 43.
	racemoſa	racemoſe	Penſylv.	
	arborea	ſorrel-tree	Virg. Car.	Cateſb. i. t. 71.
	calyculata	calyculated	Can. Vir.	
EPIGÆA	repens	Creeping ground-laurel	N. Amer.	Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 130.
GAULTHERIA	procumbens		Canada	Kalm.
ARBUTUS	uva urſi	Bear-berry	Canada, N.York	
CLETHRA	alniſolia		Car. Virg. & Penſyl.	Cateſb. i. t. 66.
PYROLA	rotundifolia	Winter-green, round-leaved	Virginia	
	umbellata	umbellated	N. Amer.	
	maculata	ſpotted	Virginia	

DIGYNIA.

HYDRANGEA	arboreſcens		Virginia	
CHRYSOSPLENIUM	Golden ſaxifrage oppoſitifolium		Canada	
SAXIFRAGA	penſylvanica	Saxifrage, capitated	Can. Vir.	
	nivalis	ſnow	Ibid.	
TIARELLA	cordifolia	Mitre-wort, cordated	N. Amer.	
MITELLA	diphylla	Baſtard American ſanicle	Ibid.	
SAPONARIA	officinalis	Soap-wort, officinal	Virginia	
DIANTHUS	plumarius	Pink, feather	Canada	

TRIGYNIA.

CUCUBALUS	ſtellatus	Lychnis campion	Vir. Can.	
SILENE	nocturna	Viſcous campion, night flowering	Penſylv.	

SILENE

Silene virginica	Viſcous campion, virginian	Virginia		
antirrhina	trifid	Vir. Car.		
Arenaria ſerpyllifolia	Sandwort, thyme-leaved	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 70.	
rubra β	red	Ibid.		

PENTAGYNIA.

Sedum rubens?	Houſe-leek, red	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 71. Sedum.
Penthorum ſedoides		Ibid.	
Oxalis acetoſella	Wood ſorrel, common	Canada	Kalm's Trav. iii. 161.
longiflora	long-flowered	Virginia	
violacea	violet	Vir. Can.	
corniculata	yellow	Penſylva.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 201.
ſtricta	branched	Virginia	
Cerastium ſemidecandrum	Mouſe-ear chick-weed, emarginated	Ibid.	
arvenſe	rough	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 71.

DECAGYNIA.

Phytolacca decandra	Poke, virginian	N. Amer.	Kalm's Trav. i. 196.

CLASSIS XI.

DODECANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Asarum canadenſe	Aſarabacca, canadian	Canada	
virginicum	virginian	Virg. Car.	
Rhizophora mangle	Mangrove-tree	Baha. Iſles	Cateſb. ii. t. 63.
Halesia tetraptera		Carolina	Cateſb. i. t. 64.
diptera		Ibid.	Ellis. Philoſ. Tranſ. vol. li.
Winterania canella	White cinnamom	Baha. Iſles Florida,	Cateſb. ii. t. 50. Winter's bark.
Hudsonia ericoides		Virginia	
Portulaca oleracea	Purſlain, common	N. York	Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 284.
Lythrum verticillatum	Willow-herb, verticillated	Virginia	

Lythrum	petiolatum	Willow-herb, petiolated	Virginia	
	lineare	linear	Ibid.	

DIGYNIA.

Agrimonia	eupatoria	Agrimony, common	Virginia	

TRIGYNIA.

Euphorbia	maculata	Spurge, spotted	N. Amer.	
	polygonifolia	procumbent	Vir. Can.	
	Ipecacuanhæ	vomitive	Ibid.	Is uſed internally by ſome of the northern planters as a vomit.
	portulacoides	purſlain-like	Penſylv.	
	corollata	corollated	Vir. Can.	
	hypericifolia	divaricated	Ibid.	
	characias	perfoliated	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 74.

OCTOGYNIA.

Illicium	aniſatum f. floridanum	Badian or Star-aniſe	Floridas	William Clifton, Eſq; chief-juſtice of Weſt Florida found it near Penſacola. John Bartram found it in Eaſt Florida. It grows in Japan, and there is called *Skimmi* or *Somo*. Vide Kæmpfer's amœn. ex. p. 880. Its ſeed is a good ſpice, known abroad by the name of Star-aniſe or Badian. Ellis. Phil. Tranſ. vol. lx.

CLAS-

CLASSIS XII.

ICOSANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

CACTUS Opuntia	Prickly pear		Virginia	
PHILADELPHUS inodorus	Mock orange, American		Carolina	Cateſb. ii. t. 84.
PUNICA granatum	Pomegranate-tree		Florida	Bartram's Journ.
PRUNUS virginica	Prune, bird-cherry		Virginia, Carolina	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 67. Cateſb. i. t. 28.
canadenſis		canadian	Canada	
pumila		dwarf	Ibid.	
domeſtica		common	Penſylv.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 67.
ſpinoſa		ſpinoſe	Ibid.	Ibid. p. 68.
ceraſus ?		wild cherry	Canada	Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 160.

DIGYNIA.

CRATEGUS coccinea	Hawthorn, virginian azarole		Vir. Can.	
crus galli		cockſpur	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 115.
tomentoſa		currant	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 151.
viridis		green	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. edit. prior. 163.
SORBUS aucuparia	Mountain-aſh		Canada	Kalm's Trav. iii. 151.

PENTAGYNIA.

MESPILUS arbutifolia	Medlar, virginian		Virginia	
canadenſis		canadian	Can. Virg	
PYRUS coronaria	Crab-tree, virginian		N. Amer,	Kalm's Trav. ii. 166.
SPIRÆA tomentoſa	Meadow-ſweet, woolly		Penſylv.	
hypericifolia		tutſan-leaved	Canada	
opulifolia		lobated	Can. Virg	
aruncus		goat's beard	Virginia	
trifoliata		trifoliated	Vir. Can.	

POLYGYNIA.

ROSA carolina	Roſe, Carolina		N. Amer.	
canina	wild		Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. p. 77.

RUBUS idæus?	Raſp-berry, common	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. p. 78.
occidentalis	american	Can. Penſ.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 66.
hiſpidus	hiſpid	Ibid.	
fruticoſus	Black-berry, common	Virginia	
canadenſis	canada	Canada	
odoratus	odoriferous	Ibid.	
arcticus	northern	Ibid.	
Dalibarda	Dalibard's	Ibid.	
FRAGARIA veſca	Strawberry, common	Can. Vir.	
POTENTILLA fruticoſa	Cinquefoil, frutescent	N. York	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 138.
canadenſis	canadian	Canada	
reptans	creeping	Virginia	
norvegica	northern	Canada	
GEUM virginianum	Herb-bennet, virginian	Virginia	
COMARUM paluſtre	Marſh cinquefoil	N. Jerſey	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 138.
CALYCANTHUS floridus		Carolina	Cateſb. i. t. 46.

CLASSIS XIII.

POLYANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

ACTÆA ſpicata, alba	Herb Chriſtopher, berry-bearing	N. Amer.	
racemoſa	capſular	Flor. Can.	
SANGUINARIA canadenſis	Blood-root, Puccoon	N. Amer.	Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 130. Cateſb. i. t. 24. The root is an emetic.
PODOPHYLLUM pellatum	May-apple, pellated	Ibid.	
diphyllum	cordated	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 81.
CHELIDONIUM glaucum	Celandine, ſmooth	Ibid.	
SARRACENIA flava	Side-ſaddle flower, yellow	Virginia, N. Carol.	Trumpet-flower. Clay. Cateſb. i. 69.
purpurea	purple	Ibid.	Cateſb. ii. t. 70.
NYMPHÆA lutea	Water-lilly, yellow	Canada	
alba	white	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 81.
lotus	dentated	Virginia	
SLOANEA emarginata		Carolina	Cateſb. ii. t. 87. ?
TILIA americana	American Lime-tree	Vir. Can.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 69.
CISTUS canadenſis	Rock-roſe, Canada	Canada	

TRI-

TRIGYNIA.

DELPHINIUM staphisagria	Larkſpur,	ſtaveſacre	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 82.
ACONITUM uncinatum	Wolf's-bane,	uncinated	Penſylv.	
napellus		monk's hood	Virginia	

PENTAGYNIA.

AQUILEGIA canadenſis	Columbine,	canadian	Canada	

POLYGYNIA.

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera	Tulip-tree		N. Amer.	Cateſb. i. 48. Kalm's Trav. i. 66. 202.
MAGNOLIA grandiflora	Magnolia,	great	Flor. Car.	Cateſb. ii. t. 61.
glauca		ſwamp	Vir. Penſ.	Cateſb. i. t. 39.
acuminata		acuminated	Penſylv.	Cateſb. app. t. 15.
tripetala		umbrella	Car. Virg.	Cateſb. ii. t. 80.
ANNONA muricata	Cuſtard apple,	muricated	Penſ. Virg	Kalm's Trav. i. 69.
reticulata		reticulated	Baha. Iſles	
glabra		ſmooth	Carolina	Cateſ. ii. 64.
triloba		trilobated	Ibid.	Ibid. t. 85.
ANEMONE hepatica	Anemone,	liver-wort	Virginia	Kalm's Trav. ii. 104.
canadenſis		canada	Penſylv.	Dr. Hope.
virginica		virginian	Ibid.	
dichotoma		dichotomous	Canada	
quinquefolia		five-leaved	Can. Vir.	
thalictroides		columbine	Canada	
CLEMATIS viorna	Virgin's bower,	violet	Virg. Car.	
criſpa		criſpated	Carolina	
virginiana		odoriferous	N. Amer.	
vitalba		broad-leaved	Virginia	
THALICTRUM Cornuti	Meadow Rue,	Canada	Canada	
dioicum		dwarf	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 85.
purpuraſcens		purple	Ibid.	
RANUNCULUS abortivus	Crowfoot,	trifiorous	Vir. Can.	
ſceleratus		corroſive	Ibid.	
bulboſus		bulbous	Ibid.	
repens		creeping	Ibid.	

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ANUNCULUS muricatus	Crow-foot, muricated	Vir. Can.	
aquatilis	aquatic	Ibid.	
HELLEBORUS fœtidus	Hellebore, fœtid	Virginia	
trifolius	ternated	Canada	Kalm's Trav. iii. 160.
CALTHA paluſtris	Marſh Marygold	Virginia	
HYDRASTIS canadenſis		Canada	Ellis.

CLASSIS XIV.

DIDYNAMIA.

GYMNOSPERMIA.

TEUCRIUM chamæpithys	Germander, ground-pine	Virginia	
canadenſe	canadian	Canada	
virginicum	virginian	Virginia	
SATUREJA virginica	Savory, virginian	Ibid.	
HYSSOPUS nepetoides	Hyſſop, quadrangular	Ib. & Can.	
NEPETA Cataria	Cat-mint, common	Ibid.	
virginica	virginian	Ibid.	
MENTHA viridis?	Mint, green	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 89.?
canadenſis	canada	Canada	
LAMIUM amplexicaule	Dead nettle	Virginia	
STACHYS annua	Baſe Horehound, annual	Ibid.	
MARRUBIUM vulgare	Horehound, common	Ibid.	
LEONURUS cardiaca	Lion's tail, motherwort	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 90.
CLINOPODIUM vulg.	Field-Baſil, common	Canada	
incanum	tomentoſe	N. Amer.	
rugoſum	rugoſe	Carolina	
ORIGANUM vulgare	Wild marjoram, common	Can. Virg	
MELISSA nepeta	Baulm, cat	Virginia	
DRACOCEPHALUM virginianum	Dragon's-head	Ibid.	
		Ibid.	
HORMINUM virginicum	Virginian Clary		
PYCHOSTEMA dichotomum		Vir. Penſ.	
brachiatum		Ibid.	
STELLARIA lateriflora	Skull-cap, lateral	Can. Vir.	
integrifolia	entire	Ibid.	

Seu-

Scutellaria	hyssopifolia	hyssopleaved	Canada Virginia	
Prunella	vulgaris	Self-heal, common	Ibid.	A good traumatic
	grandiflora?	great?	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 91. Prunella sylvestris autumnalis, floribus dilute purpureis, capitulis dense stipatis?
Phryma	Leptostachya		Ibid.	

ANGIOSPERMIA.

Bartsia	coccinea		Virg. New York	Kalm's Trav. II. 222.
Rhinanthus	Virginianus	Elephant's head	Virginian	Ibid.
Schwalbea	Americana		Ibid.	
Pedicularis	Sceptri Carolini varietas		Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 93? P. caule simplici flor. capitatis, foliis pinnatifidis crenulatis?
Gerardia	purpurea		Virginia Canada	
	flava		Ibid.	
	pedicularia		Ibid.	
Chelone	glabra	Humming-bird tree, smooth	Ibid.	
	hirsuta	rough	Ibid.	
	Pentstemon	dichotomous	Virginia	
Antirrhinum	melatine	Snapdragon, Fluellin	Ibid.	
	triornithophorum	gigantic	Ibid.	
	canadense	Canada	Canada Virginia	
Scrophularia	Marylandica	Figwort Maryland	Maryland Virginia	
Digitalis	purpurea	Foxglove common	Canada	Kalm's Trav. I. 201.
Bignonia	Catalpa	Trumpet flower Catalpa	Carolina	Catesb. I. t. 49.
	sempervirens	yellow	Virginia	Catesb. I. t. 53. Yellow Jessamine.
	crucigera	crossed	Ibid.	
	pentaphylla?	five leaved	Bahamas	Catesb. I. t. 37.
	radicans	radicant	Virginia	The juice of this plant is said to be poisonous.
	cærulea	blue	Carolina	Catesb. I. t. 42.

CAPRARIA gratioloides	Sweetweed Virginian	Virginia	
ERINUS Africanus		Virginia Penſyl.	I place this plant here merely on Dr. Gronovius's authority, who poſitively corrects *Africa* in Linnæus's ſpecies pl. and puts *Virginia* and *Penſylvania* as the native country of this plant.
Canadenſis		Canada	Linn. Mantiſs. 88.
LINNÆA borealis		Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. I. p. 138.
OBOLARIA Virginica		Virginia	
OROBANCHE Virginica	Broom rape Virginian	Ibid.	
uniflora	ſingle	Ibid.	
MIMULUS ringens.	Dog's ſnout upright	Canada Virginia	
RUELLIA ſtrepens		Virginia	
biflora		Carolina	
VITEX Agnus Caſtus	Chaſte tree	Ibid.	

CLASSIS XV.

TETRADYNAMIA.

SILICULOSA.

DRABA verna		Virginia	
alpina		Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 98. Draba caule nudo, foliis hiſpidis.
LEPIDIUM Virginicum	Dittander Virginian	Virginia	
THLASPI Burſa paſtoris	Shepherd's purſe	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 98.
COCHLEARIA Coronopus	Scurvy graſs pinnatifid	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 98.

SILIQUOSA.

CARDAMINE hirſuta Virginica	Lady's ſmock, rough Virginian	Virginia Ibid.	

SISY-

Sisymbrium Nasturtium	Water Cresſs, common		Virginia	
Sophia	Surgeons		Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 100.
Erysimum officinale	Hedge muſtard officinal		Ibid.	
Arabis alpina	Baſtard Tower muſtard			
		alpine	Ibid.	
thaliana		entire	Ibid.	
lyrata		lyrated	Canada	
Canadenſis		ſmooth	Ibid.	
Bunias Cakile	Mountain Cale		Virginia Canada	Kalm's Trav. III. p. 211.

CLASSIS XVI.

MONADELPHIA.

DECANDRIA.

Geranium maculatum	Crane's bill, ſpotted	Virg. Car.	
Caroliniannum	Carolina	Car. Virg.	

POLYANDRIA.

Sida rhombifolia	Indian Mallow rhomboid	Ibid.	
Abutilon	two horned	Ibid.	
criſpa	criſped	Carolina, the Bahamas	
Napæa hermaphrodita		Virginia	
dioica		Ibid.	
Malva Caroliniana	Malow, Carolina	Carolina	
rotundifolia	round leaved	Virginia	
Abutiloides	abutiloid	Bahamas	Omitted in the laſt edition of the Syſtema Naturæ Linn.
Hibiscus Moſcheutos	Hibiſcus, petiolated	Canada Virginia	The root is a paregoric.
paluſtris	marſh	Ibid.	
Virginicus	Virginian	Ibid.	

Gordonia

GORDONIA	Lasianthus	Loblolly bay		Virg. Car.	Ellis Phil. Transf. vol. LX. Cateſb. I. t. 44. *Hypericum Laſianthus* Linn. Syſt. ed. XII. p. 509.
STEWARTIA	Malacodendron			Virginia	Cateſb. app. t. 13.

CLASSIS XVII.

DIADELPHIA.

HEXANDRIA.

FUMARIA	Cucullaria sempervirens	Fumitory, naked evergreen		Virginia Ibid.	

OCTANDRIA.

POLYGALA	incarnata	Milkwort,	fleſh coloured	Virginia Canada	
	Senega	Rattle ſnake root		Canada Penſylv. Virginia	This root is an excellent ſpecific againſt the bite of the rattle ſnake, and uſed as ſuch, by the Indians who call it Senega. See Linn. Amoen. Acad. 2. p. 139. t. 2. and Kalm's Trav. III. p. 5.
	lutea		yellow	Virginia	
	virideſcens		greeniſh	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 104. P. fol. oblongis ? is perhaps a variety of this.
	ſanguinea		ſanguinea	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 104. P. foliis Linearibus, capitulis ſubrotundis
	verticillata		verticillated	Ibid.	
	cruciata		cruciated	Ibid.	

DECANDRIA.

ERYTHRINA	herbacea	Coral tree, herbaceous		Carolina Louiſiana	Cateſb. II. 49.

AMORPHA

Amorpha fruticosa	Bastard Indigo, frutescent	Carolina	
Crotalaria perfoliata		Ibid.	
sagittalis		Virginia	
alba		Carolina	
Lupinus perennis	Lupine, perennial	Virginia	Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 155. Disliked by cattle.
Phaseolus helvolus	Kidney-bean, carolina	Carolina	
Dolichos regularis		Virginia	
polystachios		Ibid.	
Glycine monoica	Kidney-bean tree, apetalous	Ibid.	
comosa	lateral	Ibid.	
tomentosa	tomentose	Ibid.	
apios	tuberous	Ibid.	Its Indian name is *Hopnis*; they used to eat its roots.
frutescens	frutescent	Carolina	
Clitoria virginiana		Virginia	
mariana		Ibid.	
Pisum maritimum	Pea, sea-side	Canada	Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 201.
Vicia sylvatica?	Vetch, wood	Virginia	Gron. Fl. Virg. p. 105. Vicia pedunculis multifloris, petiolis cirrhiferis, stipulis quaternis acuminatis, caule fruticoso? is perhaps a variety.
sativa	common	Ibid.	
Robinia pseudacacia	Locust-tree, uniflorous	N. Amer.	
hispida	hispid	Carolina	Catesb. app. t. 20.
Hedysarum canadense	Honeysuckle vetch, canada	Vir. Can.	
canescens	canescent	Virginia	
marilandicum	maryland	Car. Mar.	
frutescens	frutescent	Virginia	
viridiflorum	green-flowered	Ibid.	
violaceum	violet	Ibid.	
paniculatum	paniculated	Ibid.	
nudiflorum	naked	Ibid.	
repens	creeping	Virginia	
hirtum	rough	Virginia	
alpinum	alpine	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. p. 109
Galega virginiana	Goat's Rue, virginian	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. p. 111 Cracca. Perhaps the vicia foliis pinnati abruptis Gron. fl. virg p. 106. is a mere variety of this plant.

ASTRAGALUS carolinianus	Milk-vetch,	carolina	Carolina	
canadenſis		canada	Can. Vir.	
TRIFOLIUM M. officinalis	Trefoil,	officinal melilot	Virginia	
reflexum		reflected	Virginia	
repens		creeping	Virginia	Kalm's Trav. ii. 157.
alpinum?		alpine	Virginia	An Gron. fl. virg. 110. Trifolium caule ſimpliciſſimo erecto vix ramoſo, foliis lanceolato-linearibus hirſutis floſculis faſciculatis terminatricibus?
arvenſe		field	N. Amer.	
biflorum		biflorous	Vir. Can.	
MEDICAGO virginica	Snail Trefoil,	virginian	Virginia	
lupulina		ſingle-ſeeded	Virginia	

CLASSIS XVIII.

POLYADELPHIA.

POLYANDRIA.

HOPEA tinctoria			Carolina	Cateſb. i. t. 54. Linnæus ſays, this figure is a bad one. Its root is a ſtomachic, and a remedy againſt colds.
HYPERICUM kalmianum	St. John's wort,	Kalm's	Virginia	
calycinum		calycine	N. Amer.	Linn. Mantiſſ. p. 106.
aſcyron		tutſan	Canada	
prolificum		prolific	N. Amer.	Linn. Mantiſſ. p. 116.
virginicum		virginian	Penſylv.	
canadenſe		canada	Canada	
mutilum		ſeſſile	Vir. Can.	
ſetoſum		briſtly	Ibid.	
ASCYRUM crux Andreæ	St. Andrew's wort,	dichotomous	Ibid.	
hypericoides		double-edged	Ibid.	
villoſum		hairy	Ibid.	

CLAS-

CLASSIS XIX.

SYNGENESIA.

POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

TRAGOPOGON dandelion	Goat's beard, dandelion	Virginia	
virginicum	virginian	Vir. Can.	
SONCHUS canadenſis	Sow-thiſtle, Canada	Can. Vir.	
oleraceus	common	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 115.
floridanus	haſtated	Vir. Can.	
LACTUCA canadenſis	Lettuce, canadian	Canada	
PRENANTHES altiſſima	Wild lettuce, tall	Vir. Can.	
alba	white	Car. Virg Penſylv.	
β.		Ibid.	Is called Dr. Witt's ſnake-root, and affords an inſtantaneous cure for the bite of the rattle-ſnake; *Clayt.*
LEONTODON Taraxacum	Dandelion, common	Virginia	
HIERACIUM venoſum	Hawkweed, veiny	Virginia	
Gronovii	obovated	Virginia	
paniculatum	paniculated	Canada	
Kalmii	Kalm's	Penſylv.	
HYOSERIS virginica	Swine ſuccory, virginian	Virginia	
ARCTIUM lappa	Burdock, common	Vir. Can.	Kalm's Trav. iii. 27.
SERRATULA novebo-racenſis	Saw-wort, pendulous	All N. Amer.	
prælta	tall	N. Amer.	
glauca	corymboſe	N. Amer.	
ſquarroſa	ſquarroſe	Virginia	
ſcarioſa	ſcarious	Ibid.	
ſpicata	ſpiked	Ibid.	Its root is a good diſcuſſive remedy, and has thence got its name of *Throat-wort.*
CARDUUS acanthoides?	Thiſtle pedunculated	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 117. C. foliis ſinuatis decurrentibus.
altiſſimus	tall	Carolina	

CARDUUS virginianus	Thiſtle, virginian		Virginia	
criſpus		criſped	Canada	Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 294.
CARLINA acaulis?	Carline thiſtle		Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 117. Carlina.
BIDENS tripartita	Spaniſh needle, trifid		Ibid.	
frondoſa		ſmooth	N. Amer.	Perhaps the Bidens aquatica humilior, &c. in Gron. fl. virg. p. 118. is a variety of this ſpecies.
bipinnata		bipinnated	Penſylv.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 171. They call this ſpecies *Spaniſh needles* likewiſe.
nivea		white	Carolina	
CACALIA ſuaveolens	Alpine	Colt's-foot, ſweet-ſcented	Vir. Can.	
atriplicifolia		orach-leaved	Ibid.	
EUPATORIUM hyſſopifolium	Hemp-agrimony, hyſſop-leaved		Virginia	
ſcandens		twining	Ibid.	
ſeſſilifolium		ſeſſile	Ibid.	
rotundifolium		round-leaved	Ib. & Can.	
altiſſimum		gigantic	Penſylv.	
trifoliatum		ternated	Virginia	
purpureum		purple	N. Amer.	
maculatum		ſpotted	N. Amer.	
perfoliatum		perfoliated	Virginia	
iværolium		ſubſerrated	Ibid.?	The Euparorium foliis ovato lanceolatis ſimplicibus obtuſe ſerratis in Gron. fl. virg. p. 120. ſeems to anſwer to Linnæus's deſcription of the *Eupatorium iværolium*.
cœleſtinum		ſky-blue	Virginia	
aromaticum		aromatic	Virginia	
AGERATUM altiſſimum	Baſtard hemp-agrimony, tall		Can. Vir.	
CHRYSOCOMA graminifolia	Golden locks		Canada	

POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

ARTEMISIA campeſtris	Mugwort, field		Virginia	
GNAPHALIUM obtuſifolium	Cudweed, obtuſe-leaved		Virginia Penſylv.	

GNA-

GNAPHALIUM margaritanum	Cudweed everlasting		N. Amer.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 130. A decoction of this plant is employed to bathe any bruised limbs, or the plant itself is used, to rub the part so afflicted. It is called *life everlasting*.
plantaginifolium	Plantain-leaved		Virginia	White Plantain
purpureum		purple	Ibid.	
uliginosum		marsh	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 121. Gnaphalium caule ramoso diffuso.
BACCHARIS halimifolia	Plowman's orach	Spikenard, leaved	Virginia	
ivæfolia		lanceolated	Ibid.	
foetida		stinking	Ibid.	
CONYZA Asteroides	Fleabane,	radiated	N. Amer.	
virgata		virgated	Carolina	
bifrons			Canada	
ERIGERON Carolinianum			Carolina	
Canadense			Canada Virginia	
Philadelphicum			Canada Pensylv.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 122? Erigeron caule simpliciſſimo sæpius bifloro, folio caulino amplexi cauli.
camphoratum			Virginia	
SENECIO hieracifolius	Ragwort		N. Amer.	
vulgaris		common	Virginia	
Canadensis		Canada	Canada	
Jacobæa		Jacobæa	Virginia	
aureus		golden	Virginia Canada	
saracenicus		broad leaved	Ibid.	I imagine what Gronovius in his fl. virg. p. 125. describes by the name of Senecio foliis ovatis inæqualiter dentatis, &c. must be only a variety of this plant.
STER divaricatus	Starwort	divaricated	Virginia	

ASTER

Aster	hyſſopifolius	hyſſop leaved	N. Amer.	Linn. Mantiſs. p. 114.
	dumoſus	daiſy flowered	Virginia	
	ericoides	heath	N. Amer.	
	linarifolius	mucronated	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 125. A. ramoſis petiolis foliosis &c.
	linifolius	flax leaved	N. Amer.	
	concolor	purple	Virginia	
	rigidus	ſtiff-leaved	Ibid.	
	undulatus	undulated	Ibid.	
	Novæ Angglæ	New England	New Eng.	
	cordifolius	cordated	N. Amer.	
	puniceus	red ſtalked	Ibid.	
	annuus	annual	Canada	
	vernus	vernal	Virginia	
	lævis	ſmooth	N. Amer.	
	mutabilis	variable	Ibid.	
	tradeſcanti	Tradeſcant's	Virginia	
	Novi Belgii	New York	N. York Penſylv. Virginia	
	tardiflorus	late flowering	N. Amer.	
	grandiflorus	great flowered	Ibid.	
	macrophyllus	great leaved	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 125? A foliis cordatis, acutis ſerratis, petiolatis, ſummis ovatis, &c.
Solidago	ſempervirens	Golden rod, ever green	New York Canada	
	Canadenſis	Canada	Virginia Canada	
	altiſſima	gigantic	N. Amer.	
	lanceolata	lanceolata	Ibid.	Linn. Mantiſs. p. 114.
	lateriflora	lateral	Ibid.	
	bicolor	two coloured	Ibid.	
	cæſia	blue	Ibid.	Linn. Mantiſs. p. 114.
	Mexicana	Mexican	Virginia	
	flexicaulis	twiſted	Canada Virginia	
	latifolia	broadleaved	Canada	
	rigida	rigid	New Eng. Penſylv.	

Solidago Noveboracenſis	Golden rod, New York	New York	
Inula Helenium	Elecampane, common	Virginia	
Mariana	Maryland	N. Amer.	
Arnica maritima		Ibid.	
Doronicum plantagineum ?	Leopard's bane, plaintain leaved	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. p. 126. D. foliis cordatis crenatis, &c.
Helenium autumnale	Baſtard ſun-flower	N. Amer.	
Chrysantheum leucanthemum	Corn Marygold white	Ibid.	
arcticum	arctic	Ibid.	
Matricaria asteroides	Fever few, aſteroid	Penſylv.	Bartram Linn. Mantiſs. 116.
Anthemis, Cotula	Chamomile, common	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. p. 127.
Achillæa Millefolium	Milfoil common	Ibid.	
Sigesbeckia occidentalis		Ibid.	
Verbesina Virginica	White ſtick weed	Ibid.	
alba		Ibid.	
Bupthalmum frutescens	Ox-eye, fruteſcent	Ibid.	
Helianthoides	ovated	N. Amer.	

POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

Helianthus multiflorus	Sun-flower multiflorous	Virginia	
tuberoſus	tuberous	Ibid.	
frondoſus	frondoſe	Ibid.	
decapetalus	ten leaved	Canada	
ſtrumoſus	long rooted	Ibid.	
altiſſimus	tall	Penſylv.	
giganteus	gigantic	Virginia Canada	
lævis	ſmooth	Virginia	
anguſtifolius	narrow leaved	Ibid.	
divaricatus	divaricated	N. Amer.	
atrorubens	purple	Virginia Carolina	
Rudbeckia laciniata	Rough leaved Sun flower laciniated	Virginia Canada	
triloba	trilobated	Ibid.	

RUDBECKIA hirta	hairy	Virginia Canada	
purpurea	purple	Virginia Carolina	
oppositifolia	oppofite	Virginia	
anguſtifolia	narrow leaved	Ibid.	
COREOPSIS verticillata	Tick ſeeded ſun-flower verticillated	Ibid.	
coronata	crowned	Ibid.	
Bidens	bidentated	Penſylva.	
auriculata	auriculated	Virginia	
tripteris	ternated	Ibid.	
lanceolata	lanceolated	Carolina	Gron. fl. virg. 132. C. foliis linearibus integerrimis?
alternifolia	alternate	Canada Virginia	
CENTAUREA benedicta	Centaury Bleſſed Thiſtle	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. p. 117. Cnicus caule diffuſo, &c.
Calcitrapa	Star Thiſtle	Virginia	

POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA.

SILPHIUM laciniatum	Steril Sun-flower laciniated	Louiſiana	
perfoliatum	perfoliated	Ibid.	
Aſteriſcus	aſteriſk	Virginia Carolina	
ſolidaginoides	lanceolated	Ibid.	
trifoliatum	three leaved	Ibid.	
POLYMNIA Canadenſis		Canada	
Uvedalia		Virginia	
Tetragonotheca	Melon apple-flower	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 128. Sp. pl. 1273. *Tetragonotheca helianthoides.*
CHRYSOGONUM virginianum		Ibid.	

POLYGAMIA SEGREGATA.

ELEPHANTOPUS ſcaber	Elephant's foot, rough	Virginia	
tomentoſus	woolly	Ibid.	

MONOGA-

MONOGAMIA.

LOBELIA plumierii		Bahamas	Cateſb. i. t. 79.
kalmii		Canada	
Cardinalis		Virginia Penſylv.	Kalm's Trav. ii. 222.
ſiphilitica		Ibid.	This is one of the ſpecifics againſt the venereal diſeaſe.
inflata		Virginia Canada	
cliffortiana		Ibid.	
VIOLA palmata	Violet palmated	Ibid.	
pedata	pedated	Ibid.	
lanceolata	lanceolated	Canada Nov. Sco.	
primulifolia	cowſlip	Virginia	
canina	dog's	Ibid.	
Canadenſis		Canada	
IMPATIENS Nolitangere		Canada Virginia	A mere variety of this ſeems to be the Impatiens foliis profunde ſerratis, caule luteſcente in Gron. fl. virg. 136.

CLASSIS XX.

GYNANDRIA.

DIANDRIA.

ORCHIS ciliaris	Orch, ciliated	Virginia Canada	
flava	yellow	Virginia	
pſycodes	Canada	Virginia Canada	
ſpectabilis	beautiful	Virginia	
bifolia ?	two leaved	Ibid.	
OPHRYS cernua	Twyblade cernuous	Virginia Canada	
linifolia	flax leaved	Ibid.	
Corallorhiza	Coral root	Ibid.	
LIMODORUM tuberoſum	Baſtard Helleborine	Ibid.	

ARETHUSA bulbosa		Virginia Canada	
ophioglossoides		Ibid.	
divaricata		Ibid.	Catesb. i. p. 58. t. 58.
CYPRIPEDIUM Calceolus	Lady's Slipper	Ibid.	Moccasine.
EPIDENDRUM		Ibid.	Epidendrum caule erecto simplicissimo nudo, racemo simplici erecto Gron. fl. virg. 140. I know not to what Linnæan species of Epidendrum to refer this description.

TRIANDRIA.

SISYRINCHIUM Bermudiana		Virginia Bermud.	

PENTANDRIA.

PASSIFLORA cuprea ?	Passion flower, coppery	Bahama Islands	Catesb. ii. t. 93.
maliformis ?	apple shaped	Tortugas or Turtle Islands upon the Coast of Florida	
lutea	yellow	Virginia	
incarnata	flesh coloured	Ibid.	
ARISTOLOCHIA Serpentaria	Birthwort, snake root	Ibid.	Its root is not only a remedy for the bite of snakes, but likewise fascinates and kills them ?
Anguicida		Louisiana	Bossu. Has the same quality as the preceding one.
PISTIA Stratiotes	Waterleek ?	Florida	Bartram. Journ.

POLYANDRIA.

ARUM triphyllum	Wake-robin, triphyllous	Virginia	
virginicum	virginian	Virginia	Kalm's Trav. i. 125 *Taw-ho*, *Tuckahoo*, *Taw-him*, the Indian names.
auritum ?	eared	Ibid. ?	Gron. fl. virg. 142. Arum caulescens, foliis ternatis ?
DRACONTIUM fœtidum	Pole-cat weed, Skunk weed,	Virg. Car.	Cateſb. ii. 71. Kalm's Trav. i. p. 90.
ZOSTERA marina	Graſswrack. Sea oat ?	Atlantic Ocean	Gron. fl. virg. 142.

CLASSIS XXI.

MONOECIA.

MONANDRIA.

ZANNICHELLIA palustris	Triple-headed Pondweed	Virginia	
ELATERIUM trifoliatum	Spring-gourd, virginian	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 154. *Sicyos* foliis ternatis.

DIANDRIA.

LEMNA minor	Duck-meat, leſſer	Virginia	

TRIANDRIA.

TYPHA latifolia	Reed-mace, or Cat's tail	N. Amer.	In Virginia the poorer people eat it, and are very fond of it, becauſe it has a ſweetiſh taſte.
SPARGANIUM erectum	Burr-reed	Virginia	
ZEA mays	Maize, or Indian corn		
COIX lacryma Jobi	Job's tear graſs	Ibid.	

TRIP-

TRIPSACUM dactyloides	Seſame graſs		Gron. fl. virg. 144. Coix ſeminibus angulatis.
CAREX panicea	Sword-graſs, inflated	Ibid.	
pſeudo cyperus	cyperus-like	Ibid.	
folliculata	folliculated	Canada	
		Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 144. Carex caule umbellato, pedunculis ſpicatis.
PHYLLANTHUS epiphyllanthus	Sea-ſide Laurel	Baha. Iſles	Cateſb. ii. t. 26.

TETRANDRIA.

BETULA nigra	Birch, black	Vir. Can.	Its bark has the ſame taſte as the rattleſnake root, or Polygala Senegal, *Linn.*
lenta	cordated	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 69.
pumila	american dwarf	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 138. Betula nana.
alnus	alder	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. ii. 90.
URTICA pumila	Nettle, ſmall	Ibid.	
cylindrica	cylindrical	Ibid.	
capitata	capitated	Canada	
divaricata	divaricated	Vir. Can.	
canadenſis	canada	Ibid.	
urens ?	burning	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 146.
MORUS rubra	Mulberry, red	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 68.
tinctoria	fuſtick wood	Florida	Stork's Florida.

PENTANDRIA.

XANTHIUM ſtrumarium	Leſſer Burdock	Virginia
AMBROSIA trifida		Vir. Can.
elatior		Ibid.
artemiſiſolia		Ib. Penſyl.
PARTHENIUM integrifolium	Baſtard Feverfew	Ibid.
IVA fruteſcens	Falſe Jeſuits bark	Ibid.
AMARANTHUS lividus	Amaranth, livid	Ibid.
albus	white	Penſylv.
græcizans	lanceolated	Virginia
hybridus	hybrid	Ibid.
ſanguineus	bloody	Baha. Iſles
hypochondriacus	purple	Virginia
retroflexus	recurvated	Penſylv.

HEX-

HEXANDRIA.

Zizania aquatica	Water-oats, Taregrass	N. Amer.	Eaten by the Indians as rice; it grows in swamps.

POLYANDRIA.

Sagittaria sagittifolia	Water Arrow-head	N. Amer.	Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 97. Its roots are eaten by the Indians, who call them *Katniss*.
Quercus phellos	Oak, willow	Virg. Car.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 66. Cateſb. i. t. 16.
prinus	chesnut	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 66. Cateſb. i. t. 18.
nigra	black	Ibid.	Cateſb. i. t. 19. 20.
rubra	red	Ibid.	Cateſb. i. t. 23. & t. 21. f. 2. Kalm's Trav. i. p. 66. 68.
alba	white	Ibid.	Cateſb. i. t. 21. f. 1. Kalm's Trav. i. p. 65.
Juglans alba	Hiccory, white walnut	N. Amer.	Cateſb. i. t. 38.
cinerea	cinereous	Ibid.	
nigra	black	Ibid.	Cateſb. i. t. 67.
Fagus caſtanea	Chesnut-tree	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 67. Bartram. Journ.
pumila	Chinquapin buſh	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 296. Cateſb. i. t. 9.
ſylvatica	Common Beech	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 69. Gron. fl. virg. 150.
Carpinus betulus	Hornbeam, common	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 68. & Gron. fl. virg. 151.
oſtrya	Iron-wood	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 68. & Gron. fl. virg. 151.
Corylus avellana	Hazel, filbert	Ibid.	
Platanus occidentalis	Plane-tree, occidental	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 62. Cateſb. i. t. 56.
Liquidambar ſtyraciflua	Sweet gum-tree	Ibid.	Cateſb. ii. t. 65. Kalm's Trav. i. 67. ii. 61.
perigrina		Ibid.	

ADELPHIA.

Pinus ſylveſtris	Fir	N. Amer.	Kalm's Trav. i. 360.
tæda	black pine	N. Amer.	

Pinus

PINUS	ſtrobus	Fir, white pine, weymouth pine	N. Amer.	
	balſamea	hemlock ſpruce fir		
	larix?	larch	N. Amer.	Gron. fl. virg. ? 153. Abies.
	canadenſis	canada	N. Amer.	
	abies	ſcotch fir	N. Amer.	Kalm's Trav. i. 360.
THUJA	occidentalis	Arbor vitæ	Can. Vir.	
Cupreſſus	diſticha	Cypreſs, american	Ib. & Car.	Cateſb. i. t. 11.
	thyoides	white cedar	Can. Penſ.	Kalm's Trav. ii. 174.
ACALYPHA	virginica		Virginia	
CROTON	caſcarilla	Ilathera bark	Bahamas	Cateſb. ii. t. 46.
			Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 153. Croton fol. cordatis, ſerratis, petiolatis alternis.
JATROPHA	urens	Phyſic-nut, burning	Virginia	
RICINUS		Palma Chriſti?	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 153. Ricinus foliis maximis.
STILLINGIA	ſylvatica		Carolina	D. Garden. Is a ſpecific againſt the Siphilitis or venereal diſeaſe.
HIPPOMANE	mancinella	Manchineel-tree	Baha. Iſles	Cateſb. ii. t. 95.

SYNGENESIA.

SICYOS	angulata	Single-ſeeded Cucumber	Canada

CLASSIS XXII.

DIŒCIA.

MONANDRIA.

SALIX		Willow	Virginia	Salix vulgaris. Clayt. Gron. fl. virg. 154.

TETRANDRIA.

VISCUM	rubrum	Miſletoe, red	Carolina	Cateſb. ii. t. 81.
	purpureum	purple	Ibid.	Ibid. t. 95.

V 15-

Viscum terreſtre	Miſletoe, ground	Penſylv.	
Hippophae canadenſis	Sea-Buckthorn	Canada	
Myrica Gale	Gale, common	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. 138.
cerifera	Candleberry Myrtle	N. Amer.	Cateſb. i. t. 13. & t. 69. The berries of this ſhrub are uſed to extract from them tallow for candles.

PENTANDRIA.

Zanthoxylum clava Herculis	Toothach-tree	Virg.Car.	Cateſb. i. t. 26. Gron. virg. p. 47.
Iresine celoſioides		Virginia	
Acnida cannabina	Indian Hemp	Virginia	
Humulus lupulus	Hop	Virginia	
Smilax ſarſaparilla	Rough Bindweed, ſarſaparilla	Virginia	
rotundifolia	round-leaved	Canada	Cateſb. i. t. 15.
laurifolia	laurel-leaved	Virg.Car.	
tamnoides	briony-leaved	Ibid.	Ibid. t. 52.
caduca	ovated	Canada	
bona nox	ſpine-leaved	Carolina	
herbacea	herbaceous	Vir.Mary	
lanceolata	lanceolated	Virginia	
pſeudo china	falſe china-root	Virginia	
Dioscorea villoſa		Virg.Flor.	

OCTANDRIA.

Populus nigra	Poplar, black	Virginia	Kalm's Trav. ii. 251.
balſamifera	tacamahaca	N. Amer.	Cateſb. i. t. 34.
heterophylla	cordated	Virginia	
tremula	aſpen	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 157.

DODECANDRIA.

Datisca hirta	Baſtard hemp	Penſylv.	
Menispermum canadenſe	Moonſeed, Canadian	Vir. Can.	
virginicum	virginian	Ibid.	
carolinum	carolina	Carolina	

MONADELPHIA.

JUNIPERUS virginiana	Juniper, red cedar	N. Amer.	Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 180.
TAXUS baccata	Yew-tree, berry-bearing		
CISSAMPELOS ſmilacina	Baſtard ſmilax	Carolina	Cateſb. i. 51.

CLASSIS XXIII.

POLYGAMIA.

MONŒCIA.

CELTIS canadenſis	Nettle-tree	Virginia, Flor. Can.	Kalm's Trav. i. 69.
VERATRUM album	White hellebore		
luteum	Unicorn's horn. Rattle-ſnake root	Virginia	
ANDROPOGON divaricatum	Beard graſs, divaricated	Virginia	
nutans	bent	Virginia	
alopecuroides		N. Amer.	
virginicum	virginian	Virginia	
bicorne	two-horned	Virginia	
hirtum	hirſute	Virginia	
HOLCUS laxus	Soft graſs, filiform	Vir. Can.	
ſtriatus	ſtriated	Virginia	
CENCHRUS tribuloides	Hedge-hog graſs	Virginia	
ATRIPLEX halimus	Orach, common	Virginia	
laciniata	laciniated	Virginia	
CLUSIA roſea	Balſam-tree,	Carolina	Cateſb. ii. t. 99.
ACER rubrum	Maple, red	Vir. Penſ.	Cateſb. i. t. 62.
ſaccharinum	ſugar	Penſ. Can.	
penſylvanicum	penſylvanian	Penſylv.	
negundo	aſh-leaved	Vir. Penſ.	
MIMOSA circinalis	Senſitive plant, ſpiral	Bahamas	Cateſb. ii. t. 97.
glauca	blueiſh	Ibid.	Ibid. t. 42.

DIŒCIA.

GLEDITSIA triacanthos	Three-thorned Acacia	N. Amer.	Cateſb. i. t. 43.

FRA-

FRAXINUS americana	Aſh, american	Car. Virg.	Cateſb. i. t. 08.
excelſior	common	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 68.
DIOSPYROS virginiana	Perſimon-tree	N. Amer.	Cateſb. ii. t. 76.
NYSSA aquatica	Tupelo-tree	N. Amer.	Cateſb. i. t. 41. & t. 60.
PANAX quinquefolium	Ginſeng root	Virginia, Penſylv. Louiſiana, Canada	This is the root ſo much in requeſt with the Chineſe. See Ofbeck's voy. i. p. 222. From ſome imaginary reſemblance of its root with the human body, the Indians call it *Garent-Oguen*, i. e. human thighs.
trifolium		Virginia	

TRIŒCIA.

FICUS indica		Baha. Iſles	Cateſb. app. t. 18.

CLASSIS XXIV.

CRYPTOGAMIA.

FILICES.

EQUISETUM arvenſe	Horſe-tail, field	Virginia	
hyemale	winter	Ibid.	
ONOCLEA ſenſibilis		Ibid.	
OSMUNDA virginiana	Flowering Fern, virginian	Ibid.	
claytoniana	pinnatifid	Ibid.	
regalis	royal	Ibid.	
cinnamomea	cinnamon	Maryland	
ACROSTICHUM polypodioides		Virginia	
areolatum		Ibid.	
platyneuron		Ibid.	
PTERIS caudata	Brakes, tailed	Ibid.	
atropurpurea	purple	Ibid.	
LONCHITIS		Ibid.	Gron. fl. Virg. p. 166. Lonchitis parva, foliis ad baſin auriculatis, alternatim coſtæ nigræ ſplendenti affixis.

ASPLE-

ASPLENIUM rhizophyllum	Spleen-wort, radicant	Vir. Can.	
POLYPODIUM virginianum	Polypody, virginian	Ibid.	
aureum?	golden	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 164. Osmunda frondibus pinnatis, foliolis omnibus connatis, &c.?
lonchitis	spleenwort	Virginia	
cicutarium	laciniated	Virginia	
noveboracense	New York	Canada, & N. York	
marginale	marginal	Canada	
bulbiferum	bulbous	Ibid.	
decussatum	striated	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 167.
ADIANTUM pedatum	Maiden-hair, american	Can. Vir.	Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 118. Is good against colds and coughs.
		Virginia	Adiantum foliis subtus lanatis. Gron. fl. virg. 167.

MUSCI.

LYCOPODIUM rupestre	Club-moss, rock	Virg. Can.	
alopecuroides	fox-tail	Ibid.	
obscurum	obscure	Pensylv. Bl. Mount	Gron. fl. virg. 168.
carolinianum	carolina	Carolina	
selago	dichotomous	Virginia	
apodum	creeping	Car. Vir. Pensylv.	
		Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 168. L. trichotomum, clava depressa.
PORELLA pinnata		Pensylv.	
SPHAGNUM palustre	Bog-moss, common	Virginia Ibid.	Gron. flor. virg. 168. Sphagnum caulibus ramosis, &c.
PHASCUM cauleſcens		Pensylv.	
POLYTRICHUM commune	Golden Maiden-hair	Virginia	
MNIUM fontanum		Virginia	
polytrichoides		Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. p. 169. Polytrichum.
BRYUM pomiforme		Virginia	

BRYUM

BRYUM heteromallum		Virginia	
scoparium		Ibid.	
tortuosum		Ibid.	
viridulum		Ibid.	
		Ibid.	See Gron. fl. virg. 170. where several species of Bryum are obscurely described.
HYPNUM taxifolium		Virginia	
filicinum		Ibid.	
proliferum		Ibid.	
delicatulum		N. Amer.	
crista castrensis		Pensylv.	
abietinum		Virginia	
purum		Ibid.	
curtipendulum		N. Amer.	
illecebrum		Ibid.	
serpens		Virginia	
julaceum		Ibid.	
		Ibid.	In Gron. fl. virg. 171. 172. are some more species and varieties of this genus.

ALGÆ.

LUNGERMANNIA dilatata		N. Amer.	
platyphylla		N. Amer.	
furcata		N. Amer.	
MARCHANTIA cruciata		N. Amer.	
tenella		Virginia	
ANTHOCEROS lævis		N. Amer.	
LICHEN caninus	Liverwort, canine	Virginia	
proboscideus	rostrated	Pensylv.	
cocciferus	cocciferous	Virginia	
cornucopioides	cornucopiæ	Ibid.	
pyxidatus	orenulated	Ibid.	
rangiferinus	rein-deer	Ibid.	
paschalis	crustaceous	Pensylv.	
plicatus	folded	Virginia	
barbatus	bearded	Ibid.	
floridus	florid	Ibid.	
		Ibid.	Gron. flor. virg. 173. Lichen purpurascens lusitanicus, &c.

		Virginia	Gron. flor. virg. 173. Lichen olivaceus scutellis lævibus.
		Ibid.	Gron. flor. virg. 174. Lichenoides foliis glaucis crinitis, &c.
Ulva intestinalis		Ibid.	
		Ibid.	Gron. flor. virg. 174. Ulva filiformis subramosa æqualis.
		Ibid.	Gron. flor. virg. 174. Ulva subrotunda, tubulosa, conglomerata.
Conferva		Ibid.	Gron. flor. virg. 174. Conferva recta ramosa, setacea, lævis. Greedily eaten by the deer in summer.
		Ibid.	Gron. flor. virg. 174. Conferva recta, ramosissima, ramulis hinc inde coadunatis.

FUNGI.

Boletus igniarius	Punk	Virginia	Is used in America, as in Europe, as tinder for lighting fire; and grows chiefly on the Hiccory-tree.
Phallus esculentus	Moril	Virginia	
Peziza lentifera	Cup Mushroom	Virginia	
Clavaria militaris	Club Mushroom	Virginia	
ophioglossoides		Carolina	Catesb. i. t. 36.
varietas ?			
Lycoperdon tuber	Truffles	Virginia	Kalm. The Indians in Virginia call it Tuckahoo. *Clayt.*

N. B. There are many other species of Fungi in *North America*, as appears from Gronovius's Flora Virginica, p. 175. 176.; but they are all so superficially described, that it is impossible to class them according to the Linnæan genera.

APPENDIX.

PALMÆ.

CHAMÆROPS humilis	Palmetto	Florida	Bartram. Journ.
ARECA oleracea	Cabbage-tree	Ibid.	Bartram. Journ. Its pith ſerves for making *Sagoe* in America; at the top of the tree are ſome leaves which taſte as well or rather better than cabbage.

FINIS.

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AN

ABSTRACT

Of the moſt uſeful and neceſſary

ARTICLES

MENTIONED BY

PETER LOEFLING,

Botaniſt to his Catholic Majeſty,

IN HIS

TRAVELS THROUGH SPAIN,

And that Part of

SOUTH AMERICA

CALLED

CUMANA,

CONSISTING

In his Life, and in Syſtematical Deſcriptions of the Plants of both Countries, referred to the Pages of the original Swediſh Edition.

Ornari res ipſa negat, contenta doceri. HORAT.

THE

LIFE

OF

PETER LOEFLING.

PETER LOEFLING was a ſon of *Eric Loefling*, Book-keeper, and of *Barbara Strandman*, born 1729, January 20-31. in the Province of *Geſtrikeland*, at *Tolforſbrook*, in the pariſh of *Walbo*.

His parents took care to have him prepared for his univerſity education by private tutors. In 1743, he entered the univerſity of *Upſala*, and after having regularly aſſiſted the lectures of ſeveral profeſſors and eſpecially thoſe of Dr. *Linnæus*, he reſolved to ſtudy phyſic in 1745. He was very diligent and applicated in the purſuit of all the ſciences neceſſary in the branch of literature he had fixed upon, and for that purpoſe never failed to be preſent at Dr. *Linnæus*'s botanical excurſions. The Doctor could not yet diſcern him among the great number of pupils who attended his demonſtrations. But having at the end of the term, given leave to his pupils, to conſult him

either by word of mouth, or by letter upon such points as were not sufficiently clear to them: *Loefling* made a good use of this leave, and never failed to propose to his tutor by every return of post, some queries on botanical subjects, which were delivered by his intimate friend *John Otto Hagstroem*, who is now physician to the province of *Ostgothland*. The great *Linnæus* soon discovered in the course of this correspondence, his botanical genius, and in order to encourage him, he was never deficient in answering regularly his queries.

Dr. *Linnæus* desired him to return soon to the university, where he had the best opportunity of improving himself in a science for which he had a peculiar turn. The pupil was ready to comply with this invitation; but found himself under the most critical dilemma, on account of the poverty of his parents, who could not afford to keep him any longer at the university at their expence: he therefore begged the doctor to procure him a place as private tutor. The professor thought it his duty to encourage so fine a genius, and as there was no other opportunity to place him, he resolved to take him into his house, and to make him the companion of his own son. He foresaw that the tutor would not only kindle a desire for improvement in botany,

in

in his tender pupil; but that even his enthuſiaſm would be communicated to his young friend, and ſo it really happened. In this ſtation *Loefling* made the beſt of his time, and of the opportunity of improving by the Doctor's lectures, at which he was aſſiſting very regularly; the reſt of the time left to him, he ſpent in ſeeing the moſt ingenious and diligent ſtudents, whoſe friendſhip he acquired, and in viſiting the botanical garden ſeveral times a day, and at dinner he propoſed queries and dubia to his tutor, by whom he now was eſteemed worthy of the greateſt intimacy and friendſhip; for the doctor obſerved in his pupil, according to his own expreſſion, "a "mind as pure as gold, and without the leaſt "duplicity of manners or words, which were "exactly correſponding with his moſt ſecret "thoughts." He was not effeminate, and reliſhed neither the pleaſures of the table, nor vanity in dreſſing; he ſlept as comfortably on the hardeſt bench, as in the ſofteſt bed; and the finding of a ſmall plant or moſs, repaid him amply the fatigue of a long excurſion.

In the ſummer term of 1748, the Doctor gave to each of his ſcholars a branch of botany for its illuſtration, as a taſk. *Loefling* got the buds of trees for his allotted ſhare, as this ſubject had never been well inquired into, and he was the only

only one who executed his task. The benefit of visiting the botanical garden at every hour of the day, gave him an opportunity to make the most accurate observations on the buds of trees, from whence he drew the most curious inferences, which he published in 1749, in a dissertation *de Gemmis arborum.* In the year 1750, Dr. *Linnæus* began to draw up his *Philosophia Botanica*, but he was attacked by so violent a fit of the gout, that he was almost past all hopes of recovery; the disease however relenting a little, he dictated the work to *Loefling*, who went on with it as fast as the press could go. This business, was not only amusing to *Loefling*, but proved very useful to him; for he never failed to apply to his tutor for the elucidation of such articles as he did not understand, which was readily granted, and thus the pupil became a perfect master of the Doctor's system and its spirit.

Linnæus pursued his grand plan in botany with an undaunted courage and perseverance in spite of all the fatigues, obloquy, and ingratitude he met with. His disciples were gone to the most distant parts of the globe, and returned loaden with the most curious discoveries. *Kalm* from *Canada*, *Osbeck* from *China*, *Hasselquist* from *Egypt*, *Toreen* from *Suratte* and *Montin* from *Lapland*.

Lapland. The ſouthern parts of Europe, however were leſs ſearched, than thoſe in the remoteſt parts of India. For this purpoſe the great botaniſt endeavoured to get acquainted with the *Marquis de Grimaldi*, the Spaniſh ambaſſador at the *Swediſh* court; in order to obtain leave for one of his pupils to travel through *Spain.* The firſt ſteps for this purpoſe were ſcarcely taken by the Doctor's friends, when the ambaſſador ſent him word by Lieutenant *Radbaud*, that his Catholic Majeſty had already deſired to have a botaniſt from Dr. *Linnæus*, which occaſioned him great aſtoniſhment: but it is worthy to be remarked, that ſome Engliſhmen had been the firſt who occaſioned the court of *Spain* to ſend for a botaniſt to *Sweden*, at a time when *Linnæus* had been moſt anxious about the method of introducing one of his pupils into *Spain.* Some Engliſh gentlemen, and among them, *Robert More*, Eſq; F. R. S. obſerving with what indolence and careleſsneſs the greater part of travellers paſſed through thoſe parts of our globe, which when diligently ſearched, might afford a vaſt field for diſcoveries and new obſervations in Natural Hiſtory, reſolved to travel in company, through *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, *Switzerland*, *Germany*, *Denmark* and *Sweden*, with a view to fulfill in part the plan to enquire more

accurately

accurately into the various curiosities peculiar to each country. These gentlemen being in *Spain*, were invited to dine with Don *Carvajal*, who accidentally asked them their opinion about *Spain*; they answered, that its curiosities had by far surpassed their expectation, and that for all this, the remark of *Linnæus* in his *Bibliotheca Botanica* were still true, that the *Flora Hispanica* would turn out as new as it was rich. *Don Carvajal* wished to see the Doctor's performance, and having read the passage, he declared, that *Spain* should in a little time be free from such a reproach. Mr. *More*, in his tour through *Sweden*, communicated to the Doctor this anecdote, when he visited the university of *Upsala*, and thus it became a key to the message of the *Marquis de Grimaldi*, which had caused *Linnæus* so great an astonishment.

Dr. *Linnæus* was very happy, as he heard he had leave to select out of his pupils, one whom he thought most deserving of occupying a place that would be both honourable and profitable: he fixed upon *Loefling* his favourite; and though this young man had gone through the usual exercises, and was to obtain the degree of Doctor of Physic in three months time, he resolved to neglect this honour, and to go on his tour to *Spain*. In a month's time he was ready, having taken

taken leave of his relations, friends, and country. The Royal Academy of Sciences made him a preſent of a fine Engliſh microſcope, a thermometer, a moſt exact geometrical ſcale, and many other inſtruments. Count *Piper*, Mr. *Peter Wargentin*, the one preſident, the other ſecretary to the Royal Academy, and many of its members, vied with each other in contributing to the equipment of the young botaniſt. The director of the *Swediſh Eaſt India* company, *Clas Grill*, generouſly offered him a free paſſage and board, in one of his ſhips bound for *Porto* in *Portugal*: and the *Marquis Grimaldi* granted him a handſome allowance towards the expences of the Tour to *Madrid*. *Loefling* was well made, tall, ſtrong, and of a healthy conſtitution, unimpaired by debauches and luxury, all which promiſed him good ſucceſs in his labourious undertaking in a foreign climate. The leave he took of his tutor at *Upſala*, was very affecting and moving. The nineteenth of March, 1751, he left for ever his native country, went round the *Baltic*, paſſed the *Sound*, croſſed the *German* ocean, the bay of *Biſcay*, and at laſt arrived May the eighteenth, at *Oporto*. Some *Fuci* and marine productions of the *Vermes* Claſs, amuſed our natural hiſtorian during his paſſage; but the *Portugueze Flora* was an ample field for his inquiries,

quiries, he collected every plant, dried ſpecimens, collected ſeeds, and ſent them to *Linnæus*. For want of another ſhip, and not venturing to go to *Liſbon* in a *Portugueze Caravela*; he ſtaid at *Oporto* till the beginning of Auguſt, when he took his paſſage in a *Swediſh* ſhip. They were becalmed, and therefore ſpent eight days on a paſſage of a few hours. Here he found a very remarkable difference in the climate, which produced the fineſt *American* plants, as the *Agave Americana*, *Cactus opuntia*, *Phœnix dactylifera*, and the *Dracæna Draco*. Mr. *Godin*, a *French* aſtronomer, who had been fifteen years in *America*, and who was appointed Director of the Academy of Marines at *Cadiz*, took *Loefling* in his company, and left *Liſbon* with him the latter end of September. During the journey, the attention of the young botaniſt was employed in examining thoſe wild growing plants, which in this country were the ornaments of the beſt gardens, and required a careful cultivation. He found the Narciſſuſes, the Leucoya, Ornithogala, Squills, and Aſphodels in full flower: Lavender, Sage, Roſemary, Fenil, Thyme and Stocchas *Arabica*, ſpread their odoriferous effluvia; and the groves conſiſted of Olives, Myrtles, Coluteas, Jeſſamines, Roſebays, Phyllyreas, Maſtictrees and Chio Turpentine Trees,

All

All theſe contributed to make his journey both uſeful and agreeable. At *Madrid* where he arrived, after having been ſeventeen days on the road *Loefling* began to fear he ſhould find neither botaniſts, nor friends, nor patrons: but the gloom which this thought had ſpread over his countenance, was ſoon changed into joy and contentment, by the recommendation of Mr. *Godin*, who introduced him into the beſt companies, and preſented him to Don *Carvajal*, who favoured him with a kind and gracious reception.

The moſt unexpected thing to him was the great number of lovers of botany, which he found at *Madrid*. Four of them deſerve chiefly to be mentioned: viz. Don *Joſeph Ortega*, chief apothecary to the army, and ſecretary of the phyſical academy at *Madrid*; Don *Minuart* chief apothecary to the hoſpitals; Don *Quer*, firſt ſurgeon to the king, who had a ſplendid botanical garden, and a moſt elegant collection of plants; and Don *Chriſtoval Velez*, apothecary and examinator of the College of Phyſicians, who was poſſeſſed of a choice collection of botanical books, of a grand *Hortus Siccus*, and had drawn up a *Flora Madritenſis*. Theſe gentlemen found our young botaniſt much to their liking; he was careſſed by every one, and their houſes,

houſes, gardens and libraries were at his ſervice. He got from the king a penſion of eight thouſand Reals per annum, without becoming the object of their envy.

Loefling gained more and more the favour of theſe phyſical gentlemen, and paid to each of them a handſome compliment, by calling four new plants found in *Spain* after their names, which will be a laſting monument of the gratitude of the *Swediſh* botaniſt, as *Linnæus* has taken theſe names into all the ſubſequent editions of his *Genera* and *Species plantarum* and into the laſt editions of his *Syſtema Naturæ*. *Loefling* ſtaid about two years at *Madrid*, and made during that time ſome little botanical expeditions in its neighbourhood: and collected above 1300 diſtinct ſpecies of *Spaniſh* plants. The miniſtry then began to think of ſending *Loefling* to Spaniſh *South America*. The plan for this expedition was great, and worthy of Don *Carvajal*'s genius and love for the ſciences. According to this plan the whole expedition ſhould be under the direction of Don *Joſeph de Itturiaga*, *Capitan de Altobordo* in the fleet, and director of the *Caracas*, and the trading company there: under him was the next in command, Don *Eugenio Albaradi* Colonel in the land ſervice, a native of *Lima* in *Peru*. Four profeſſors

profeſſors were at the head, each of one ſcience, viz. 1. a geographer; 2. a natural philoſopher: 3. a botaniſt; and 4. one acquainted with commercial affairs. Each profeſſor had four aſſiſtants, and beſides them were four ſurgeons, and many other people intended for this expedition. Don *Juan Ignatio Madariaga* and Don *Joſeph Solano* both Capitans de Fregatta, with Don *Joſeph Santos Cabrera* were for the geographical department. *Loefling* was the head botaniſt, and had Don *Benito Paltor*, from the Pyrenees, and Don *Antonio Condal*, from Barcellona, two young phyſicians, for his aſſiſtants: and two other youths, born at *Madrid*, of wealthy parents, called Don *Bruno Salvador*, and Don *San Juan de Dios Caſtel*, were intended for draughtſmen and pupils in natural hiſtory. The other departments were filled up in proportion, ſo that this might have turned out one of the grandeſt and moſt uſeful undertakings if properly conducted and executed. *Loefling* got twenty thouſand *reales de Vellon* towards his equipment in linen, cloaths and other neceſſaries. His ſalary was increaſed to ten thouſand reales per annum, and that of each of the phyſicians under him, was fixed at five thouſand reales. The regulation of the limits between the Spaniards and the Portugueze in North A-

merica, was the chief object of this expedition; Don *Carvajal* represented to the king that this would be the best opportunity to get acquainted with the products of the interior parts of this extensive continent: that France and England were great only by the knowledge and use of the fine products of their settlements in America; that South America, no doubt, was richer in them than any other part of the world, and that nothing was wanting to reap the same benefit from the Spanish colonies, than a nearer inspection into, and examination of, the American plants, animals, and natural productions, which could now be procured by the addition of a good natural historian. This being at last agreed to by the king, the expedition was put into execution, and *Loefling* ordered to go with his assistants to *Cadiz*. From whence they set sail February the fifteenth, 1754. The passage was happy and short; they passed February the twenty-fourth, the *Canary Islands*; April the third, the isle of *Tabago*, the fourth, the isles of *Granada* and *Margarita*, and arrived April the eleventh at *Cumana*, the capital of the province of *New Andalusia* or *Cumana*.

This town is under the tenth degree north latitude. Their summer begins at Christmas, and ends at Midsummer-day, from which time to Christmas,

Chriſtmas, they reckon their winter. During this winter, the Swediſh thermometer of Profeſſor *Celſius*, was within doors conſtantly, between twenty-ſix and thirty degrees, and in ſummer between thirty and thirty-three. Out of doors the heat is, between nine and five o'clock, exceſſive, ſo that it would be intolerable for the whole animal and vegetable creation, did not at the ſame time a conſtant eaſt wind and rain, contribute towards abating the heat while the ſun is in the zenith.

Here *Loefling* found a new world; every plant he beheld was new, and their great number gave him employment from morning to night. This expedition was intended to go up the great *Orenoco* river, then by *Rio Negro*, into the *Marannon*, or river of *Amazons*, and afterwards along the limits of *Brazils*, till to thoſe pretended lakes which are ſituated at the ſource of *Rio de la Plata*, which river they intended to follow to *Buenos Ayres*, and from thence the tour ſhould go back through *Chili*, *Peru*, *Lima*, and *Quito*, all countries which never had been viſited by any botaniſt of note, if we except that Mr. *Juſſieu* had ſeen part of *Peru*.

The here-mentioned degrees of *Celſius's* thermometer, correſpond thus with the degrees in *Farenheit's* ſcale, 26=79½; 30=86; and 33=91.

During the whole paſſage he gave lectures on botany, to his pupils, and made them acquainted with the uſe of the Linnæan ſyſtem; the *Philoſophia botanica* was his *Syllabus*, and the young phyſicians ſeemed to apply very cloſely to the ſtudy of botany. At his landing the collection of plants and ſeeds, the examination and deſcription of every new object, and the drawings of ſuch things, as were either new or not well drawn before, gave ſufficient occupation to *Loefling* and his aſſiſtants.

During ſix months reſidence at *Cumana*, he made an excurſion through *New Barcelona*, and the miſſions of *Piritu*, towards the river *Guayana*, where he continued his obſervations during two or three months; from thence he travelled to the miſſion of *Curoni*, and then returned to *Cumana*; but he and the whole company fell ſick at their return, of a fever or ague, of which he had every day an acceſs. This being removed, he fell ill again with a tertian, having got wet feet in a marſh. Some time after this was cured, he got again a quotidian fever, which he could not get rid of for a long while. His chief ſhewed great care and tenderneſs for his health, and deſired him abſolutely not to write, till afternoon or in the evening, the only proper time for this buſineſs in thoſe hot climates: for

Loefling

Loefling had already collected about six hundred species, and among them were about thirty new *Genera*, and about two hundred and fifty species not mentioned before by Dr. *Linnæus* in his works, the descriptions of which he drew up. The fever had emaciated poor *Loefling*, he got a double tertian with fainting fits, but conquered this. In the beginning of 1755, he went to the mission of *Merercuri*, here he got new paroxysms of intermittent fevers, and soon after the *Leucophlegmatia* (perlesia) and at last that kind of dropsy called *anasarca*, of which he died February the twenty-second, 1756. His tutor *Linnæus* published *Loefling's* letters containing absolutely nothing but descriptions, queries and *Dubia* about plants, with some repeated acknowledgments to his tutor, some descriptions of rare Spanish plants, which are given here at full length, and reckoned by Dr. *Linnæus* to be models in their kind; lastly, some descriptions and remarks on *American* plants which are likewise here added.

Thus died together with *Peter Loefling*, the hopes of the great advantages to natural history, which were expected from his tour through *Spanish South America*; which country no doubt is the richest field for discoveries of every kind in natural history and whose treasures are now, as

it were, buried, through the indolence and jealouſy of the Spaniards and their miniſtry.

The here annexed catalogue of North American plants, the advantages which accrue by their knowledge to trade and commerce, the daily new acceſſions to the Flora of this extenſive continent, procured by the activity of this great, learned and commercial nation are an inconteſtible proof of the advantages which might be reaped, if *South America* were in the hands of a nation poſſeſſed of the ſame ſpirit of induſtry, and free inquiry, which are the two great ſupports of national wealth and liberty: they prove at the ſame time the providential care over this wealthy and free nation, in that ſpirit of indolence and jealouſy, with which the Spaniards are ſtill infatuated, and probably will be ſo for ſome time, in ſpite of the great and expenſive efforts made from time to time by their government, in order to promote induſtry and learning, and to put their commerce on a better baſis. The premature death of *Loefling*, though very hurtful to ſcience in general, may however be conſidered as a further proof of this aſſertion: he died in the prime of his youth, with a ſtrong conſtitution, ſupported liberally in a ſcience in which he was an enthuſiaſt, before he could go on the intended great expedition, before he could

could inſtruct the pupils truſted to his care, and before Spain could reap the leaſt benefit from the ſcience of this promiſing and able botaniſt, and which no doubt it would have enjoyed, had he gone through the intended great tour in *South America*.

I conclude with a moſt ardent wiſh, that England may never be without diſintereſted and patriotic men, who for the increaſe of uſeful learning and the knowledge of nature, will exert their influence, genius, and wealth, to promote, encourage, and protect, the inveſtigation of natural hiſtory in the Weſt-Indies and America, on the Senegal and Gambia rivers in Africa, and the great and extenſive poſſeſſions which the Engliſh enjoy in the Eaſt-Indies, and wherever their navigation extends.

HISPANICÆ.

RARIORES

DESCRIPTIONES

EPISTOLARES AUTHORIS.

TRIANDRIA.

I. MONOGYNIA.

ORTEGIA.

1. ORTEGIA *hiſpanica.*

Juncaria ſalmanticenſis. *Cluſ. Hiſp.* 502. *f.* 503. *hiſt. p.* 114.

Rubia linifolia aſpera. *C. Bauh. pin.* 333. *Raj. hiſt.* 1033.

Habitat in vineis Salmanticae, *Cluſius.* In Caſtilia veteri, *Minuart.* In *Baetica* ad Pedroches de Cordova, *Velez.*

Radix annua Cluſio (ſed videtur perennis ſecundum ſpecimina Domini VELEZ), flexuoſa, glabra, tenuis.

Caulis

Caulis erectus, ſpithamalis uſque pedalis, articulatus, quadrangularis, ſtriatus, ſcabriuſculus.

Rami oppoſiti, a baſi caulis uſque ad ſummum, erecti, cauli conſimiles, ramuloſi vel ſimplices.

Folia oppoſita, linearia vel lanceolata-linearia, acuta, ſemiuncialia, erecta, ſeſſilia, ſcabriuſcula.

Flores in corymbis confertis, dichotomis, brevi ramulo ſuſtentatis, oppoſitis; ſeſſiles.

Bracteae minimae, acutae, oppoſitae ad ſingulam diviſionem dichotomiae.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, erectum: *foliolis* oblongis, acutis, ſubcarinatis, marginibus intus coloratis.

COR. nulla.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, ſubulata, calyce dimidio breviora.

Antherae oblongae, lineares, compreſſae, filamentis paulo breviores.

113. PIST. *Germen* ovatum, medietate ſuperiori trigono-pyramidatum: angulis ſubacutis. *Stylus* filiformis, rectus, ſimplex, calyce paulo minor. *Stigma* capitato-obtuſum, ſimplex, apice leviſſime emarginato.

PER. *Capſula* ovata, medietate ſuperiori trigona, calyce tecta, vnilocularis, ad medium trifariam dehiſcens.

SEM.

Sem. plurima, oblonga, utrinque acuta, minutiſſima.

Color Calycum incanus, marginibus ſubalbis; *Germinis* luteo-viridis, *ſtigmatis* & *Antherarum* luteus.

Ab Illecebro ſpurio *(Loeflingia)* cui proxime accedit, differt corolla nulla; calyce obtuſiore ovali, foliolis integris oblongis; ob ſtylum unicum alias proxima.

LOEFLINGIA.

2. LOEFLINGIA *hiſpanica* (Illecebrum ſpurium Loefl.).

Habitat Madriti *in collibus nudis cis* Caſam del Campo, *ſupra ſaltum*, *vulgo* ſoto de Migas calientis, *copioſe*.

Radix tortuoſa, deſcendens, ramoſa, glabra, annua.

Caules ſolitarii vel plures, profuſi, procumbentes, ſurſum paullo adſcendentes articulati, teretes, pilis viſcidis tenuiſſime pubeſcentes, longitudine ſemiunciali vel digitali.

Folia oppoſita, ad genicula inferiora, linearia-acuta, minima, ad baſin denticulo utrinque acuto, breviſſimo erecto notata; ſuperiora ſubulato-tridentata: denticulis lateralibus erectis in medio latere folii.

Flores

Flores ſeſſiles, axillares in ſpicis lateralibus alternis imbricati, conferti.

Bracteae ſubulatae, tridentatae, parvae, imbricatae.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, erectum: *foliolis* diſtinctis, lanceolatis, leviter intus inferius concavis, apice tereti ſubulato acutiſſimo, pilo quaſi terminato, lateribus ſimiliter ac folio denticulo utrinque ſubulato, breviſſimo notatis, interioribus tribus intus quaſi coloratis, foras omnibus ſubviſcoſis.

COR. *Petala* quinque (non raro ſolum quatuor, quantum eſt poſſibile videre), minutiſſima, oblongo-ovato, globoſa, conniventia, integerrima.

114. STAM. *Filamenta* ſemper tria, corollae circiter longitudinis vel leviſſime breviora, hinc minutiſſima. *Antherae* ſubrotundae, didymae.

PIST. *Germen* ovato-trigonum, parvum. *Stylus* ſimplex, filiformis, brevis, ſurſum paulo craſſior. *Stigma* ſimplex, obtuſiuſculum, omnino indiviſum.

PER. *Capſula* ovata, apice obſolete trigona, trifariam dehiſcens, vnilocularis.

SEM. plura, ovato-oblonga, minima, punctis (lente viſa) minutiſſimis punctata.

Color Corollae pallidus.

Genus

Genus mihi difficile designatur; videtur tamen proxime accedere ad Illecebrum, sed stamina tantum tria et semina plurima, diversa sunt. Facies Plantae et ramificationes Herniariam et Paronichiam referunt, sed differt ab illis praesenti corolla et numero staminum, uti a Mollugine stylo simplici. Videtur tamen, ni fallor, similitudinem habere quandam cum fructif. illecebro cymoso, quam, non nisi exsuccam, vidi in Estremadura.

II. DIGYNIA.

SCHOENUS.

3. SCHOENUS *aculeatus.*

PHALARIS repens, floribus sessilibus fasciculatis fastigiatis, foliaceo bivalvi compresso obtectis. *Loefl.*

Habitat in depressis subhumidis nudis, fluxu Maris quotidie inundatis, ad St. Ybes Portugalliae.

Gramen minimum et repens est.

Radix parva, fibrosa, culmos plurimos producens.

Culmi minimi, vix semidigitales, repentes s. arcte terrae incumbentes, profusi, tribus quatuorve geniculis ex singulo ramulo.

Rami

Rami prodeuntes, conſimiles.

Folia breviſſima, graminea, ovata ſ. lanceolata, diſticha, complicata.

Vagina in foliis culmaceis geniculorum fere longitudine, glabra, ſtriata, inferius gibbo-ventricoſa.

Membranula nulla, ſed ejus loco pili tenuiſſimi, parvi.

115. *Flores* terminales, culmi ramulis ſeſſiles, aggregati in Capitulum plano-compreſſum, faſtigiatum, truncatum.

Involucrum bicorne ex foliis binis, breviſſimis, conduplicatis, vagina ampla compreſſa, florum faſtigio paullo longiore.

CAL. biglumis, compreſſus; glumis ſubaequalibus, (altera paullo breviore anguſtiore; dorſo acuto, compreſſo), muticis, glabris, unifloris.

COR. biglumis: glumis calyce latioribus, dorſo acutis, compreſſis, calyce paullo majoribus, muticis.

STAM. - - - -

PIST. - - - -

PER. corollae glumae ſemen continent, demittunt.

SEM. unicum, oblongum compreſſum, ſulco

in altero latere, nudum nec corolla adnata obtectum.

DACTYLIS.

4. DACTYLIS *cynosuroides* quae Phalaroides spicis linearibus terminalibus secundis adpressis.

Habitat in locis paluſtribus, marinis, argillosis, graminosis trans Fluvium Tagum Ulysſiponi Lusitaniae, autumno florens.

Radix fibrosa, repens.

Culmi erecti, solitarii, pedales circiter, superne folioſi, inferne nudi, foliis orbati et quasi spongioſi ab vaginis perſiſtentibus, imbricatis; frequenter et minute geniculati, glabri.

Folia graminea, erecta, involuta, glabra, supra subtiliter striata, quasi subtomentosa.

Vaginae longae; totum Culmum ubique vestientes, geniculis 5 *plo.* 6 *plo.* 10 *plo.* &c. longiores, glabrae, imbricatae post folia decidua per inferiorem culmum.

Membranula integra, rigida, breviſſima vixque niſi margo vaginae truncatus.

Flores spicati, unilaterales, duplici serie alternatim, imbricati, solitarii, sessiles, erecti.

Spicae ternae, rarius binae, l. quaternae, alternae, terminales, lineares, arcte dorso suo singulo nodo sibi invicem approximatae,

proximatae, adpreſſae, unicam ſpicam ſaepe mentientes.

116. *Axis* florifer antice, varie ob Flores adpreſſos excavatus, poſtice nudus ob ſpicas invicem adpreſſas ſaepe obliquè planiuſculus.

CAL. biglumis, uniflorus: *glumis* linearibus, acutis, complicato-carinatis: altera interiore paulo breviore multoque anguſtiore: muticis.

COR. biglumis; glumis lanceolatis, concavo-carinatis, calyce paulo longioribus et latioribus: altera paulo minori.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, brevia. *Antherae* lineares.

PIST. *Germen* lineare, oblongum, ſurſum latius. *Styli* duo, longitudinaliter villoſi.

PER. - - - -

SEM. - - -

Qua Genus omnino eadem cum praecedenti, licet facies totaliter diverſa, ut mihi videtur.

FESTUCA.

5. FESTUCA *calycina* panicula contracta, ſpiculis linearibus muticis longitudine calycis floſculorum.

Radix

Radix fibrosa, alba, tenuissima: fibrillis longis, simplicibus, glabris vel pubescentibus; fasciculos culmorum et foliorum protrudens.

Culmi setacei, triarticulati seu duobus geniculis leviter inflexis instructi, erecti.

Folia radicalia aggregata, setacea, semiuncialia vel uncialia, basi latiuscula, superius convoluta, plerumque glabra, interdum per mediam partem pilis longis, raris, albis hirsuta.

Culmorum brevia, setaceo-convoluta vel glabra, vel saepe in eadem planta hirsuta pilis raris, longis, praesertim basin versus.

Vaginae longae, filiformes, subtiliter striatae.

Membranula vix ulla, sed pili longi, exstantes, albi, copiosi, ejus loco cingentes vaginam et intus et foris ad basin foliorum.

Flores in panicula erecta, contracta, semiunciali circiter colliguntur.

Pedunculi breves, erecti, floribus raris: spiculis linearibus. 117.

CAL. *Gluma* bivalvis: *valvulis* subaequalibus, dorso rotundatis, apice, subacuto, totius spiculae longitudine.

Cor. compoſita, quinque-ſ. ſexflora, hermaphrodita: junctim teretiuſcula, linearis; floſculis brevibus, alterne axi adpreſſis.

Singula biglumis: *gluma* dorſali oblonga, obtuſa, dorſo convexo, ſtriato, apice tenuiter membranaceo, mutico; interiore paulo minore, obtuſa, membranacea.

Stam. *Filamenta* tria, brevia. *Antherae.* - - -

Pist. *Germen* ovale, glabrum. *Styli* - - -

Per. nullum, corollae adnaſcitur, decidit, non dehiſcens.

Sem. ovato-oblongum.

Gramen parvum, uncialis biuncialis vel palmaris altitudinis. Apud Scheuchzerum non invenio.

Feſtuca haec affinis valde eſt Feſtucae decumbenti. Fl. Suec. 92. differt tamen ab illa, quod tenerrima et omnibus ſuis partibus minor. Spiculae deſcriptae ſunt lineares et congeries Floſculorum, omnino teretiuſculo-linearis, quae in Suecica ovato, acuta, congerie floſculorum baſi latiore, glumis calycinis magis tumidis, etc.

AIRA,

AIRA.

6. AIRA *minuta* panicula laxa ramoſiſſima, floſculis muticis.

Gramen phalaroides, ſparſa panicula, minimum anguſtifolium. *Barr. obſ.* 111. *p.* 1218. *ic.* 144. *n.* 1. *(non ſynonym. quod gramen ariſtatum).*

Gramen minimum. *Dalech. hiſt.* 1. *p.* 432. *deſc. bréviſſ. p.* 433. *fig.* 1. *fig. mala.*

Forte *Tournef. inſt.* 524. *et Vaill. pariſ.* 87. *n.* 41. *per* Gramen mont. panicula ſpadicea *intelligunt* hanc. *C. Bauh. & Scheuchzeri* eſt Agroſtis capillaris. *Fl. ſuec.* 62.

Radix fibroſa, annua, multiplex, fibrillis ſimplicibus.

Culmi tribus geniculis ad baſin fere, ultimo longiſſimo. 118.

Folia radicalia vix alia quam ad baſin culmi.

Culmorum: ad baſin tria circ. abſque vagina, acuta, plana, cito marceſcentia.

Genicula ultima folia ſemiuncialia et breviora, laxe conduplicata.

Vagina inferius contractior, ſurſum laxior, paulo ventricoſa, ibique anguloſa.

Membranula alba, ovata, longiuſcula (ratione graminis).

Flores in panicula diffuſa, ramoſiſſima, laxa, ubique patentiſſima: ramulis binis ſingulo loco oriundis: ſubdiviſis in ramulos binos: omnibus capillaribus, paulo flexuoſis floribus omnibus pedicellatis, ſolitariis.

CAL. *Gluma* bivalvis: valvulis ovatis, compreſſis, dorſo convexo, obtuſis, muticis.

COR. compoſita biflora, hermaphrodita: floſculo altero leviſſime pedicellato, non tamen calyce altiore: ſingula gluma bivalvi: valvulis aequalibus, calycis circ. longitudine; exteriore convexa, obtuſa; interiore plana.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, capillaria, corolla breviora. *Antherae* breves, ſubrotundae, biloculares.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, minimum. *Styli* duo, ſetacei, breves. *Stigmata* plumoſa vel ramoſa, pennata, minuta, corolla dimidio breviora.

PER. nullum. *Corolla* oblonga, obtuſa, ſtriata adhaeret, triturando dimittit.

SEM. oblongum, glabrum hinc convexum, inde linea longitudinali ſulcatum.

Altitudo biuncialis vel digitalis.

Color

Color paniculae ſpadiceus, fructu maturo pallididior.

Semina matura ſunt ad initium menſis Aprilis.

STIPA.

7. STIPA *tenaciſſima* panicula ſpicata, ariſtis baſi piloſis, foliis filiformibus tenaciſſimis.

Gramen ſpartum 1. panicula comoſa. *C. Bauh. pin.* 5. *n.* 1.

Gramen ſpicatum, quod Spartum Plinio. 119. *Tournef. hiſt.* 518. ſpartum herba Plinii. *Cluſ. hiſt.* 2. *p.* 220.

Habitat in montibus et collibus ſabuloſis juxta Aranjuez et Cienpozuelos, copioſiſſime ad Bugonam quoque et Chinchon.

Radix perennis, aggregata radiculis filiformibus, craſſis, magnos acervos foliorum et culmorum promens.

Culmi plures, bi vel tripedales; erecti, rigidi, craſſitie culmo frumentaceo paulo tenuiores, ſed tenaces, farcti.

Folia radicalia aggregata, copioſa, filiformiter arcte convoluta vel conduplicata, glabra, tenaciſſima.

Caulina breviora, ſimillima reliquis.

Vaginae longae, glaberrimae, apparenter tamen ſtriatae, firmae; terminatae membranula tomentoſa, lacera, craſſiuſcula, utrinque baſi ſaepius ſeta ſtipulae inſtar aucta.

Flores in panicula contracta, erecta, ſpicata, ſpithama longiori; floſculis ubique et ramis erectis, adpreſſis.

CAL. *Gluma* bivalvis: valvulis ſubaequalibus: exteriore paulo longiore, membranaceis, tenuiſſimis, concavis, apice acutis, muticis, unifloris.

COR. ſimplex, uniflora, biglumis: *gluma exterior* calyce ferme dimidio brevior, ſubulato-convolata, ſericeo-pubeſcens, apice terminata *ariſta* quintupla, baſi angulata, contorta, latere exteriore pilis ſericeis longiuſculis veſtita: reliqua parte ſetacea, nudo, medio genículo reflexa: *Gluma interior* linearis, anguſtiſſima, mutica.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, capillaria. *Antherae* lineares.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum. *Styli* duo, hirſuti, acuti, baſi uniti. *Stigmata* ſimplicia, pubeſcentia.

PER. nullum. *Corolla* arcte adnaſcitur ſemini, decidit.

SEM.

Sem. oblongo-cylindricum, glabrum, utrinque acutum.

Hiſpanis nominatur *Eſparto*. *Uſus* hujus frequentiſſimus per univerſam Hiſpaniam ad ſtoreas ob pavimenta lateritia, per hyemen: ad funes craſſiores (*cables*) pro navibus atque corbes et alia utenſilia pro tranſportandis fructibus.

III. TRIGYNIA.

HOLOSTEUM.

8. HOLOSTEUM *umbellatum*.

Alſine verna glabra, floribus umbellatis albis. 120.
Tournef. inſt. 242. *Vaill. Paris.* 7. *n.* 4. *deſcr. bona (refert ad fig.* 2. *tab.* 3.) quae proprie eſt Alſines vernae glabrae *Magn.* attamen praeſentem plantam, primos flores explicantem, ſat bene repraeſentat.

Habitat Madriti, vulgatiſſima primo vere.

Radix tenuiſſima, annua, fibroſa.

Caulis ſuberectus (vel ſubprocumbens), ſemidigitalis uſque ſpithamalis, glaber vel tenuiſſime pubeſcens; prope radicem ramuloſus: ramulis erectis cauliformibus.

Folia radicalia copioſiora, lanceolata.

Caulina oppoſita, lanceolata, baſi coadunata, glabra; at lateribus ſaepe pilis raris tenuiſſimis, praeſertim inferius ciliata.

Flores terminales 4-8 ex eodem loco orti, ſucceſſive excreſcentes. *Pedunculi* ab initio breviſſimi, demum elongantur, filiformes; poſt floreſcentiam ſemiunciales vel unciales, deflexi.

Bracteae umbellae ſubjectae; ovatae, acutae, breviſſimae.

Cal. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum: foliolis lineari-lanceolatis, longiuſculis, acutis, concavis, glabris.

Cor. *Petala* quinque, lanceolata, integra, acuta, ad apicem tamen inciſura ſublaterali, obtuſa, obliqua notata vel inaequaliter ſaepe tridentata, calyce paulo longiora.

Stam. *Filamenta* tria, ſubulata, petalis dimidio breviora, baſi glandula tumida depreſſiore impoſita. *Antherae* bipartitae, didymae.

Pist. *Germen* oblongum, obtuſum. *Styli* tres, erecti, approximati. *Stigmata* craſſiuſcula, divergentia.

Per. *Capſula* ovato-cylindrica, teretiuſcula, recta, calyce longior, ſummo apice dehiſcens

ſcens denticulis ſex, paulo inaequalibus, acutis, revolutis.

SEM. - - -

Color Corollae albus.

MINUARTIA.

9. MINUARTIA *dichotoma* foliis ſetaceis, caule ſimplici erecto, floribus ſeſſilibus confertim dichotomis. 121.

Habitat Madriti in collibus extra pontem Toletanum ſat copioſe.

Planta minima, vix unquam ultra altitudinem uncialem.

Radix annua, tenuiſſima, ſimplex vel ramoſa, fibrillis paucis.

Caulis ſaepe ungue non major, ſimpliciſſimus, (rarius adeſt ramulus ex radice ſerior) erectus, ſuperius ad flores dichotome ſubdiviſus; dichotomiis brevibus confertis.

Folia oppoſita, ſubulata-ſetacea, baſi latiuſculo ſtriata, erecta, adpreſſa, totum caulem tegunt.

Flores ſeſſiles in dichotomiis, ſolitarii, ab dichotomiis confertis, aequalibus, conſtituunt capitulum turbinatum, caulis ipſius longitudine, ſupra aequale, quadratum, rigidum, poſt totam floreſcentiam contrahitur, rigeſcit

rigeſcit magis (Anaſtaticae inſtar); hinc fructus ob ramulos dichotomiae adpreſſos lateraliter compreſſi.

Bracteae ſunt folia longa, ſetaceo-ſubulata, floribus duplo triplove longiora, rigida.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, erectum, ſub floreſcentia ipſa vix patulum, ſed cylindricum, alias ſemper clauſum: *foliolis* lanceolatis, acutiſſimis, lateribus ſubmembranaceis, rigidis.

COR. nulla, ſed *Nectarii* glandulae aliquot, obſcure (5) intra calycem elevatae, interdum bifidae.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, breviſſima. *Antherae* didymae, filamentorum duplae magnitudinis.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum, parvum. *Styli* tres, baſi conjuncti, ſtaminum altitudine. *Stigmata* ſimplicia, craſſiuſcula.

PER. *Capſula* longo-ovata, lateraliter (h. e. e regione ramulorum dichotomiae) compreſſa, calyce tertia parte minor, unilocularis.

SEM. nonnulla, compreſſo-ſubrotunda, latere uno leviſſime emarginata.

Color Floris herbaceus.

10. MINU-

10. MINUARTIA *montana* floribus confertis lateralibus alternis bracteis brevioribus.

Habitat in collibus altis Madriti imminentibus saltum vulgo Soto Luzon ad horum latera in arena humosa. 122.

Radix parva, tenerrima, annua, fibrosa, simplex, terrae arctius adhaerens.

Caulis solitarius, simplex, uncialis vel minor, articulatus, glaber.

Folia opposita, erecta, setacea, basi latiora, striata, acuta, rigida.

Flores sessiles ex alternis alis per caulis longitudinem, plures conferti saepius terni, rarius solitarii.

Bracteae sunt folia opposita, floribus sessilibus subjecta, calyce longiora, subulata.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, erectum; foliolis subulatis, duobus vel tribus exterioribus leviter longioribus, apice setaceis, rigidis, persistentibus.

COR. nulla.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, plano-subulata. *Antherae*. - - -

PIST. *Germen* trigonum, rectum, obtusum. *Styli* tres, parvi. - - -

PER.

PER. *Capſula* triquetro-columnaris, calyce minor, unilocularis, ad baſin trivalvis.

SEM. nonnulla 3-7, ſubrotunda, compreſſa, parva.

Quum primum medio menſis Octobr. illam vidiſſem, floris deſcriptio quatenus manca eſt.

11. MINUARTIA *campeſtris* floribus confertis terminalibus alternis bracteis brevioribus.

Habitat in planitie collium praedictorum.

Radix tenuiſſima, ſimpliciſſima, fibrillam referens, ſubtorta.

Caulis ſimpliciſſimus, breviſſimus, medii unguis, (cum floribus vix unquam uncialis mihi viſus) teres, foliis tectus.

Folia oppoſita, plano-ſubulata, anguſtiſſima, 7 ſtriata, ſtricta, cauli adpreſſa, oppoſitionibus crebris, copioſa: ſuperiora baſi magis pateſcunt.

123. *Flores* terminales, in capitulum compactum, faſtigiatum ſed inaequale, ſeſſiles ex alis foliorum ſummorum alternis: ex ala infima (florifera) flores bini una axillari, altera laterali: ex ſuperioribus quaſi ſemper terni uno

uno axillari, reliquis lateralibus: hinc dichotomiae particulares ſunt, ſed capitulum totum dichotomum non eſt.

Bracteae ſubulatae, binae unicuique Flori oppoſitae, floribus breviores.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, erectum: foliolis lanceolatis, acutis, planiuſculis, triſtriatis, rigidis ſubaequalibus.

COR. nulla, quantum videtur. *Glandulas* 3 appreſſas habet.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, (quum duo magis approximata vidi, neſcio an plures flori perfecto ſint) ſetacea, tenera, germinis altitudine. *Antherae* ſubrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* trigonum parvum. *Styli* tres, filiformes. *Stigmata* obſolete craſſiuſcula, ſubrepanda.

PER. *Capſula* ſubtriangularis, oblonga, acuminata, calycis dimidio paulo brevior, unilocularis, ad baſin trivalvis.

SEM. pauca 5-6, ſubrotunda, compreſſo-reniformia.

Color totius plantae paleaceus vel glumaceus.

Haec ſpecies propius quam prior accedit ad Minuartiam floribus ſeſſilibus dichotomis: florum glomere tamen diſtinctiſſima. A praecedente differt:

(a) Quod

(a) Quod minor.
(b) Florum glomere terminali, latiore.
(c) Floribus multo longioribus uſque lineam longis.
(d) Bracteis flore brevioribus.
(e) Foliis anguſtioribus.
(f) Eſt minus terrae adhaerens
(g) Seminibus majoribus, &c.

CLASSIS IV. 124.

TETRANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

PLANTAGO.

12. PLANTAGO *Loeflingii* foliis linearibus, ſpica ovata oblongaque, bracteis carinato-concavis, membranaceis.

Habitat Madriti vulgaris in collibus et marginibus agrorum, vere.

Radix ſimplex, deſcendens, fibrilloſa, annua.

Folia radicalia omnia, linearia, anguſta, in plantis majoribus lanceolata acute, vel integerrima vel denticulis minimis denticulata, vel glabra vel pubeſcentia.

Scapi ſolitarii vel plures pro ratione loci, unciales circ. majoribus plantis, digitales ſafoliorum longitudine, filiformes.

Flores in ſpica valde variabili, quo ad figuram collecti, ſeſſiles. Principio ſpica ovata, compreſſa, brevis, demum longior, interdum oblonga, teres, ſaepe uno vel altero flore referta.

Bracteae

Bracteae obtuſe carinatae, concavae, glaberrimae; auctae marginibus amplexicculibus, membranaceis latis : apice obtuſae, ſed magis ibi compreſſi.

CAL. *Perianthium* tetraphyllum : foliolis ovatis, acutis, membranaceis, bractea minoribus.

COR. monopetala : *tubo* ovato, ſuperius magis contracto. *Limbus* reflexo-patentiſſimus, laciniis acutis fuſcis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, tenuiſſima, limbum vix excedentia. *Antherae* luteſcentes, minutae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongo-ovatum. *Stylus* erectus, ſtaminibus paulo longior. *Stigma* ſimpliciſſimum.

125. PER. *Capſula* ovata, glabra, elongata, bracteis longior, ſupra baſin diſcedens, unilocularis.

SEM. duo, oblonga, hinc convexa glabra, inde plana, puncto oblongo notata.

Spica nuper erupta in compendio refert ex acte gemmas floriferas Ulmi.

Variat foliis glabris et pubeſcentibus, integerrimis et denticulatis, ſpica copioſiore longiore et breviore, floribus paucioribus.

A *Co-*

A *Coronopo* differt. *a)* quod minor ſit et praecocior.

b) Spica ovata; ejus vero longiſſima filiformis.

c) Floribus, rarius imbricatis.

d) Bracteis glabris, navicularibus; iis vero pubeſcentibus, ſubulatis, anguſtis.

e) Color Corollae fuſcior, ſtaminibus brevioribus et calycinis foliolis acutioribus.

f) Folia nunquam pinnatim inciſa.

126. CLASSIS V.

PENTANDRIA.

I. MONOGYNIA.

CAMPANULA.

13. CAMPANULA caule angulato panicula to, foliis ovatis sessilibus subserratis.

Habitat in Lusitania ad Porto in collibus et muris.

Radix fibrosa, tenuis raro ramosa.

Caulis suberectus, superne ramosus, quinque-angulatus: angulis inaequalibus, compressiusculis; leviter hispidus pilis pallidis, brevissimis.

Rami alterni, longi, paniculati, plerumque glabri, alias consimiles.

Folia radicalia jam exsiccata evanuere. . . .

Caulina et subramorum ovato-oblonga subglabra, sessilia, subserrata, alterna: ramorum superiora ovato-lanceolata, vix serrata.

Flores terminales ramis, pedunculis tenuibus.

CAL. supra *Germen*, laciniis quinque, plano-setaceis, Corolla paulo minoribus, laxis.

COR.

Cor. recto-campanulata; ad dimidium quinquefida: laciniis oblongis, acuminatis; caeruleis tubulo infimo breviſſimo albo.

Stam. quinque ſubulata, tubo breviſſimo duplo longiora, baſi latiora, valvularia. *Antherae* filamentorum longitudine, lineares, albae.

Pist. *Germen* trigonum, turbinatum: ſingulo latere triplice ſulco, medio profundiore, ſub receptaculo. *Stylus* ſuperne craſſior, ſtaminum dupla longitudine. *Stigma* triplex, lineare, erectum.

Capſula trigono-turbinata: diſco plano, truncato, calyce patente cincta.

Foramina ſeminalia tria, verſus diſcum propiora.

14. CAMPANULA *hederacea* foliis ſubrotundis quinquangularibus baſi emarginatis, glabris, floribus ſolitariis. 1

Campanula Cymbalariae foliis vel folio hederaceo. *C. Bauh. pin.* 93. *n.* 24.

Campanula minima annua. *Griſl. virid.* 25.

Campanula Cymbalariae folio. *Pluken. phyt. t.* 23. *f.* 1.

Radix annua, minima, fibroſa.

Caulis plerumque erectus, teres, glaber, vix ultra digitalis.

Rami alterni, conſimiles, pauci.

Folia alterna, ſubrotunda, quinquangulata; angulis acuminatis, ſinubus obtuſis; baſi emarginata. *Petiolus* foliis brevior.

Flores ſolitarii, terminales et axillares, erecti.

Pedunculi ſetacei, longi.

CAL. laciniis quinque ſetaceis; corollae dimidium vix attingentibus.

127. COR. monopetala, campanulata, erecta.

15. CAMPANULA (Erinus) caule quadrangulo patulo ſcrabro, calycibus ſeſſilibus axillaribus corollae tubuloſae aequalibus.

Habitat in collibus petroſis, et muris, ut et ad vias in Portugallia, locis ſteriliſſimis. Ad Porto legi copioſum; ad S. Ybes rarius.

Radix annua, fibroſa, ſubſimplex.

Caulis ramoſiſſimus, flaccidus, quadrangulus, hiſpido-pubeſcens.

Rami conſimiles, patentes, alterni.

Folia oblonga, acuta, ſerrata, ſerraturis paucis, magnis; ad ramificationes ſaepius bina oppoſita.

Flores ſolitarii ex alis; flore erecto parvo, nutante fructu; ſubſeſſiles. Pedunculus breviſſimus.

CAL. ſupra Germen, foliolis quinque recte ovato-lanceolatis, ſcabris, corollae ferme longitudine.

COR. tubuloſa, monopetala, tubo ubique aequali: *Limbo* quinquedentato: dentibus acutis erectis.

STAM.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, receptaculo inſidentia baſi leviſſime (vix fere) valvuloſa. *Antherae* longae, acutae, Corollae dimidia altitudine.

PIST. *Germen* turbinatum, ſub receptaculo hiſpidum, trigonum, angulis obtuſis. *Stylus* filiformis corolla paulo brevior. *Stigma* 128.
ſenſim craſſius, obtuſum, ſimplex.

PER. *Capſula* turbinata, baſi contractior, hiſpida, rugoſa: diſco plano, cincta calyce; trilocularis (Dehiſcentiam neſcio, licet plurimas viderim maturas) foramina ſeminalia obſervare potui nulla.

SEM. numeroſo, minutiſſima oblonga, nitentia. Facies fere cujuſdam Sherardiae.

An *Trachelium* potius ob Corollam ſtigma et Capſulam.

II. DIGYNIA.

HERNIARIA.

16. HERNIARIA. *fruticoſa* caulibus lignoſis, floribus quadrifidis.

Herniaria fruticoſa viticulis lignoſis. *(C. Bauh. pin.* 382.*) Tournef. inſt.* 408.

Polygonum Herniariae foliis et facie, perampla radice. *Bauh. hiſt.* 3. *p.* 378.

Polygonum fruticosum erectum hispanicum. *Bar. ic.* 713. *bona.*

Habitat in montibus vulgo del Espartal et de las salinas juxta Cienpozuelos copiose.

Radix crassa, digiti minoris crassitie, tortuosa, plerumque superficialis, longa, procumbens hinc inde caules promens, submolliter lignosa.

Caules tortuosi, ramosissimi, erecti vel procumbentes, usque spithamam longi, cortice transversim rugoso, inaequali: ramis frequentissimis, patentibus, foliis acervatim onustis.

Folia opposita, brevissima, minutissima, oblonga, obtusa, plana, glabra: fasciculo ex alis semper prodeunte foliis minimis, confertissime glomeratis, linearibus, crassis, obtusis referto, adeo ut appareant glomeruli aceroſi, oppositi, totos ramos et caules occupantes.

Stipulae simplices, interfoliaceae, oppositae, minutissimae, acutae, lacerae, membranaceae, subalbae.

Flores glomerati, confertissimi, copiosi in summitate ramorum; sessiles.

Folia floralia et Bracteas distinguere nequeo.

CAL.

CAL. *Perianthium* tetraphyllum, erectum vel leviter patulum: foliolis ovatis, craſſis, concavis: exterioribus oppoſitis, apice gibboſioribus; interioribus oppoſitis, planioribus.

COR. nulla.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor fertilia, calycis foliolis oppoſita, calycis altitudine, ſubulata. Praeter haec Filamenta quatuor alia ſterilia, calycis foliolis interpoſita, abſque Antheris.

Antherae quatuor, ſubrotundo-didymae.

PIST. *Germen* minutiſſimum, elliptico-ſubrotundum, compreſſum. *Stylus* nullus. *Stigmata* duo, craſſiuſcula.

PER.

SEM.

Color Staminum luteus, calycis viridis vel albopallidus.

Differt a reliquis 1. floribus quadrifidis. 2. calycinis foliolis quatuor ad baſin diſtinctis. 3. Staminibus quatuor. Attamen ſummam affinitatem arguunt Bracteae, Stamina alterna ſterilia, nec non facies; forte tamen ob affine Genus Illecebri, neceſſarium erit diſtinguere hanc plantam ab Herniariis.

SALSOLA.

17. SALSOLA *vermiculata* fruticosa, floribus spicatis alternis solitariis.

Kali fruticosum hispanicum, tamarisci folio. *Tournef. inst.* 247.

Kali geniculatum a phyllanthes, gilvis paleaceis flosculis, hispanicum. *Barrel. obs.* 501. *ic.* 255. *f.* 6. *sub statu fructifero.*

Habitat per colles omnes copiose circa Madritum atque Setubal Lusitaniae.

130. *Radix* lignosa, crassa, crassitie saepe duorum pollicum, profundissime ultra pedem unum vel alterum descendens, valde inaequalis, perennis, supra terram adscendens, tortuosissima, varie divisa.

Caules lignosi, varie basi divisi, tortuosi, copiosi, depressi, breves, perennes. *Rami* steriles consimiles, ab initio pubescentes, perennes.

Fructificantes adscendentes, interdum erecti, digitales usque pedales, recti, simplices; interdum ramulis alternis patentibus obsiti, annui.

Folia inferioribus caulibus et ramis sterilibus linearia, subacuta, inermia, supra linea sulcata, brevia sparsa, cum fasciculo foliorum

rum ex alis, interdum glabra saepius leviſſime pubeſcentia.

Flores ſpicati, alterni, ſparſi, ſolitarii, totos ramos occupantes, ſeſſiles.

Bracteae ſingulo flori tres, dorſali reliquas includente, ovatae, acuminatae, concavae, flore paulo breviores: lateralibus magis carinatis, aequalibus.

Cal. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum: foliolis ovatis, baſi membranaceis, concavis, erectis, apice tempore floreſcentiae acutis abſque membrana.

Cor. nulla.

Stam. *Filamenta* quinque, calyce paulo altiora, ſetacea, planiuſcula. *Antherae* oblongae ad medium ex baſi bifurcatae.

Pist. *Germen* ovatum, paulo compreſſum, deſinens in ſtylum craſſiuſculum ſuperius leviter bifidum. *Stigmata* acuta.

Per. *Capſula* ovata, acuminata, uniloculáris, tecta calyce h. t. aucto foliolis quinque, membranaceis, ſubrotundis, latiſſimis, integerrimis, tenuiſſimis, cornei coloris, ſupra medium Calycis affixis.

Sem. unicum, ſubrotundum, depreſſum, convexum ſpirale.

Color. Plantae et florum herbaceo-cinereus, demum albo incanus. *Floret* ad medium

medium menſis Auguſti, fructificat in Octobri.

131. 18. SALSOLA *proſtrata* lignoſa, ramis filiformibus adſcendentibus, floribus conglomerato-ſpicatis.

An Kali fruticoſum hiſpanicum, capillaceo folio villoſo? *Tournef. inſt.* 247.

Habitat Madriti ad latera collium, citra fontem regium vulgo la fuente del Verro.

Radix perennis, lignoſa, digiti et interdum pollicis craſſitie, profunde deſcendens.

Caules plures ex radice, baſi tortuoſi, ſed teretes, lignoſi, plerumque glabri.

Rami procumbentes, adſcendentes, viminei, filiformes, teretes, glaberrimi, pedales uſque bi et tripedales, ſimpliciſſimi.

Folia lanceolato-linearia, plana, ſericeo-incana, inermia, acuminata, alterna, inferius confertiora, ſupra remotiora cum faſciculis parvis, folioſis, ex alis inferioribus.

Flores ſummos ramos totos occupantes, ſpicati: glomerulis alternis inferius remotis, alternis ſuperius verſus ſummitates confertim ſpicatis.

Glomerulus ſingulus ſubrotundus ex ala folii ſ. Bracteae 3. 4. 6 floribus ſeſſilibus, compoſitus, abſque bracteis aliis inter-

interstinguentibus: receptaculo communi piloso.

Bractea s. folium glomerulis dorsale, oblongo-lanceolatum, floribus paulo majus.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, depressum, obtuse pentagonum, supra planiusculum cum acumine: foliolis ovato-acutis, concavis, medio dorso horizontaliter angulato, h. t. absque alis membranaceis.

COR. nulla.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, calyce paulo minora. *Antherae* oblongae.

PIST. *Germen* orbiculato-subrotundum, s. paulo depressum. *Styli* duo, erecti, calyce longiores. *Stigmata* simplicia.

PER. *Capsula* depresso-globosa, unilocularis, tecta h. t. Calyce pentagono, ex angulis calycis horizontalibus, alis membranaceis, patentibus, quadrato-linearibus, integerrimis vel suberosis, nunquam sibi mutuo incumbentibus, sed sinu interstitiali, lineari remotis.

SEM. unicum, depressum, spirale. 132.

Color Foliorum incano-sericeus; Ramorum lutescens, saepius eleganter Solicum more rubens; Calycis herbaceo-pallidus. Floret autumno.

Sub-

Sub floreſcentia non tantum qua calycem et florem, ſed et qua totam faciem Chenopodio valde eſt ſimilis. Calyx depreſſus, alae fructus non incumbentes et flores glomerati abſque bracteis interſtinctivis huic ſpeciei ſingularia ſunt; hinc a priori vulgari ſpecie notabiliter differt.

19. SALSOLA *Souda* diffuſa herbacea, foliis teretibus, floribus conglomeratis.

Salſola ſativa. *Caeſalp.*

Kali hiſpanicum ſupinum annuum, ſedi foliis brevioribus. *Juſſieu. act.* 1717. *p.* 74. *d. b.*

Kali minus alterum *C. Bauh. pin.* 283. 3. ?

Habitat per Regna Valentiae, Murciae, Granatae circa Almeriam et Alicante copioſe, ubi pro Souda feritur in agris marinis.

Radix annua fibroſa.

Caules ramoſiſſimi, undique diffuſi, ſubangulati, glabri ſublignoſo-herbacei, ramis et ramulis alternis, ſimplicibus, ſucculentis.

Folia alterna, ſucculenta; obtuſa vel acumine ſetaceo obſcuro minimo terminata, undique teretia, aequalia, ſuperius linea longitudinali fuſca picta (non tamen ſulcata), patentia, vix ungue longiora: infima baſi lateſcunt, interius baſi plano-concava.

Flores

Flores ſeſſiles, axillares, conglomerati: glomeribus craſſis, brevibus, faſtigiato-truncatis, multifloris, compoſitis ex glomerulis binis, oppoſitis, lateralibus cum flore intermedio in media ala folii; glomerulus ſingulus lateralis ſubtriqueter: primis ad primam bracteam, etc. ſicque ſaepe 9. 11. 13. flores ſingulo glomerulo adſunt.

Bracteae floribus longiores, craſſae, ſuccolentae, apice obtuſiſſimo, interdum acumine ſetaceo breviſſimo terminatae, baſi-lato-concavae ob flores et bracteas interiores.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, compreſſum (ob bracteas craſſas comprimentes), foliolis ovato-acutis, erectis, apice h. t. ſub floreſcentia membranula minutiſſima, recta, laxiuſcula, terminali. 133.

COR. nulla.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, calycis altitudine, ſetacea.

Antherae oblongiuſculae.

PIST. *Germen* a latere bractearum vel glomerulorum, compreſſum, ſubrotundum, verſus apicem latere anteriore gibbere notatum. *Stylus* ſetaceus, bifidus. *Stigmata* acuta.

PER. - - - -

SEM. - - - -

Color

Color plantae cinerascens, succulentus.
Flores albescenti-flavidi.
Cum haec sativa sit, crederem esse *sativam Caesalpini*: licet forte Cl. Sauvages meth. 7. 90 intelligat Kali maius semine cochleato C. Bauh. quod Guettard obs. 2. p. 426. 63. vocat Salsolam foliis inermibus. Hispanis Barilla audit.

GENTIANA.

20. GENTIANA *perfoliata*.

Habitat in Portugallia ad Porto, ubi pauciss. mas legi plantas in latere collis cujusdam arenosi, ruderati.

Radix parva, fibrosa, simplex, annua.

Caulis erectus (semipedalis), herbaceus, teres, glaberrimus ramis paucis, oppositis, erectis.

Folia opposita, connato-perfoliata, utrinque ovata, integerrima, acuta, glabra, glauca ut et caulis.

Flores pauci, dichotomi, terminales. Corolla lutea.

CAL. *Perianthium* 8 vel 9-phyllum; foliolis linearibus, acutis, concavis, longis, leviter sub florescentia patentibus, persistentibus.

COR.

Cor. monopetala, infundibuliformis: *tubo* cylindrico-ovato, Germini arcte adnato, idque totum, excepto summo apice, obtegente: *Limbo* tubo longiore, fere ad basin octo vel novem-fido, concavo, patulo: laciniis oblongis, inferius et superius angustatis; marcescens.

Stam. *Filamenta* octo vel novem, limbo ad basin laciniarum corollae inserta, subulata, limbo dimidio breviora. *Antherae* lineares, erectae. 134

Pist. *Germen* in fundo calycis, oblongum, crassum, Corollae tubo adnato fere totum obtectum, apice haemisphaerico solum conspicuum. *Stylus* erectus, staminum longitudine, filiformis, apice bifidus. *Stigmata* duo, crassa, lunulata, conniventia: cornubus obtusis.

Per. *Capsula* oblonga, crassa, calycis jam conniventis longitudine, sulco duplice profundiori opposito sulcata: receptaculo seminali ad valvulas prope sulcos (ni fallor, nam Capsula adhuc subsucculenta, non maturata erat).

Sem. plurima, oblonga, minutissima.

Ad ordinem naturalem 52. Rotaceorum, certe pertinet.

In

In partibus floris, neſcio an numerus nonarius vel octonarius ſit magis naturalis, plures flores vidi numero nonario in eadem planta, ſed in tanta paucitate plantarum definire non audeo.

Tranſmitto in epiſtola, binas, quas habeo, plantas. Laciniae limbi dum claudatur, externe latere dextro imbricantur, hinc intorſio dextrorſum h. e. contra ſolem, ut Gentiana ante explicationem floris *Philoſ. bot. p.* 104.

BUPLEURUM.

21. BUPLEURUM *fruticeſcens* caule fruticoſo, foliis linearibus, involucro duplici pentaphyllo.

Bupleurum arboreſcens hiſpanicum, gramineo folio. *Tournef. inſt.* 310.

Bupleurum fruticans anguſtifolium hiſpanicum. *Barr. ic.*

Habitat in montibus et collibus altis ad Aranjuez copioſe, inter Quercum humilem Ilicem et Lycium anguſtifolium.

Radix fruticoſa.

Caulis fruticoſus, 1-2-vel 3 pedalis, varie et copioſe ramoſus, lignoſus, teres, glabriuſculus. *Rami* erecti, alterni, ſuperius annui, ſpi-

ſpithamali-pedales, teretes, glabri, leviter flexuoſi, juncei.

Folia alterna, linearia, apice valde acuta (Lini), 135.
baſi amplexicaulia, ſeſſilia, uncialia vel biuncialia, glaberrima.

Flores in umbellas terminales et laterales, ex alis foliorum, pedunculatas. *Pedunculus* ſemiuncialis.

Umbella univerſalis, radiis in ambitu 5, in centro vero uno alterove vel nullo, adeoque quinque-ſ. octofida. *Partiales* umbellulae (h. t. confertae, cum flores nondum explicaverint), ſimiliter in ambitu radiis quinque, in centro pluribus, ut videtur.

CAL. *Involucrum univerſale* pentaphyllum: foliolis brevibus, acutis, ſingulis ſingulo radio ſubjectis.

Involucrum *partiale* pentaphyllum, conſimile.

COR. lutea, etc.

Fine menſis Junii nondum flores explicavit.

Differt ab alia ſpecie Bupleuro fruticoſo, quam circa Sintram in Luſitania legi, foliis, ſed praeſertim involucris duplicibus, quae omnino defuerunt in illa.

136. CLASSIS VI.

HEXANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

LEUCOIUM.

22. LEUCOIUM *autumnale* ſpatha multiflora, corollis, tubuloſis, ſtylo filiformi.

Leucoium minus bulboſum autumnale. *Cluſ. hiſp.* 271. *f.* 272.

Leucoium bulboſum tenuifolium minus autumnale. *Griſt. virid.* 89.

Habitat in montanis, ad Porto legi unicum exemplar in latere montano, loco elevato ſterili ad littus auſtrale fluvii Durii, nuper infloratum.

Radix bulboſa, ſub terra longius ſita (adhuc non vidi). *Folia* (nulla vidi).

Scapus palmaris, erectus, teretiuſculo-ſubangulatus, glaber.

CAL. *Spatha* monophylla, lineari-lanceolata, dehiſcens, terminalis, biflora (in ſubjecto), floribus pedunculatis, nutantibus.

COR. hexapetala, tubulata (non campanulata):

ta): *petalis* lanceolata-oblongis, teneris, vix ſucculentis, tribus exterioribus apice ſubtridentatis, medio productiore, craſſiore; tribus interioribus apice acuminato, ſimplice.

STAM. *Filamenta* ſex ſubulata, breviſſima. *Antherae* lineares, compreſſae, acutae, latere utrinque longitudinaliter dehiſcentes; dehiſcentia verſus apicem patula.

PIST. *Germen* ſub receptaculo, turbinato-trigonum, breve. *Stylus* filiformis, ſtaminibus longior. *Stigma* ſimplex, ſubcapitatum, vix ſtylo craſſius.

PIST. - - -

SEM. - - -

137. CLASSIS VIII.

OCTANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

ERICA.

23 ERICA *cinerea* foliis aceroſis glabris ternis, corollis oblongo-ovatis ſtaminibus longioribus verticillato-racemoſis.

Habitat in collibus nudis copioſiſſime per Portugalliam.

Radix - - -

Caules ramoſi, vagi, teretes, lignoſi, nudi, fruticoſi.

Rami conſimiles, folioſi.

Folia aceroſa ſ. linearia, anguſtiſſima, glabra, compreſſo-cylindracea, fuſco-viridia, ſubtus linea pallida longitudinali notata, terna, rarius ſparſa: (verticillis confertis *Pedicellis* breviſſimis, leviſſime decurrentibus, pallidiſculis) patentia. Ex alis foliorum ſaepe faſciculus folioſus, novi ramuli initium ordiens.

Flores in racemo verticillato terminali ramorum diſpoſiti, nutantes.

Pedun-

Pedunculi corollae longitudine, terni in verticillis confertis, recurvi.

Bracteae foliis exacte similes.

CAL. tetraphyllus, dimidio corolla brevior: foliolis linearibus, angustis, acutis.

COR. monopetala, oblongo-ovata, apice contracta: *Limbo* quadridentato dentibus reflexis, acutis.

STAM. *Filamenta* octo, subulata, corollae dimidio paulo breviora. *Antherae* erectae, acutae, nigrae, sursum parum bicornes: corniculis acutis: inter cornua longitudinaliter dehiscentes; utroque apice cohaerentes.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, truncato-obtusum. *Stylus* filiformis, corolla paulo longior. *Stigma* obtusum.

PER. - - -

SEM.

24. ERICA *umbellata*, foliis aceroſis glabris ternis; corollis ovatis, staminibus brevioribus, terminalibus. 138.

Habitat in Portugallia in collibus Ericae prioris sp. et Ulice obsitis. Legi etiam Porti ad colles sylvaticos extra urbem austrum versus sat copiose.

Radix. - - -

Caulis fruticoſus, varie ramoſus, plerumque inclinatus, glaber.

Rami conſimiles, tenues: ramulis ternis patulis.

Folia aceroſa, brevia, terna, glabra viridia, ſubtus linea albida notata.

Flores in umbella ſimplici, terminali ex apice ramorum et ramulorum.

Pedunculi tenuiſſimi, ex uno loco oriundi, 4, 5, 7 numero.

Bracteae omnino nullae, nec alia folia umbellae ſubjecta adſunt.

CAL. tetraphyllus, cum aliquot aliis foliis arcte incumbentibus: foliolis linearibus; Corollae tertiam partem attingentibus.

COR. monopetala, ovato-ſubrotunda, verſus apicem contracta, angulata: ore quadridentato, aequali: pallide caerulea, marceſcens.

STAM. *Filamenta* ſubulata, corollae aequalia. *Antherae* oblongae, apice bicornes, nigrae, extra corollam prominentes.

PIST. *Germen* ſubrotundo-oblongum. *Stylus* filiformis, ſtaminibus longior. *Stigma* obtuſum ſimplex.

PER. *Capſula* oblonga, parva, obſolete-angulatata, intra corollam marcidam, aridam.

SEM. minuta, plurima.

Priori

Priori multo minor, corollis magis pallidis, foliis longe brevioribus.

25. ERICA *ciliaris* foliis ovatis ciliatis ternis, corollis ovatis apice tubulosis irregularibus verticillato-racemosis.

Habitat in Portugallia in Ulicetis, vepretis, sub rosis, rarius ad Porto.

Radix lignosa.

Caulis suffruteſcens, erectus, debilis, bi-vel tripedalis, superne pubescens, ramulos saepius ternos emittens. 139.

Folia oblongo-ovata, sessilia, acuta, parva, terna, patentia; supra plana, viridia, glabra; versus marginem pilis raris ciliata; subtus margine reflexa, albida.

Flores in racemo longo terminali disposiți, terni, verticillati, interdum ad unum latus flexi, nutantes, purpureo-caerulei.

Pedunculi breves, teretes, pubescentes, sub calyce uno alterove foliolo notati.

Bracteae sub singulo pedunculo ex asse foliis similes.

CAL. tetraphyllus: foliolis ovato-lanceolatis, acutis, corollae quartam partem attingentibus, versus apicem supra ciliatis, subtus margine inflexo, uti in foliis.

Cor. monopetala, magna basi ovato-inflata, versus apicem contracta, tubulosa, ore quadridentato, obliquo; denticulis brevissimis: inferiori minimo; marcescens.

Stam. *Filamenta* octo, subulata, corolla paulo minora. *Antherae* oblongae.

Pist. *Germen* oblongum, obtusum, subangulatum. *Stylus* filiformis, corolla paulo longior. *Stigma* obtusum, simplex.

Per. *Capsula* oblonga, angulato-rugosa, octosulcata, quadrivalvis, quadrilocularis.

Sem. minima plurima.

Folia saepius in verticillos obliquos distributa, h. e. ad unum et alterum latus magis flexa. Margo eorum crassus et angulatus est, superiori angulo ciliato.

CLASS

CLASSIS X. 140

DECANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

RUTA.

26. RUTA *montana* foliis bipinnatis, linearibus: floribus ſpicatis ſecundis, ſpicis divaricato-corymboſis.

Habitat prope Ulyſſiponem, legi in ſepulcreto Proteſtantium ibidem; jam dum exaridam.

Radix. - - -

Caulis erectus, teres, glaber, punctatus, ſuperne ramuloſis ex alis.

Folia alterna, bipinnata, ſeſſilia: laciniis linearibus, acutis, pinnatim remotis.

Flores ſeſſiles, ſecundi, approximati, erecti, in *Spicis* adſcendentibus, divaricatis, dichotomis, corymboſis, linearibus.

Axis ſpicae linearis, flexuoſus, alterne denticulatus ob flores.

Bracteae lineares, acutae, uno alterove lobo acuto auctae, poſtice axin tegentes.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum: laciniis lanceolato-acutis, capſulae longitudine.

COR.

Cor. tetra ſive pentapetala: *petalis* lanceolatis, acutis, (ni fallor, ex unico enim exarido flore judico).

Stam. *Filamenta* decem ſ. octo, ſubulata, baſi plana. *Antherae* parvae.

Pist. *Germen* quinque l. quadrilobum. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* ſimplex, acutum.

Per. *Capſula* quinque l. quadriloba, ſemiquinque vel quadrifida, ſulcata: angulis ſubcarinatis, punctis plurimis notata: lobis apice rotundatis: quinque l. quadriloculares.

Sem. quinque ſ. quatuor, ſolitaria ſingulo loculo, reniformia, curva, nigra, rugoſa.

Flores plerique quadrifidi, primus centralis quinquefidus.

141. Facies fructificationis Sedi vel apprime Penthori.

Differt a Ruta vulgari latifolia, quae etiam in montibus Ulyſſip. creſcit.

α Ruta noſtra habet flores ſeſſiles, ſpicatos, approximatos.

vulgaris - - pedunculatos, raros vix corymboſos.

β - - noſtra - - - capſulam magis quadrilobam lobis apice obtuſe rotundatis.

Ruta

Ruta vulgaris - - - capſulam apice ſolum quadrifido, acuto.

γ - - - noſtra, puncta capſulae magis conſpicua.

TRIGYNIA.

ARENARIA.

27. ARENARIA foliis ſetaceis, floribus pentandris, calycum foliolis ſubulatis.

An? Alſine tenuifolia *J. Bauh. Tourneſ. inſt.* 243. *Vaill.* 7. 3. *vel?* Alſine annua ſ. minor anguſtifolia, flore albo *Juſſ. Barr. n.* 483. *(Barrel. ic.* 580.*) licet illic valde ramoſa et noſtra quaſi ſemper ſimplex.*

Habitat in collibus extra portam Toletanam.

Radix annua, ſimpliciſſima, deſcendens, recta, fibrillis paucis lateralibus.

Caulis ſolitarius, ſimplex vel ramis 1. 2. ex radice prodeuntibus, teres, erectus, uncialis, tenuiſſimus.

Folia ſetaceo-ſubulata, erecta, adpreſſa, oppoſita, caulem totum obtegentia; folia ſumma baſi latiuſcula, ſubulata.

Flores dichotomi, terminales, pauci.

Pedunculus ſub et poſt floreſcentiam erectus, capillaris.

CAL.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum: foliolis ſubulatis, ſtriatis, paucis pilis obſitis (non tamen hirſutis) acutiſſimis, membranula nulla auctis.

COR. *Petala* quinque, oblonga, calyce paulo minora vel aequalia, integra, acuta.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque inter petala, ſetacea, baſi glandulae inſidentia, erecta. *Antherae* ſubrotundae.

142. PIST. *Germen* ſubtriangulari ovatum parvum. *Styli* tres, flexi, ſubpubeſcentes. *Stigmata* ſimplicia.

PER. *Capſula.* - - -

SEM. - - -

Color floris abus.

PENTAGYNIA.

CERASTIUM.

28. CERASTIUM *pentandrum* floribus pentandris, petalis minimis acutis.

Ceraſtium floribus pentandris, petalis emarginatis. *Hort. Cliff. Fl. Sv.* 381.

Ceraſtium hirſutum minus, parvo flore *Dill. giſſ. Raj. ſyn.* 3. *p.* 348. *t.* 15. *f.* 1. *bona (plantam adultiorem fructiferam, ſed petala vix unquam vidi emarginata).*

Habitat

Habitat Madriti primo vere vulgatiſſima.

Radix tenuiſſima, fibroſa, annua.

Caulis ſub floreſcentia vix quartam unciae partem aequat, demum fructiger pollicaris altitudinis: ex baſi interdum ramoſus: ramis ſubprocumbentibus.

Folia ovalia, oppoſita, plana, ſeſſilia, patentia, obtuſo-acuta, linea in media ſulcata, pubeſcentia.

Flores quatuor circ. vel plures, in principio ſubſeſſiles florentes, poſtea, planta ipſa fructifera elongata, etiam elongantur pedicelli.

Bracteae duae ad baſin pedunculi.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum: foliolis erectis, ovatis, acutis: tribus exterioribus lateribus ſubciliatis, apice membranaceo auctis; duobus interioribus undique membrana tenuiſſima auctis, integris.

COR. *Petala* quinque, lanceolato-acuta, tertiam partem longitudinis circ. calycis, erectiuſcula.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, ſubulata, petalis leviter longiora, inſerta glandulae vel baſi cincta glandula parva, tumente.

Antherae breviſſimae, didymae.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum, glabrum, petalis brevius. *Styli* quinque, ſtaminum altitudine, cum ſole paulo ſpiraliter flexi. *Stigmata* craſſiuſcula.

PER.

143. PER. *Capſula* Ceraſtii.
SEM. - - -
Color floris intus quaſi luteus ob ſtamina et Piſtilla occupantia totum florem; petalorum vero ſubalbidus. Planta pulcre viridis, nec ad incanam faciem ita vergit, ut aliae Ceraſtii ſpecies; in initio nunquam vidi viſcoſam, ſed leviter tantum in antiquis.

29. CERASTIUM *vulgatum* floribus decandris, petalis ſubtridentatis, calyce majoribus.
Myoſotis hirſuta altera viſcoſa. *Tournef. inſt.* 245?
Habitat in campis elevatis nudis circa Madritium, imprimis ſupra monaſterium St. Bernhardi, vere.
Radix ſimplex, deſcendens, annua, demum fibroſa, arcte adhaerens.
Caulis ſolitarius, erectus, villoſus villis gluten ſecernentibus: ex alis rarius ramoſus.
Folia radicalia elliptico-oblonga, piloſa, ſaepe fuſca: *caulina* ſubovata, ſimpliciter viſcido-piloſa.
Flores terminales cauli ramiſque, in paniçula dichotoma, ſenſim florente folioſa: foliis ſive bracteis reliquis conſimilibus.

CAL.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum: foliolis lanceolatis, acutis, latere, pro ſitu, membranaceis.

COR. *Petala* quinque, lanceolata, acutiuſcula, apice oblique emarginata, calyce ſaepius duplo majora, patentia.

STAM. *Filamenta* decem, calycis medio breviora, ſubulata, alterna baſi inſidentia glandulae elongatae, diſco tumido; alterna intra petala baſi nuda.

Antherae didymae ſubrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* ovato-oblongum, ſtaminum altitudine. *Styli* quinque, breves, ſtellatim patentes. *Stigmata* ſimplicia, craſſiuſcula.

PER. *Capſula* cylindrica, ſurſum paullo attenuata; obtuſa, leviter curva.

SEM. ſubrotunda, pedicellis minimis receptaculo affixa. *Color* Corollae albus, Plantae vero ſaepius fuſcus.

SPERGULA.

30. SPERGULA *pentandra*, foliis verticillatis, ſeminibus marginatis.

Alſine Spergulae facie minima, ſeminibus marginatis. *Tournef. inſt.* 244. *Vaill. pariſ.* 8. *n.* 8. 144.

Habitat

Habitat ad margines agrorum adque latera viarum colliumque Madriti, primo vere.

Radix tenuiſſima, annua, fibroſa, arcte terrae adhaerens.

Caules vel ſolitarii vel plures, procumbentes, adſcendentes, vel erectiuſculi, glaberrimi, primo vere vix unciales, demum interdum uſque digitales et rarius ſpithamales, ſubfuſci, ſimplices.

Folia radicalia plurima, in orbem ſparſa, aggregata, ſetacea, glaberrima, fuſca.

Caulina faſciculato-diſperſa, verticillato-oppoſita, ſetacea, glabra, fuſca ſaepe (in plantis minoribus) terminalia, interdum in majoribus verticillo uno vel altero in medio.

Stipulae oppoſito-connatae; breviſſimae; obtuſae, faſciculo foliorum verticillato ſubjectae.

Flores in panicula peduncalata, terminali, dichotoma.

Pedunculus primarius filiformis, rectus; ſecundarii dichotomi, poſt floreſcentiam deflexi.

Bracteae oppoſito-connatae, acutae, nigro-fuſcae.

Cal. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum: foliolis ovatis, patentibus, glabris, foras fuſcis, interioribus

rioribus majori membranula marginali auctis.

Cor. *Petala* quinque, oblonga, lanceolata, calyce paulo longiora, ſubobtuſa, integerrima, patentia.

Stam. *Filamenta* quinque (ſemel 7 vidi) calycis dimidii longitudinis, ſubulata. *Antherae* breves.

Pist. *Germen* globoſum, ſtaminum altitudine. *Styli* quinque, obſoletiſſimi vixque evidenter obſervabiles. *Stigmata* ſimplicia.

Per. *Capſula* ſubrotunda-ovata, calycis altitudine, unilocularis, quinquefida, paulo ultra medium dehiſcens: poſt dehiſcentiam campanulato-patens.

Sem. nonnulla, ſubrotunda, planiuſcula, nigra, cincta membrana tenuiſſima, alba.

Color corollae albus.

145

CLASSIS XI.

DODECANDRIA.

PENTAGYNIA.

GLINUS.

31. GLINUS *lotoides.*

Alsine lotoides sicula. *Bocc. rar.* 21. *t.* 11. *f.* 2. *Juss. Barr.* 47. *n.* 478. (*ic.* 336.) *Tournef. inst.* 242.

Habitat in Estremadura Hispaniae. Legi ad aggeres sepiales locis argilloso-glareosis prope Talavera del Badajoz et in rivulo exsiccato, Sabuloso, versus Miajada inter Meridam et Truxillo.

Radix magna, simplex, longe descendens, fibrillis lateralibus; annua tamen videtur.

Caules plures, longi, pedales circiter, undique diffusi, procumbentes, subglabri, ramosi et quasi articulati: articulis ad ramificationes parte inferiori crassioribus, pubescentibus.

Rami alterni, laterales, iterum similiter ramosi, cauli consimiles, magis pubescentes.

Folia

Folia obovata, petiolata, bina vel saepius terna, caulem vero non cingentia, semper enim ad alterum latus (superius) caulis inserta sunt. *Petiolus* folio dimidio paulo longior, supra planiusculus.

Flores subsessiles, ad genicula et folia acervatim conferti, ex caulis supina parte semper oriundi.

Pedunculi breviſſimi, calycis circiter longitudine, pubescentes.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum: foliolis ovatis, acutis concavis, erectis, perſiſtentibus, pubescentibus.

COR. nulla. *Filamenta* plana saepe coalescunt mentiunturque petala parva, inaequaliter bifida, luteo-viridia, calyce breviora.

STAM. *Filamenta* numero incerta et variantia a 9 usque ad 14 s. 15. sulculata, plana, calycis dimidio paulo longiora, receptaculo aequaliter inserta. *Antherae* oblongae, compressae, didymae, erectae. 146.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum, obsolete quinquangulare, magnum. *Stylus* nullus. *Stigmata* quinque, longiuscula, crassiuscula.

PER. *Capsula* ovata, calycis longitudine quinquangularis, quinquelocularis, quinquevalvis: *valvulis* membranaceis, tenuiſſimis, in

dio ſinguli loculamenti perpendiculariter uſque ad baſin dehiſcentibus.

Sem. plurima ſimplicis ſeriei, ſub valvulis, parva, ſubrotunda, tuberculata, baſi affixa membranulae tumidae, (arilli conſimilis ?) ea tamen non obteguntur, ſed per ipſam receptaculo adhaerent.

Receptaculum conico-ſubulatum, quinquangulare, angulis compreſſis, a diſſepimentis dehiſcens, liberum.

CLAS-

CLASSIS XIV. 147.

DIDYNAMIA.

I. GYMNOSPERMIA.

TEUCRIUM.

32. TEUCRIUM *spinosum* calycis labio superiore ovato, corolla contorta resupinata.

Chamaedrys multifida spinosa odorata. *Grisl. virid.* 28. *Tournef. inst.* 205.

Habitat in agris incultis et collibus cis soto Luzon Madriti.

Radix descendens, annua, subtortuosa, simplex.

Caulis ramosissimus, brachiatus, decumbens, ramis et ramulis patentissimis, rigidis, quadrangularibus, hirsutis, subviscidis.

Spinae oppositae, rigidae, subulatae: primores tempore ramulescunt apice spinoso; seriores permanent simplices.

Folia inferiora caulina oblonga, petiolata, incisa, interdum pinnatifida, pubescentia, mollia: *superiora* opposita, sub spinis ovata, acuta vel sub-oblonga, obtusa, integerrima,

gerrima, rarius inciſura una vel altera parva inferius notata.

Flores verticillati ad ſpinas, pedicellati, horizontales,

Pedicelli erecti, cauli adpreſſi, calyce dimidio breviores; ſingulus utrinque affixus lateraliter ſpinae; hinc in ſingulo verticillo plerumque quatuor flores.

Bracteola ſub ſingulo flore parva, oblonga.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, baſi inferius gibbum ventricoſum, ſuperiori baſi planiuſculum cum gibbere parvo ubi pedicellus affigitur, bilabiatum: *Labium ſuperius* ſubrotundo-ovatum, acuminatum, extus concavum ob margines elevatos; intus convexum. *Labium inferius* quadrifidum, ſuperiore dimidio brevius: laciniis ſetaceis; perſiſtens, piloſo-viſcidum.

148. COR. monopetala, ringens, reſupinata. Tubus calycis tubi longitudine, cylindricus, baſi contortus. *Labium ſuperius* nullum inferius vergit. *Labium inferius* ſuperius vergens, calyce toto longius tripartium; laciniis lateralibus ad baſin labii, oblongi terminali lacinia obovata, integra, baſi denticulis duobus minoribus acutis notata.

STAM.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, curva, ad labium nullum inclinata, curva ad labium inferius. *Antherae* parvae.

PIST. *Germen* quadrifidum. *Stylus* ſetaceus, ſtaminum ſitu et longitudine, *Stigma*. . .

PER. nullum. *Calyx* immutatus ſemina fovet.

SEM. quatuor, ſubgloboſa, nigra glabra.

Color Corollae albeſcens. *Odor* obſolete gravis, ſed odorata nominari non meretur. *Calyx* perfecte ſimilis eſt Ocimo, ſed corolla Teucrii: eſt hinc Genus quaſi intermedium, diſtinctum ab aliis Teucris calyce manifeſte bilibiato.

Floret menſe Julio et Auguſto.

PRUNELLA.

33. PRUNELLA *luſitanica* bracteis pinnatim dentatis ciliatis.

Prunella odorata luſitanica, flore violaceo. *Barr. ic.* 561.

Clinopodium luſitanicum ſpicatum et verticillatum. *Tournef. inſt.* 195. *Juſſ. Barr.* 28. *n.* 269.

Bugula odorata luſitanica. *Cornut. canad.* 46.

Habitat Madriti rariſſime ad margines agrorum ad Aranjuez copioſius.

Radix ſimplex, deſcendens, attenuata fibris lateralibus.

Caulis brachiatus, pedalis circiter et minor, erectus, quadrangulus, pubeſcens: lateribus planis: Ramis oppoſitis, erectis ſimplicibus, per totum caulem, anguſtioribus.

Folia lanceolata, ſubacuta, ſeſſilia profunde et diſtinctiſſime ſerrata: ſerraturis anguſtis, obtuſis aequalibus; glabra.

Flores in ſpicis terminalibus oblongis, erecti, ſolitarii ex alis bractearum, oppoſiti, ſubſeſſiles, *pedicello* erecto, breviſſimo.

149. *Bracteae* ſemi-imbricatae, erectae, oppoſitae, lanceolatae; acutae, medietate inferiore pinnatim dentatae: dentibus lanceolatis, apice ſetaceo longo terminatis, ubique (excepta ſeta terminali) ciliatis: ciliis diſtinctis, tenuiſſimis.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulato-patens, breve, depreſſum, ad mediam partem decem ſtriatum, lateraliter angulis acutis angulatum bilabiatum. *Labium ſuperius* rectum, totum glabrum, calycis parte integra longius, latum, planiuſculum, tridentatum: dentibus acutis, aequalibus, brevibus,

brevibus, apice ſetaceis. *Labium inferius* pubeſcens, $\frac{2}{3}$ anguſtius, bidentatum, dentibus ſetaceis. *Faux* valde aperta, ſed clauſa villis undique.

Cor. monopetala, ringens, tubulata, longa, erecta. *Tubus* calyce triplo longior, baſi ad longitudinem ſeſqui calycis anguſtiſſimus, filiformis, mox quintuplo incraſſatur, laxus ſubaequalis, tumens, varie longitadinaliter laxe plicatus. *Lab. ſuperius* rectum, breve, planum, bifidum. *Lab. inferius* tripartitum: laciniis lateralibus patulis, ſubrotundis, labii ſuperioris longitudine; intermedia tranſverſim oblonga, latiſſima, apice medio leviter emarginato, deflexa; baſi fauce (palato prominulo) lateraliter paullo compreſſa, pubeſcenti.

Stam. *Filamenta* quatuor, quorum duo dorſo propiora breviſſima, in medio tubo haerentia, ſubulata, apice bifurcata denticulis ſetaceis: terminali incurvo ſterili; laterali antherifero: duo anteriora longitudine totius tubi, ſubulata, apice ſimiliter bifido: antico denticulo breviore antherifero. *Antherae* medio dorſo affixae quaſi inferius et ſuperius anthera diſtincta, in medio enim contracta, geniculata, reflexa, proximatis geniculis in formam crucis, margine antico

farinifero

farinifero, excepto in medio geniculo ubi nullum pollen.

Pist. *Germen* quadripartitum, in fundo calycis. *Stylus* ſetaceus, ſtaminibus longioribus paulo brevior. *Stigma* acutum, quadripartitum, laciniis inaequalibus. *Glandula* ſub latere germinis inferiore.

Per. *Calyx* immutatus.

Sem. quaterna, teretiuſcula, glabra, erecta.

150. *Color* corollae purpureo-caeruleus, labio inferiore macula majori pallide alba.

In variis differt a *Brunella vulgari*, praeſertim in corolla. *Stigma* quadripartitum etjam ſingulare quid.

II. ANGIOSPERMIA.

SIBTHORPIA.

34. SIBTHORPIA *europaea*.

Habitat in Portugallia ubi ad Porto legi copioſam ad baſin murorum et monticulorum, aqua ſtillitante perpetuo madentium; et ad arcem Reginae Luſitaniae Centra, in monte altiſſimo proxime adjacente; in antroſis aridis.

Facies

Facies Hydrocotyles vel Chrysosplenii repentis.

Radix fibrosa, annua.

Radiculae tenuissimae, fibrosae, ex radiculis caulis repentis descendunt.

Caulis repens, teres, pubescens, palmaris circiter, simplex vel ramosus.

Rami si adsunt, pauci, consimiles.

Folia alterna, subrotundo-reniformia, petiolata, margine quinque l. septemlobata: lobis omnibus obtuse rotundatis; pilosa: pilis hyalinis, distinctis, sparsis.

Petioli teretes, pilosi, folio longiores, adscendentes ex singula ala 1, 2, 3, 4.

Flores solitarii ex alis geniculorum, ante floreſcentiam erecti, postea deflexi.

Pedunculus communiter brevissimus, vix calycis longitudine, teres, pilosus, post floreſcentiam deflexus sub caule.

Cal. *Perianthium* monophyllum, turbinatum, hispidum, quinquefidum persistens: laciniis erectis, hispidis pilis quasi laceratis.

Cor. *Petalum* unicum, regulare (quantum adhuc vidi) ad basin ferme aequaliter quinquefidum: laciniis subrotundis, concavis, calyce leviter brevioribus.

Stam. *Filamenta* quatuor, tenuissima, brevia, quorum duo invicem propius approximata. 151.

Antherae

Antherae magnae cordato-oblongae, erectae, corolla paulo breviores.

Pist. *Germen* parvum, subrotundum, compressum, apice sursum sericeo-pilosum, pilis longiusculis. *Stylus* staminum longitudine, cylindricus, brevis, pilis Germinis totus obtectus. *Stigma* capitatum, depressum simplex.

Per. *Capsula* subrotunda compressa, biventricosa, lateribus acutis, utrinque medio sulco impresso (Veronicae omnino) bilocularis: Receptaculo seminum implente fere loculos unde seminum unum simplex stratum.

Sem. nonnulla, subrotundo-oblonga, hinc convexa, inde plana, nigra.

Flos omnium minimus, vix nudo oculo examinandus, hinc numerus Staminum difficulter eruitur.

Mihi tamen constat ex pluribus examini subjectis hanc quaternarium esse, ideoque ad Cl. Didynamiae pertinere, licet Stamina duo vix notabiliter longiora, quod etiam videre est in Limosella.

Petali laciniae sibi externe incumbunt, margine dextro supra sinistrum s. contra motum solis.

ORO-

OROBANCHE.

35. OROBANCHE *major* caule ſimplici, bracteis lanceolatis flore majoribus.

Orobanche flore minore. *Tournef. inſt.* 170?

Habitat ſupra radices Ulmorum in horto regio ad Aranjuez.

Radix brevis, fibroſa, ex baſi caulium tuberoſa, interdum plures jungens caules.

Caulis ſimplex, rectus, ſpithamali-pedalis, teres, leviter pubeſcens.

Folia nulla, niſi ſquamae lanceolatae, acutae, alternae, ſparſae.

Flores in ſpica rara, terminali, caulis medium ſuperius occupante.

Bracteae lanceolato-acutae, corollae longitudine.

CAL. *Perianthium* diphyllum, laterale: foliolis lanceolatis, acutis, anguſtis, apice in floribus ſuperioribus bifidis, corolla paulo minoribus. 152

COR. tubulata, ringens, curva, *tubo* inferius tereti, ſuperius dorſo carinato. *Limbus* bilabiatus, ſubaequalis.

Labium ſuperius bifidum: laciniis inflexis, crenulatis, obtuſis, breviſſimis. *Lab. inferius* trilobum, recto-dependens: laciniis

laciniis lateralibus tridentato-acuminatis, intermedia ſubrotunda paulo majore crenulata.

Nectarii ſquama minima ad baſin anteriorem germinis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, tubo antice affixa, curva, corollae longitudine, in fauce eminentia. *Antherae* ſubcordatae, diſtinctae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, acutum. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* capitatum, ſubquadratum, cum ſulco in medio, nutans.

PER. - - -

SEM. minutiſſima.

Color Corollae flavo-pallidus, dorſo obſcure purpuraſcente, limbo flavo-pallido. Color Plantae fuſcus.

Nullum odorem peculiarem offendi.

36. OROBANCHE *cernua* caule ſimplici, corolla incurva bracteis deltoidibus longiore.

An Orobanche luſitanica, flore atro-purpureo. *Tournef. inſt.* 176?

An Orobanche ſubcaeruleo flore ſive 11. *Cluſ. Tournef. loc. cit.*?

Habitat ad Aranjuez ſupra radices Artemiſiae campeſtris erectae, odore Carlinae; in campis ſteriliſſimis.

Radix e tubere oblongo baſeos caulis.

Caulis

Caulis simpliciſſimus, erectus, teres, ſpithamalis, glaber.

Folia nulla, ſed Squamae oblongae, vagae.

Flores in ſpica, ultra medium Caulis occupant, ſeſſiles, rariuſculi.

Bracteae deltoidae, acuminatae, paulo convexae, corolla breviores.

CAL. *Perianthium* diphyllum, laterale, bractea paulo brevius: foliolis ovatis, acuminatis: inferiorum florum ſimplicibus, ſuperiorum plerumque bifidis. 153.

COR. monopetala, ringens, tubuloſa, calyce duplo longior, arcuatim curva, ſinu ſubtus ſubrecto quaſi infracta. *Tubus* baſi ventricoſus, teres, ſurſum compreſſo-triangularis, dorſo carinato. *Limbus* breviſſimus, quinquefidus, bilabiatus, aequalis quaſi longitudinis. *Lab. ſuperius* bifidum, compreſſum: laciniis rectis, obtuſis (non inflexis). *Lab. inferius* trilobum, planum: laciniis tranſverſim oblongis; lateralibus breviſſime acuminatis; intermedia ſubcrenulata; marceſcens.

Nectarium Squama ſubglanduloſa, ab anteriore parte baſi Germinis, adpreſſa, tranſverſim oblonga, convexa.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, ſubulata, tubo anterius affixa, adſcendentia, ſurſum incurva,

extra

extra corollam non prominentia. *Antherae* oblongae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongo-acutum. *Stylus* filiformis, sursum incurvus. *Stigma* capitatum, transversale, bilobum, obtusum, nutans.

PER. - - - - -

SEM. minutissima.

Color corollae albo-pallidus, dorso tubi ad roseo-pallidum inclinans: Limbi saturate purpureus s. violaceus.

Differt a priori:

Bracteis deltoidibus corolla minoribus.

Corollae tubo basi ventricoso; superius insigniter incurvo.

- - - laciniis limbi integerrimis.

labii superioris erectis: inferioris aequalibus.

Staminibus et Pistillo non extra florem prominentibus.

Nectarii squama optime conspicua.

Plantae colore pallido, superficie glabra, nec non colore Floris.

CLAS-

CLASSIS XIV. 154.

TETRADYNAMIA.

SILICULOSA.

LEPIDIUM.

37. LEPIDIUM *cardamines* foliis radicalibus pinnatis, caulinis ovatis basi inciso-pinnatifidis.

Habitat ad Cienpozuelos ad margines viarum copiose, ad Aranjuez rarius locis argillosis, aridis.

Radix crassa, perennis, profunde descendens.

Caules plerumque diffusi, interdum erecti, comosi, a biunciali usque ad pedalem longitudinem alti, plures ex una radice vel solitarii secundum locum, teretes, ramosi, praesertim superius, ramis inferioribus brevioribus.

Folia radicalia in orbem sparsa, procumbentia, primo vere vigent, mox exorto caule exsiccantur, pinnata cum impari: pinnis oppositis, distinctis, sessilibus, subrotundo-reniformibus: lobo antico juxta insertionem in petiolo communi inciso-sulcato linea curva

ſuperius impreſſa; foliolo terminali duplo majori, ſubrotundo-ovato, baſi leviſſime emarginato.

Caulina inferiora plerumque pinnata, ſimilia radicalibus, ſed minora paucioribus (3. circ.) pinnis, petiolata.

Caulina ſuperiora ſeſſilia, baſi diviſa in lobos acutos, parvos: terminali majori ſubrotundo, in ſummis vero ovato-acuto, baſi utrinque inciſo vel ſaepe auriculato.

Flores more familiae in corymbis longe racemoſis, copioſi, diutius perſiſtentes, pedicellis patulis,

CAL. *Perianthium* tetraphyllum, patens, breve, foliolis lateris plani lato-linearibus, brevibus quaſi ſubrotundis, apice convexo gibbis; lateris compreſſi linearibus, longitudinaliter convexis.

COR. tetrapetala, compreſſa. *Limbo* patente, albo: *Ungues* erecti, calycis longitudine, ſenſim dilatati in Laminam ſubrotundam patentem. 155.

STAM. *Filamenta* ſex, unguibus corollae paulo altiora, quorum duo quaſi longiora.

PIST. *Germen* ſubrotundum, compreſſum, corolla altius. *Stylus* nullus. *Stigma* ſimplex.

PER. *Silicula* ovato-ſubrotunda, compreſſa, apice

pice acute sed leviſſime emarginata: valvulis diſſepimento contrariis.

Sem. parva, oblonga, compreſſa, ſolitaria ſingulo loculamento.

Color Corollae albus, Staminum et Germinis fuſcus. Corollae diutius perſiſtunt albae, ſed color genitalium, mixturam non injucundam efficit.

38. LEPIDIUM *nudicaule*, caule nudo ſimpliciſſimo, floribus tetrandris. *Linn. Sp.* Naſturtium mininum vernum, foliis tantum circa radicem. *Magn. monſp.* 187. *f.* 186. *(bona, ſed rudis).*

Habitat in campo elevato nudo ſupra monaſterium St. Bernhardi, Madriti, primo vere.

Radix ſimplex, annua, deſcendens, demum fibroſa, ramoſa.

Caulis nudus, ſimplex, uncialis ſaepius vix ultra (ſeu Scapus radicatus, erectus, teres, glaber).

Folia omnia linearia, dentato-ſinuata, acuta, procumbentia.

Flores ſub floreſcentia corymboſi; demum elongantur in racemum laxum.

Pedunculi copioſi, erecti, poſt floreſcentiam patentiſſimi.

Cal. *Perianthium* tetraphyllum, deciduum:

foliolis subrotundis, obtusis, concavis, patentibus.

Cor. *Petala* quatuor, cruciformia, aequalia, patentia. *Ungues* lineares sensim aucti in Laminam obtusam, calyce longiorem.

156 Stam. *Filamenta* quatuor (desunt ambo minora), ad latus planum Germinis erecta, ad basin a parte interiore aucta *Glandula* compressa, lata, depressiuscula, alba. *Antherae* ovatae, compressae a dorso anticeque.

Pist. *Germen* subrotundum, planum. *Stylus* nullus. *Stigma* simplex.

Per. *Silicula* compressa, planiuscula, subrotunda, margine undique acuto, apice vix manifeste emarginata, subtus ventricosior, supra magis plana, bilocularis, dissepimento angusto.

Sem. - - -

Color plantae viridis, sed saepe fuscus, praesertim scapi versus flores; calycis color fuscus, Petalorum albus ut et glandularum. Antherae lutescentes. Germen fuscum. Siliculae nigro-fuscae.

CLASSIS XVI. 157.

MONADELPHIA.

POLYANDRIA.

MALVA.

39. MALVA *hispanica* foliis palmato-incisis, caule procumbente; calyce exteriore diphyllo.

Habitat in campis juxta Aranjuez versus Yepes et Ocana, juxta viam.

Radix descendens, recta, lateraliter fibrillosa, sat longa.

Caules plures, procumbentes, adscendentes (in angustiis inter fruticulos Artemisiae campestris et Salsolae vermiculatae), suberecti, teretes, subscabri ex punctulis piliferis, pilis procumbentibus.

Folia radicalia et caulis quinque vel tripartito palmata: lobis linearibus sursum latioribus, saepius iterum singulis trilobo-incisis.

Caulina ultima et subfloralia, saepius enim stipulis conjuncta, tripartita.

Stipulae binae, lineari-acutae. *Petioli* folio paulo longiores.

Flores ſolitarii, axillares, pedunculo folia excedente.

Cal. *Perianthium exterius* diphyllum: foliolis lineari-ſetaceis, ſubhirſutis, ab exteriore parte calycis ſitis.

Perianthium interius ſemiquinquefidum, pentagono-pyramidatum, laciniis acutis; margine recto ſubpubeſcens.

Cor. malvacea, calyce interiore ſeſqui longior, petalis obtuſis, late emarginatis.

Stam. *Filamentum* cylindricum, columnare, a-
158. pice fiſſum in plura.

Pist. Malvae. *Germen* depreſſo-orbiculatum. *Stylus* unicus, apice decempartito in fila. *Stigmata* ſimplicia.

Per. *Capſulae* decem, in rotam orbicularem depreſſae, more malvae.

Centro parvo, brevi, conico.

Sem. reniformia, ſolitaria.

Color floris purpureo-pallidus, vel paene albus.

Alteram varietatem non infrequentem offendi, ſimillimam huic deſcriptae; ſed diſtinctam foliis quaſi profundius partitis, calycis laciniis brevioribus et latioribus,

tioribus, corolla parva, calyce minore; Capsulis 11 circ. calyceque paulo pilosiore; sed absque dubio erit sola varietas, ut quoque observavi in Malva rotundifolia. Fl. Suec. 580. Jam floribus parvis, uti in Suecia communiter, jam calyce triplo quadruplove majoribus purpureis, quae varietas hic Madriti vulgatior observatur.

159. CLASSIS XIX.

SYNGENESIA.

POLYGAMIA AEQUALIS.

ECHINOPS.

40. ECHINOPS *strigosus* calycibus capitatis: lateralibus minoribus: squamis ciliatis corollae laciniis linearibus laxis.

Carduus tomentosus, capitulo minore. *Bauh. pin.* 82.

Echinopus tenuifolius violaceus. *Tournef. inst.* 463. *Juss. Barr.* 1028.

Carduus sphaerocephalus tenuifolius violaceus. *Barr. ic.* 144.

Habitat in collibus apricis cis saltum vulgo soto Luzon Madriti cum Atractylide humili.

Radix simplex, descendens, filiformis, annua ni fallor.

Caulis erectus, simplex, rarius bini ex radice, erecti, digitales usque pedales, tomento adpresso tenui tenaci involuti.

Folia radicalia pinnata: pinnis oppositis, dentato-spinosis.

Caulina inferiora et media pinnatifida: laciniis

ciniis lanceolatis, integris, apice acuto-ſpinoſis; ſupra pilis rigidis depreſſis, ſubtus ex toto tomentoſa.

Caulina ſumma lanceolata dentata, dentibus ſpinulis acutis armatis.

Flores in capitulum ſubrotundum, laxiuſculum, ſolitarium, terminale congeſti.

Receptaculo globoſo, nudo, hinc inde pilis referto; *floribus lateralibus* ſeu inferioribus minoribus, ſterilibus.

CAL. *communis* omnium calycum nullus, niſi pili reflexi ad caulis ſummum.

Proprius quinquefariam imbricatus, quinquangularis: ſquamis ſubulatis, baſi latioribus: infimis ovato-lanceolatis, 160.
ciliatis; ſuperioribus longioribus, apice ſubconduplicatis, medio margine ciliis paucioribus ſed longioribus, omnibus apice contra motum ſolis flexis. Calyx baſi pilorum faſciculo copioſo involvitur.

COR. ſolitaria ſingulo calyci; tubulata: *Tubus* filiformis, quinquangularis, calyce dimidio brevior. *Limbus* quinquepartitus, laxus, tubo ſeſqui longior, hinc calyce altior: laciniis linearibus, anguſtis, flaccidis ſ. laxis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, tubi apice inſerta,

Limbi

Limbi $\frac{1}{4}$ longitudinem alta, filiformia. *Antherae* cylindricae, basi pentagonae, apice contractae, quinquedentatae; dentibus linearibus, basi intus exserente setas decem, duas singulo filamento.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, truncato-pentagonum, corona ciliata. *Stylus* antherae circiter longitudine. *Stigma* acutiusculum, simplex.

PER. *Calyx* immutatus.

SEM. unicum, oblongum, pentagonum, magnum, truncatum, coronatum Corona piloſa, ciliata, brevi, pentagona: nucleo bifido, corculo in basi.

Color corollae Tubo Limboque inferius albescente. Limbus apice et squamae calycinae apice sub floreſcentia saturate caeruleo-purpurea.

Absque dubio erit distincta species ad Echinope Sphaerocephalo. *Hort. Upſ.* 248. 1. Videor mihi recordari has differentias, quod nempe major gaudeat statura multo proceriore foliisque viscosis, quod capitulum florum sit exacte globosum, calycibus omnibus ejusdem magnitudinis, omnibus fertilibus; quod Corollae limbus aequaliter patens, brevior et sub floreſcentia

centia Corollae cooperiant totum capitulum, adeo ut calyces non appareant, nec supra emineant, etc.

Nec erit Echinops Ritro H. Upſ. 248. : 2. quia ſquamae calycinae ciliatae ſunt, et cum planta Hort. Upſ. ſit ruſſica. Vaillantius conjungit ſpecies 6 Tournefortii ſub tribus ſpeciebus in Actis gallicis.

ATRACTYLIS.

41. ATRACTYLIS *humilis* flore radiato, ſquamis calycinis truncatis cum ſpinula ſetacea. 161.

Habitat in collibus altis cis ſaltum vulgo ſoto Luzon Madriti.

Radix ſimplex, filiformis, pennae columbinae craſſitie.

Caulis unicus, digitalis, vel in majoribus bini vel tres ſpithamales et ſemipedales, ſimplices, erecti, teretes ſubſtriati, tomento albo tenuiſſimo adpreſſo involuti, ex toto foliis copioſis veſtiti.

Folia alterna lanceolata, ſubconduplicata, ſpinoſa: ſpinulis brevibus, rigidis, ad ſingulum dentem extrorſum pro more carduorum varie vergentibus; glabra, viridia, nervo

[illegible]

Flos [illegible]

Cal. [illegible]

Cor. [illegible]

Stam. [illegible]

lima, ſed Anthera anguſtior, apice profunde quinquefida.

PIST. diſci et radii ſimillima. *Germen* tomento ſericeo adpreſſo involutum. *Stylus* filiformis, anthera longior. *Stigma* ſubcapitatum.

PER. *Calyx* immutatus ſemina continet.

SEM. oblonga, paulo compreſſa, tomento ſe- 162
riceo ſeminibus longiore omnino involuta, coronata *Pappo* longo, pennato: pennatura ad baſin et apice copioſiore.

REC. planiuſculum, refertum *paleis* interſtinctivis, ſubconnatis, laciniatis: laciniis ſetaceis, calycis longitudine.

Color floſculorum amoene caeruleus, ut et paleae apicibus eodem gaudent colore.

Sero floret.

42. ATRACTYLIS *cancellata* flore radio nudo, calyce inermi involucro connivente obtecto.

Atractylis foliis linearibus dentatis, calycibus conniventibus. *Hort. Cliff.* 395.

Cnicus exiguus, capite cancellato, ſemine tomentoſo. *Tournef. inſt.* 151.

Habitat in collibus apricis Madriti et ad St. Fernando.

Radix

Radix annua, ſat profunde vero deſcendens, tenuis fibroſa.

Caulis brevis vix ultra unciam unam vel alteram longus, ſaepe ſemuncialis vel ſimplex, erectus vel ramoſus ex radice, *ramis* caule longioribus, procumbentibus, paucis, teretibus, tomento parvo incanis.

Folia alterna, linearia, acuta, lateribus inaequaliter ſed molliter ſpinuloſa, ſuperficie tomentoſa, ſaepius conduplicata.

Flores ſolitarii, ſeſſiles, terminales cauli et ramis (ſi adſunt.)

Involucrum polyphyllum, rigidum, in figuram ovato-ſubrotundam connivens laxe includit calycem: foliolis rigidis, curvis, linearibus, acutis, interius convexis glabris, exterius planiuſculis margine exſtante ſpinuloſo: ſpinis rigidiuſculis non vero pungentibus, bifidis patentiſſimis.

Cal. communis ovatus, glaber, imbricatus ſquamis lanceolato-acutis vel interioribus linearibus, arctiſſime inter ſe ope tomentuli cohaerentibus, intimis linearibus, acutis, longioribus, membranaceis, erectis; omnibus inermibus.

Cor. multiplex in totum novem vel decem floſculorum, tota hermaphrodita, calycis longi-

longitudine, ſed ſub floreſcentia quoque pappo calyce longiore veſtita: corollulis omnibus aequalibus.

Corollulae tubulatae, ſub floreſcentia pappo ſuo breviores, filiformes, aequales. 163

Limbus aequalis craſſitiei, erectus non patulus, quinquefidus: laciniis acutis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, tubo ſecundum longitudinem adnata. *Anthera* longa, cylyndrica, ſed limbo brevior, apice quinquedentata, baſi foras denticulos decem (unum utrinque ad ſingulum filamentum), acutos, ſetaceos exſerens.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, copioſo tomento vel lana erecta ſericea germine longiore tectum. *Stylus* anthera longior, filiformis. *Stigma* ſimplex, obtuſum.

PER. *Calyx* immutatus.

SEM. ſericeo-lanata, coronata *pappo* erecto, plumoſo, baſi quaſi monophyllo, longo.

REC. inaequale, paleaceum; *paleis* ubique baſi inter ſe connatis, varie laciniatis, lacinulis ſaepe ſetaceis.

Color floſculorum purpureo-caeruleus, ſed flos pappo ſemper praegnans fructifer videtur.

Floret Julii initio.

Licet radio careat ſpecies haec, ſummo tamen jure genus Atractylidis videtur intrare

intrare poſſe ob *(a)* faciem *(b)*, involucrum *(c)*, Semina *(d)*, pappum et *(e)* maxime receptaculum, quibus notis antecedenti ſpeciei bene convenit, ſolam differentiam agit radius excluſus et pappus flore longior, calyxque inermis.

POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

COTULA.

43. COTULA *aurea* foliis pinnatim ſetaceis, caulibus procumbentibus.

Chamaemelum aureum peregrinum, capitulo ſine foliis. *Bauh. hiſt.* 3. *p.* 119. *fig. bona.*

Chamaemelum luteum, capitulo aphyllo. *C. Bauh. pin.* 135. *Tournef. inſt.* 494.

Radix alba, ſimplex, dein fibrilloſa, ſat profunde deſcendens, annua.

Caules plures ex radice, procumbentes, teretiuſculi, glaberrimi, digitales et ſpithamales ramulis brevibus.

Folia radicalia in orbem profuſa, pinnata: pinnis ſetaceis, bi trive ramoſis, brevibus, glabris.

Caulina alterna ſeſſilia, ſimillima.

Flores ſubgloboſi, ſolitarii, terminales cauli et ramulis.

CAL.

CAL. *communis* hemiſphaericus, ſubangulatus foliolis ſubaequalibus, duplicis ſeriei: exterioribus paulo longioribus dorſo craſſo convexo, auctis lateribus membranula fuſca, tenui, obtuſa; interioribus brevioribus, latioribus, obtuſis, membranula minori.

COR. compoſita, uniformis, tubuloſa, elevate hemiſphaerica.

Corollulae diſci copioſae, hermaphroditae: *tubo* brevi, dorſo compreſſo, quadrifariam ventricoſo; *Limbo* erecto, ſubtubulato, longitudine tubi: ore obtuſo, quadridentato.

Corollulae radii femineae, aequalis cum ceteris altitudinis: tubo ſimillimo; limbo erecto, interius bifido.

STAM. quatuor ſyngeneſiae; in radio nulla.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, corollulae magnitudine. *Stylus* erectus, corollula brevior *Stigma* ſimplex, obtuſum, truncatum.

Floſculis femineis *Germen* ſumillimum. *Stylus* erectus, filiformis, corollulae longitudine, ſuperne bifidus. *Stigmata* obtuſa, paulo divaricata.

PER. nullum. *Calyx* immutatus.

SEM. oblongo-linearia, teretia; dorſo convexo, ſtriato, apice gibbulo; antice quaſi tetragona; angulis obſoletis. Corona nulla.

Rec. conicum nudum.

Vaillantius in act. parif. 1720. *p.* 317. *n.* 1. facit plantam hanc varietatem Chamaemeli nobilis ſ. Leucanthemi odoratioris C. Bauh. ſed noſtra planta eſt revera diſtincta et quod radio careat et quod floſculis quadrifidis donata ſit.

165. POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA.

FILAGO.

44. FILAGO *pygmea.*

Gnaphalium roſeum ſylveſtre *C. Bauh. pin.* 263.

Filago maritima, capite folioſo. *Tournef. inſt.* 454.

Santolina caule ſimpliciſſimo, foliis ſuperioribus majoribus. *Roy. Lugdb.* 147. 7.

Habitat vulgaris per colles ad St. Ybes, Liſabon, Eſtremadura, Madrit.

Radix deſcendens, ſimplex, tortuoſa, lateraliter fibroſa, ferruginea, planta ipſa ſaepe longior.

Caulis interdum fere nullus, quaſi acaulis, alias communiter breviſſimus, ſimpliciſſimus, foliis omnibus imbricatis obtectus, ſuperius triplo

triplo craſſior ob flores plures eodem loco ſeſſiles. Caules locis fertilioribus nati ſemper ſunt ſuperius ramoſi, ramis patulis in roſam; foliis imbricatis, ſummis majoribus, extrorſum ſemper majoribus interioribus reliquis.

Folia copioſa, arctiſſime imbricata, patula in roſam inferiora, ſuperiora ſenſim majora, omnia linearia, obtuſe acuta, tomentoſo-incana, inferius tomento laxo ſibi invicem adhaerentia.

Flores terminales, ſeſſiles in centro ſ. roſae foliorum medio. Variant alii minores, alii majores ſparſi.

CAL. communis proprie nullus, ſed *paleae* aggregatae calycem quaſi conſtituunt.

COR. compoſita multiplex, ex floribus femineis per totum receptaculum, in centro paucis floſculis hermaphrodito-maſculis.

Hermaphroditae corollulae numero ſeptem ad decem circiter, confertae abſque paleis interſtinctivis: tubo filiformi palearum circumambientium circiter longitudine: *Limbus* erectus, tubo leviſſime amplior, apice quadridentato: dentibus linearibus, erectis.

Femineae copioſiſſimae, ſingulae intra ſingulas paleas: corollulae filiformes,

angustissimae apice bifidae, vix observabiles.

166. STAM. Hermaphr. *Filamenta* quatuor, parva, capillaria, tubo adnata supra medium. *Anthera* cylindrica, corollula paulo minor, apice quadridentata, dentibus linearibus longiusculis, basi intus ad singulum filamentum denticulis subulatis, utrinque solitariis parvis notata.

Femin. nulla omnino.

PIST. *Hermaphr. Germen* vix ullum, certe angustissimum, minimum. *Stylus* Antherae altitudine, simplex. *Stigma* acutum, bifidum.

Femin. Germen ovatum, majusculum, antice dorsoque compressum. *Stylus* filiformis, paleis paulo brevior. *Stigma* acutum, bifidum.

PER. nullum. Congeries flosculorum immutata.

SEM. *Hermaphroditis* nulla, abortiunt. *Feminis* compressa, obovata, glabra, parva. *Pappus* omnino nullus.

REC. filiforme, cylindricum, sursum attenuatum, totum paleis obtectum copiosis, imbricatis; summo apice intus nudum absque paleis, ferens flores hermaphrodito-masculos,

los, qui comprehenduntur calyculo ex paleis ſummis conſtituto, polyphyllo.

Paleae ſenſim longiores et anguſtiores, apice acuto, ſetaceo, revoluto; medio dorſo linea fuſca notantur, alias membranaceae albentes.

Color corollularum hermaphrod. virescens.

Pertinet itaque ſecundum ſuos flores ad ſyngeneſiam Polygamiam neceſſariam et videtur proprium et ſingulare genus conſtituere. Nullo modo ad Gnaphalia l. Elichryſa T. V. accedet, nec perſpicio affinitatem cum Santolina.

MICROPUS.

45. MICROPUS *erectus* ſeminibus compreſſis lanatis inermibus.

Leontopodium verius Dioſcoridis. *Barr. ic.* 296.

Filago ſupina, capitulis rotundis tomento obſitis. *Juſſ. Barr. n.* 999.

Habitat Madriti, ad margines collium paſſim, ad Cienpozuelos ad margines agrorum et cum Filagine vulgari.

Radix annua deſcendens, fibroſa, ſimplex.

Caules plures vel ſolitarii; erecti, adſcen- 167.

dentes vel diffusi ratione soli; tenui tomento laxo vestiti; *rami* patuli, saepe dichotomi.

Folia lanceolata, obtusiuscula, inferius attenuata, sessilia (spathulata), alterna, tomentosa.

Flores sessiles, solitarii vel plures ex alis foliorum et ramorum, in globis rotundis valde tomentosis s. lanatis.

Cal. *inferior* obsoletus, tetraphyllus, patens, laxus: foliolis angustissimis, acutis; foras et lateribus tomentosis, interius glabris. *Interior* maximus, 7-9 phyllus: foliolis situ laxis, distinctis, galeato-compressis: margine exteriore semicirculari; interiore in aciem rectam nudam rima angustissima aperta compresso; foris undique tomento copiosissimo s. lana tectis.

Cor. communis ex masculis 1, 2-5 in centro et femin. 7-9 in ambitu: *masculis* corollula tubulata, minima, quinquedentata absque subjecto Germine. *Feminis* nulla.

Stam. masculis *Filamenta* quinque. *Anthera* cylindrica, apice conica. Feminis nulla.

Pist. masc. nullum. Femin. *Germen* obovatum, compressum, glabrum, inclusum intra singula foliola calycis interioris. *Stylus* setaceus, media parte superiori bifidus. *Stigmata* simplicia.

Per.

PER. nullum. Folia calycina interiora includunt semina, decidunt.

SEM. solitaria, compressa, obovata, margine interiore rectiore, vestita foliolis calycinis induratis, lanatis.

REC. filiforme, elevatum, in tubercula columnaria divisum pro floseulis femineis, apice praebens floseulos masculos absque paleis.

MONOGAMIA.

LOBELIA.

46. LOBELIA *urens* caule erecto, foliis lanceolatis subdentatis, spica laxa longa terminali.

Habitat in Portugallia ad latera montium et in subhumidis graminosis.

Radix crassiuscula.

Caulis erectus, ramosus, teres, glaber. 168.

Rami erecti, consimiles, simplices.

Folia lanceolata, obsolete et obtuse denticulata, vixque serrata: ad radicem plura majora; caulina sessilia; omnia glabra.

Flores in spica laxa, terminali, caulem dimidium occupante; caerulei.

Pedunculi breves, erecti, alterni, remoti.

Bractea linearis; pedunculo paulo longior.

CAL. pentaphyllus, coronans Germen: foliolis linearibus, patulis, corollae tertiam partem vix attingentibus.

COR. monopetala, ringens. *Tubus* germine duplo longior, cylindricus, versus apicem sensim ampliatus, ad dimidium longitudinaliter superne dehiscens. *Limbus* bilabiatus: *Labio superiore* omnino bifido ad dimidium tubi pro genitalibus: laciniis angustis, linearibus. *Lab. inferius* dependens, trifidum: laciniis lanceolatis, acutis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, inferius soluta, superius connata in cylindrum. *Anthera* cylindrica, crassior, leviter curvata, extra corollam prominens ex fissura dorsali.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, lineare, sub receptaculo. *Stylus* filiformis, staminum longitudine. *Stigma* crassiusculum, ex Anthera prominens, basi circulo pubescente marginato cinctum.

PER. *Capsula* oblongo-linearis, calyce coronata, trilocularis.

SEM. plurima, minutissima, glabra, subrotunda, hinc convexa, inde glabra.

CLAS-

CLASSIS XXII. 169.

DIOECIA.

TRIANDRIA.

OSYRIS.

47. OSYRIS *alba* foliis linearibus acutis.

Caſia poëtica monſpelienſium, an Theophraſti. *Lob. belg.* 519. *f.* 2. *lc.* 433. *Tournef. inſt.* 664.

Caſia quorundam. *Cluſ. hiſp.* 181. *f.* 182.

Habitat Ulyſſipone in collibus arenoſis; Madriti ad viam Pardenſem cis Caſa del Campo alibique.

Radix lignoſa, perennis.

Caules fruteſcentes, perennes, lignoſi, teretes, cortice glabro nigricante tecti, valde ramoſi, ramis erectis. *Ramuli* novelli alterni, undique pro ſingulo folio acuto angulati.

Folia linearia, acuta (Lini), foliatione ſimpliciſſima, imbricata, ſparſa, erecta, ſeſſilia, integerrima, glabra.

Flores ſolitarii, ſubſeſſiles, terminales, ramulis brevibus lateralibus; pedunculis vix ullis.

Flores

Flores *hermaphroditi* in diſtinctis plantis, ſemper rariores et ſolummodo terminales ramulis.

Cal. *Perianthium* monophyllum, turbinatum, trifidum: laciniis lato-ovatis, acutis, plano-patentibus, rigidis.

Cor. nulla, niſi margo nectariformis triplex, intus ad diviſuras calycis, eique adnatus, obtuſiſſimus, craſſiuſculus.

Stam. *Filamenta* tria, breviſſima, mediæ calycis ſingulae laciniae inter margines corollinos. *Antherae* ſubrotundae, parvae.

170. Pist. *Germen* . . . intra ſubſtantiam calycis turbinati; l. Germen turbinatum, terminatum calyce. *Stylus* erectus, ſtaminum altitudine. *Stigma* tripartitum, patens.

Per. (ſecundum fructum Ulyſſipone lectum) *Nux* globoſa, glabra, apice cicatricula rotunda notata (non exquiſite triangulari ut Tournefortius pingit.)

Sem. *Nucleus* unicus, globoſus, totum Pericarpium replens, albus.

Flores *maſculi* in diverſa planta copioſe florifera.

Cal. ut in altero ſexu.

Cor. ut in priore, et

Stam. ut in Hermaphrodito.

Pist. omnino nullum.

Color

Color floris viridis ad luteum leviſſime inclinans.

Odor ſuaviſſimus, replens ſaepe vicinia fragrantia ſua, praeſertim frutices maſculi copioſiſſime florentes.

Ergo videtur jure ſuo poſtulare Claſſem Polygamiae Dioeciae. Expectabo adhuc finem florum hermaphroditorum.

171. CLASSIS XXIII.

POLYGAMIA.

MONOECIA.

ANDROPOGON.

48. ANDROPOGON *hirtum* ſpicis conjugatis, calycibus hirſutis. *Roy. lugdb.* 535.

Habitat in Portugallia, legi ad Urbem Porto in montibus arenoſis praeruptis.

Radix fibroſa, fibris craſſis, filiformibus: faſciculum magnum foliorum et nonnullos culmos emittens.

Culmi geniculati: geniculis omnibus paulo infractis, verſus radicem magnis approximatis, magno faſciculo foliorum antiquorum obtectis, ſuperne ſubaequali ſpatio remotis, glaberrimis, ex geniculis ſ. alis ramuloſi, praeſertim ex ſuperioribus.

Ramuli unico geniculo paulo infracto in medio inſtructi, ex geniculis inferioribus ſolitarii: ex ſuprema vero vagina plures egrediuntur.

Folia

Folia graminea, glauca, anguſta, culmorum tertiam partem aequantia; ſuperiora breviora.

Vagina longa, glabra ſtriata, geniculis ramiferis ampliuſcula, vix amplectens culmum, ſumma vagina plures includens ramulos, ceteris magis ventricoſa et laxa.

Membranula ovata, acuta, ad baſin piloſa: pilis raris, longis.

Spicae binae terminales ſingulo ramulo; quarum altera ſeſſilis, altera brevis pedunculata; piloſae, compoſitae floribus hermaphroditis et maſculis in alterno denticulo, quorum hic pedunculatus et muticus, ille ſeſſilis et longe ariſtatus eſt.

Floris ſeſſilis hermaphroditi:

CAL. *Gluma* bivalvis, uniflora: *valvulis* oblongo-lanceolatis, membranaceis, convoluto-concavis: extus pilis ſericeis undique obtectis.

COR. *Gluma* bivalvis: valvis anguſtis linearibus, planis membranaceis, tenaciſſimis, obtuſis, calyce brevioribus, quarum altera apice exſerit *Ariſtam* longitudine ſpicae ſ. ultra ſemuncialem, nudam, tortam (ob anguſtiſſimam glumam videtur ariſta oriri ex ipſo recepta- 172.

ceptaculo, inferius tantummodo tenuis membranacea.)

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, brevia. *Antherae* oblongae, lineares.

PIST. rudimentum non vidi.

Floris masculi pedunculati.

CAL. consimilis.

COR. consimilis, sed glumis aequalibus, muticis.

STAM. consimilia.

Scheuchz. 95 : n. 2. sat bene describit plantam, at fructificationem non item; nam calyx est bivalvis, cujus unam valvulam facit corollinam, quod vix opus est, cum adsint binae valvulae corollinae, etiam in floribus muticis. In floribus aristatis aristam describit praeter valvulam corollae angustam, quae revera est gluma basi apice exserens aristam.

CENCHRUS.

49. CENCHRUS *capitatus* spica ovata simplice *Roy. lugdb.* 71 : 1.

Gramen montanum echinatum tribuloides capitatum. *Column. ecphr.* 1. *p.* 340.

Habitat in collibus Madritensibus.

Radix fibrosa, multiplex, fibris longis, annua.

Culmi

Culmi digitales, glabri, ſtricti, geniculis duobus ad radicem ubi leviter inflexi; articulo ultimo erecto, longiſſimo, nudo.

Folia graminea, uncialia, ſubpubeſcentia, plana, acuminata.

Vagina angulata, ſtriata, integra, dorſo ſaepe carinata. *Membranula* albida, membranacea, laciniata, acuta.

Flores in ſpica ovato-ſubrotunda, ſpinoſo-echinata, terminali, ad baſin ſquamis acutis, membranaceis, minutiſſimis involuta, floribus omnibus ſeſſilibus.

CAL. *Gluma* bivalvis: valvulis oblongis, acuminatis, membranaceis, planiuſculis, ſubaequalibus, dorſo carinato, craſſiore. 173.

COR. compoſita, biflora, hermaphrodita (non polygama), alterave leviſſime pedicellata, biglumis, non ſub floreſcentia hians: *valvula exteriore* majore, involvente interiorem, ſtriata, dorſo convexa, truncata quaſi, terminata margine in aculeos quinque, patentes, validos, medio longiore: *valvula interiore* auguſtiore, aequalis longitudinis; dorſo plana, truncata, aculeis duobus corniculata, minoribus quam in gluma exteriore.

STAM. ſingulis floſculis tria, *Filamentis* ſetaceis, corolla longioribus. *Antherae* ovatae, baſi dehiſcentes, bifidae.

PIST.

Pist. singulis floſculis *Germen* obovatum ſ. turbinatum, baſi ultra medium glabrum, ſurſum obtuſum pubeſcens. *Styli* duo, erecti (ob corollam ſemper clauſam), glabri. *Stigmata* acuta, ſimpliciſſima.

Per. . . .

Eſt ſingulare inter gramina proprie dicta, quod vagina ſit integra nec marginibus obvolventibus ſe invicem. Nec poſſum bene referre hoc Gramen ad characterem Cenchri, nec flores hujus ſunt Polygami, diſſecui plures et inveni piſtillum et in floſculo ſuperiore et inferiore.

Omnes plantae habitant in collibus Madritenſibus.

CLASSIS XXIV. 174.

CRYPTOGAMIA.

ALGAE.

FUCUS.

50. FUCUS *elongatus* dichotomus linearis compreſſus longiuſculus.

Habitat in mari Anglico et Hiſpanico.

Frons longiſſima, aphylla, linearis, dichotoma, verſus apices ſenſim anguſtior, glabro-mucida, plano-compreſſa, (longitudine 1, 2, ad 3. ped.)

Superficies punctis verrucoſis non protuberantibus undique obtegitur, excepta infima parte ante dichotomias, ubi glabra punctis carens.

Radix paraſitica ? cingitur margine orbiculato, peltato craſſo, patente.

Planta ſaepius ſolitaria, interdum duae vel tres ex uno loco oriundae.

Color in viva eleganter rubens, punctis pallidioribus.

Fucus hic exſiccatus contrahitur, corrugatur adeoque magis fungoſus quam reliqui.

Substantia valde tenax, extensibilisque.

51. FUCUS *abrotanifolius* pinnatus, ramis dichotomis, extremitatibus dilatato-vesiculosis.

Habitat in mari Anglico.

Frons brevis, palmaris et spithamea, linearis, compressa: ramis pinnatis.

Rami pinnatim suboppositе exeunt e caule, copiosi, dichotomi, subduriſſimi, versus extremitates sensim crassiores, more fere Plantae umbellatae.

Vesiculae copiosae versus apices ex ramulis dilatatis, confertae.

Vesiculae *glabrae* infra dichotomiam ultimam, ex ramulo ipso dilatato, saepe articulatae, s. plures sibi arcte adjunctae, oblongae, cavae, glabrae.

Vesiculae *verrucosae* terminales; prioribus glabris arcte supra dichotomiam ultimam approximatae, apice acuto, saepius bicorni: superna medietate verrucosae, inferna vero glabrae. 175.

Color eleganter rubens.

CONFERVA.

52. CONFERVA fascicularis, capillamentis geniculatis simpliciſſimis breviſſimis.

Habitat in mari Germanico copiose in Fuco spirali Fl. Sv. 1003. ex Doggens bank extracto.

Capillamenta

Capillamenta tenuiſſima vix nudo oculo diſtinguibilia, ſimpliciſſima, brevia, faſciculatim innata verrucis frondium Fuci praedicti; optima lente conſiderata apparent geniculata (aliis microſcopiis minoribus vix obſervantur genicula), geniculis breviſſimis; tota vix unguem dimidium vel integrum longitudine attingit.

Color in antiquioribus viridis, in junioribus Confervis albidus.

Fructificationes copioſae, pedunculatae, ex geniculis fere ſolitariae: pedunculo geniculis duplo longiore, tenuiſſimo: angulo recto patente.

Calyx turbinatus ſ. obovatus vel hemiſphaericus, omnino pellucidus, tenerrimus ore integro vel integerrimo, intus cavus.

Corpuſculum (an ſemen)? globoſum, ſubopacum, intra calycem, in aliis fundo calycis, in aliis in ore, in aliis totum calycem opplebant, aliis calycibus illis carentibus.

APPENDIX.

LYGEUM.

NOVUM PLANTAE HISPANICAE GENUS.

SPARTUM herba alterum *Cluſ. hiſt.* 2. *p.* 220. diu inter Gramina obſcuritate ſepultum jacuit, nec quantum ſcio ab alio quodam Auctore antopta poſt Cluſium deſcriptum fuit, niſi a ſolo Tournefortio, qui illud novo ſolum nomine indigitavit; adeo ut ad haec uſque tempora adcuratior notitia fructificationis inter deſiderata fuerit, quam ſingularem eſſe ex ſpatha aliiſque indiciis non obſcure divinarunt Botanici. Mihi nuper viſa planta, ſcrutatiſque flore et fructu, Genus proprium et novum agnovi, cujus deſcriptionem ſubjicio.

CHARACTER NATURALIS.

CAL. *Spatha* monophylla, convoluta, acuta, fructu maturo deorſum dehiſcens perſiſtens.

COR.

Cor. germini insidens, composita, biflora, *flosculis* aequalis situs, biglumibus, persistentibus.

Gluma exterior oblonga, acuta, convexa, minor.

Gluma interior linearis, angusta, membranacea, dorso plano, exteriore duplo longior, apice bifida, acuta.

Stam. (singuli flosculi) *Filamenta* tria, tenuissima, planiuscula, longa. *Antherae* lineares.

Pist. *Germina* sub receptaculo oblonga, singuli flosculi solitaria, *crusta* ambobus flosculis communi hirsuta biloculari comprehensa. *Stylus* unicus, simplex, planiusculus, longus. *Stigma* simplicissimum.

Per. *Crusta* oblonga, dura, tenax, integerrima, hirsutissima corponata corolla, biloculari, non dehiscens.

Sem. scilitaria, lineari-oblonga, hinc convexa, inde planiuscula, semper clausa.

Obs. I. Notae Essentiales et particulares hujus generis mihi visae sunt.

1. *Calyx* Spatha.
2. *Germen* sub receptaculo, inter Corollam et Spatham.
3. *Semina* crusta non dehiscente biloculari praedita. 285.
4. *Glumae* structura graminearum sed *stylus* unicus.

Obs. II. *Cruſta ſeminum* quidem nihil aliud eſt, quam continuatio glumae exterioris, illam tamen, cum integerrima, tenax et in ſubjecto hirſutiſſima ſit (glumae glaberrimae ſunt), credidi diſtincto titulo naturaliter tradendam eſſe, nec cum corolla conjungendam, quod affirmat quoque diſſepimentum ſimplex membranaceum.

Obs. III. Videtur participare cum ambobus ordinibus naturalibus, nempe *Calamariis ord.* XIII. *et Graminibus ord.* XIV. licet calamariis proprior.

Obs. IV. *Lygeum* nominavi ſynonymo veteri Athenaei, quod derivatum fuit à graeco λύγος, vimen virga; vel λυγόω flecto ob uſum plantae.

Speciem unicam ſolum novi, cujus mentionem varii auctores fecerunt.

SYNONYMA.

Spartum herba alterum. *Cluſ. hiſp.* 506. *f.* 507. *hiſt.* 2. *p.* 220.

Spartum alterum Cluſii. *Lob. belg.* 122. *obſ.* 45.

Spartum Plinii et Cluſii alterum. *Lob. ic.* 88.

Spartum alterum Plinii. *Dalech. hiſt. Tab. ic.*

Sparti herbae alia ſpecies. *Dod. pempt.*

Gramen ſparteum 2. panicula brevi folliculo inclusa. *Bauh. pin.* 5. *no.* 2. *theatr.* . . . *Moriſ. hiſt.* 3. *p.* 216. *ſ.* 8. *t.* 5. *f.* 3.

Gramen ſparteum 2. Cluſii. *Bauh. hiſt.* 2. *p.* 511. *Raj. hiſt.* 1259.

Gramen ſpicatum ſparteum ſpica ſericea ex utriculo prodeunte. *Tournef. inſt.* 518.

Hiſpanis ALBARDIN, ALVARDIN, nomine ab Arabibus, ut videtur, relicto.

DESCRIPTIO SPECIEI.

Radix repens, faſciculata, filiformis, culmos et folia faſciculata in caeſpitem emittens.

Culmi teretes, filiformes, glabri, ſubnudi, unico articulo nudo ſupra medium vel verſus apicem inſtructi, qui poſt floreſcentiam longe excreſcit, verſus baſin vero duobus tribuſque articulis confertis, vagina tectis; ſpithamales uſque bipedales.

Folia radicalia copioſa, praeter culmos fructifi- 268.
cantes caeſpitoſa, tereti-filiformia, nempe acutiſſime convoluta ſ. conduplicata, glabra, apparenter ſtriata, culmorum altitudine, tenaciſſime baſi pro ſitu altiori longius vaginata: *Vagina* arcte convoluta, ſimiliter glabre ſtriata, terminata *membranula* utrinque acuta, bifida, tenuiſſima. *Culmorum*

radicalibus simillima; *summum* brevius, 2-4 unciale.

Flos unicus, culmo terminalis, magis minusve inclinatus, plerumque florens erectior, fructiger magis horizontaliter porrectus.

CAL. *Spatha* monophylla, convoluta, teres, basi crassior, apice subulata, acuta, glabra, striata florem sessilem includens, persistens, non nisi fructu maturo subtus dehiscens vel devoluta, subhorizontalis, fornicis instar fructum tegens, sub floréscentia genitalia per apicem emittit.

COR. Germini imposita, 2-flora flosculis ejusdem et aequalis situs, persistentibus: flosculo singulo biglumi: *Glumis exterioribus* lanceolatis, acutis, convexis, erectis, glabris; *Gl. interioribus* duplo longioribus, tenuioribus, linearibus, sibi invicem approximatis; lateribus anterius compresse plicatis; apice acuto bifido, includentibus genitalia, in fructu maturo magis rigidis.

STAM. singulo flosculo *Filamenta* tria, linearia, plano-membranacea, latere exteriore extra stylum sita, gluma interiori comprehensa tandem earum longitudine. *Antherae* lineares, compressae, spathae apicem perforantes, filamentorum dimidiae longitudinis.

PIST.

PIST. Germen sub receptaculo corollae et genitalium, duplex, communi crusta dura integra biloculari, foras hirsutissima sericea tereti oblonga tectum, singulum oblongo-lineare, foras convexum, interius planum. Stylus ex singulo germine solitarius, filamentorum figura et longitudine; stigma simplex.

PER. Fructus oblongus, crusta dura tenaci, pilis longis copiosis sericeis hirsutissima, biloculari, non dehiscente, coronata corolla arida persistente; dissepimento membranaceo simplici (non duplici).

SEM. solitaria singulo flosculo et loculamento, oblongo-linearia, hinc convexa inde plana, glabra farinacea, fructui semper inclusa.

Crusta seminis interdum unico solum semine foeta est, altero abortiente. Hoc idem saepe accidit in flore, ut genitalia alterius flosculi vel a parte masculina, vel feminina deficiant vel labem quandam habeant.

Individuum unica vice legi tribus flosculis praeditum, glumis tribus exterioribus, tribusque 287.
interioribus, omnibus perfectis genitalibus.

Color seminis obscure pallidus, ad cinereum vergens, plantae viridi-paleaceus, spathae pallide paleaceus.

Floret

Floret Majo usque Julium, semen vero maturescit autumno, vix tamen dimittitur e spatha ante anni subsequentis tempus aestivum. Mense enim Junio pauciſſimas vidi spathas, quae semine orbatae fuerunt.

Loc. Habitat per Hiſpaniam auſtralem copioſe. Legi ad *Cienpozuelos* in magna copia in convallibus declinatis declivibus et ad radices montium circumjacentium, vulgo *los ſerros del Eſpartal* et *de las ſalinas*. Ad *Aranjuez* juxta agros ad viam eundo ad *Yepes*. Solo
170. semper argilloſo, depreſſo, tempore pluviarum ſubhumido. Cluſius per Murciam naſci affirmat, et ab aliis in Africa quoque gigni fertur.

Uſus hujus idoneus ex foliis ad ſtoreas, corbes, ſpartellas aliaque ejus naturae utenſilia conficiendа. Sed hoc tempore et in hacce regione vilis habetur neque aeſtimatur, ob copioſiſſimam meſſem, quam habent, Sparti herbae Plinii Cluſii ſ. primi auctorum, materiam longe praeſtantiorem ad talia faciendа praebentis. Accuſatur enim hoc noſtrum Spartum ſecundum ſ. Alvardin, tenerioris ſtructurae et brevioris, minoris tenacitatis, nec tantae reſiſtentiae ac Spartum Plinii, vulgo Eſparto; ſolum intellexi incolas

colas hujus foliis Pulvinos ſtramineos implere, ut culcitrae ſuperiores vulgo in hac gione laneae molliorem lectum reddant, cui uſui promiſcue inſervit una alterave ſpecies.

IN-

INDEX SYSTEMATICUS

PLANTARUM RARIORUM

HISPANICARUM

A Loeflingio repertarum.

CLASSIS I.

MONANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Salicornia	herbacea	p. 20
	fruticosa	ibid.

CLASSIS II.

DIANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Jasminum	fruticans,	18
Phillyrea	angustifolia	13. 78
Olea	europæa	18
Veronica	latifolia	62
	agrestis	30
	hederifolia	30

VERONICA	triphyllos	p. 30
	(Chæmædrys ſpuria minor anguſtifolia. C. B.)	62
VERBENA	officinalis	6
	ſupina	295
LYCOPUS	europæus	11
ROSMARINUS	officinalis	78
SALVIA	officinalis	78

CLASSIS III.

TRIANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

VALERIANA	calcitrapa	6
	Locuſta γ. coronata.	288
ORTEGIA	hiſpanica	26. 51. 112
LOEFLINGIA	hiſpanica	40. 113
CROCUS	ſativus	70. 95
SCHOENUS	aculeatus. *Phalaroides* repens floribus ſeſſilibus faſciculatis, faſtigiatis involucro foliaceo, bivalvi compreſſo obtectis Loeſl. 15.	44. 114
CYPERUS	longus	288
SCIRPUS	Holoſchoenus	19
	paluſtris, *varietas, capitulis globoſis.*	77. 288
LYGEUM	Spartum	72. 87
	Alvardin	94

DIGYNIA.

PHLEUM	ſchoenoides	44
ALOPECURUS?		288
PANICUM	viride	295
AGROSTIS	ſtoloniſera	52
- - - - ?		288
AIRA	minuta	35. 38. 39. 117
	aquatica	43

AIRA

AIRA	canescens	p. 288
POA	annua	288
	bulbosa	288
DACTYLIS	cynosuroides	52. 115
CYNOSURUS	Lima	41
	echinatus	295
	aureus	8
	glomeratus; nunc Dactylis glomerata Linn.	8
	culmo repente ramoso, spicis alternis secundis, sessilibus glomeratis, *Loefl.*	73
FESTUCA	maritima	44
	calycina	116
	bromoides	288
	myurus	288
BROMUS	squarrosus	288
	sterilis	288
	rubens	288
	pinnatus	8
	distachyos	289
STIPA	juncea	288
	tenacissima	73. 76. 78. 118
AVENA	nodosa (elatior?)	12
	pratensis	289
LOLIUM	perenne	12
ELYMUS	Caput Medusae	58
HORDEUM	murinum	8
HOLOSTEUM	umbellatum	29. 38. 120
POLYCARPON	tetraphyllum	7
MINUARTIA	dichotoma	40. 48. 121
	campestris	82. 98. 122
	montana	122
QUERIA	hispanica	79.

CLASSIS IV.

TETRANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

SCABIOSA	stellata. s. parva annua, fr. stellato.	41

ASPE-

Asperula	pyrenaica	p. 79
Galium	parisiense	289
Crucianella	patula	68
	maritima	98
Plantago	albicans	289
	coronopus	7
	Loeflingii	30. 38. 124
	subulata	289
	Psyllium	289
	Cynops	289

DIGYNIA.

Aphanes	arvensis	41. 289
Bufonia	tenuifolia	44
Cuscuta	europæa	74
Hypecoum	procumbens	289
	pendulum	289

CLASSIS V.

PENTANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Myosotis	scorpioides	289
	apula	289
Lithospermum	fruticosum	289
Anchusa	undulata	289
Cynoglossum	cheirifolium	289
Asperugo	ægyptiaca. s. *Lycopsis* procumbens Loefl.	289
Lycopsis	arvensis	289
Echium	vulgare	11
Anagallis	arvensis, *phœnicea*	7. 12.
	cærulea	289
Plumbago	europæa	79
Convolvulus	Cneorum	78
	cantabrica	289
Campanula	hederacea	127

Cam-

CAMPANULA	rapunculus	p. 289
	Erinus. f. portenſis	10. 127
	luſitanica	126
	caule angulato. paniculato, foliis ovatis ſeſſilibus, ſubſerratis. Loeſl.	126
LONICERA	Periclymenum	11
	perfoliata	79
LYCIUM	afrum	76. 78
RHAMNUS	tinctorius Loeſl. forte *infectorius* Linn.	18
HEDERA	Helix	7
ILLECEBRUM	verticillatum	7. 10
	cymoſum	19
	Paronychia, quæ *Herniaria Paronychia* Loeſl.	15
NERIUM	Oleander	18

DIGYNIA.

CYNANCHUM	acutum	13
HERNIARIA	glabra	7
	fruticoſa	72. 128
	lenticulata, (quæ Polygonum minus lentifolium C.B. pin. 282. prodr.)	57
CHENOPODIUM	album	12
	hirſutum	76
	botrys	289
	maritimum	15
BETA	ſylveſtris ſ. maritima	58
	vulgaris	295
SALSOLA	Kali	76
	Soda	132
	proſtrata	131
	vermiculata	129. 49. 52. 76. 79
	viminea	79
VELEZIA	rigida	24
GENTIANA	verna	62
	perfoliata	133
ERYNGIUM	alpinum	62
BUPLEURUM	fruticeſcens	134. 76
	tenuiſſimum	59

BUPLEURUM	minimum? (an idem cum tenuissimo)	p. 289
LASERPITIUM	(Hall. Helv. tab. XI.)	62
TORDYLIUM	latifolium	295
CAUCALIS		290
CACHRYS	Libanotis	78
	semine fungoso lævi, foliis ferulaceis. Tourn. 325.	76
SELINUM	sylvestre	67. 82?
SESELI		13
ANETHUM	Fœniculum	11
PIMPENELLA	saxifraga, hircina	62

TRIGYNIA.

SAMBUCUS	Ebulus	12
TAMARIX	gallica	18
CORRIGIOLA	littoralis	7
PHARMACEUM	Cerviana	27. 44
ALSINE	media	29, 30
	segetalis	30

PENTAGYNIA.

STATICE	armeria	17
	limonium	17. 77
LINUM	usitatissimum	6
	strictum	41
	suffruticosum	78
	foliis omnibus alternis lanceolatis floribus confertis terminalibus ad Linum sylvestre minus luteum annuum folio angustiore & latiore. *Morif.* Loefl.	290
DROSERA	lusitanica	29

CLASSIS VI.

HEXANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Leucojum	autumnale	p. 13. 18
Narcissus	ſerotinus	19. 50
Amaryllis	lutea	96
Allium	moſchatum	290
Ornithogalum	pyramidale	17
	umbellatum	59
Scilla	autumnalis	19
Asparagus	aphyllus	16
	albus, (quæ Corruda tertia Cluſio),	16
Dracæna	Draco, (quæ *Aſparagus Draconis.* Loeſl.)	15. 23. 25. 83. 97
Asphodelus	fiſtuloſus	18
Hyacinthus	comoſus	38
	botryoides	290
	racemoſus	30. 38
Agave	americana	14
Juncus	articulatus	12
	eſſuſus	12
Frankenia	lævis	77
	pulverulenta	40. 50. 76. 77

TRIGYNIA.

Rumex	bucephalophorus	7. 10
	aculeatus	54
	ſcutatus. f. ſcoparia	59. 89
	tingitanus	295
	lyratus	59
Colchicum	montanum	19

CLASSIS VIII.

OCTANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

ERICA	vulgaris	p. 10. 11
	umbellata	8. 10. 138
	cinerea	10. 137
	ciliaris	10. 138
DAPHNE	Gnidium	7. 22. 78
	Cneorum	62

CLASSIS IX.

ENNEANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

LAURUS	nobilis	13

CLASSIS X.

DECANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

RUTA	graveolens	17
	sylvestris minor	17
	montana	140
RHODODENDRON	ferrugineum	62

CLAS-

DIGYNIA.

SAXIFRAGA	Cotyledon	p. 62
	bryoides	62
	cuneifolia	295
	foliis radicalibus ſpathulatis rotunde crenatis caule ramoſo nudo	13
GYPSOPHILA	Struthium	73. 79
SAPONARIA	ocymoides	62
DIANTHUS	floribus ſolitariis, ſquamis calycinis imbricatis	15

TRIGYNIA.

SILENE	conoidea	290
	nocturna	290
	petalis bifidis coronatis involutis, fructibus alternis erectis, foliis mollibus	290
ARENARIA	rubra, campeſtris	72. 80
	tenuifolia	141

PENTAGYNIA.

COTYLEDON	hiſpanica	77
SEDUM	ſtellatum	290
	reflexum	79
	foliis baſi ſolutis, ſtolonum imbricatis ſetaceis, caulinis alternis oblongis	290
OXALIS	corniculata	7
CERASTIUM	vulgatum	66. 143
	pentandrum	30. 37. 142
	dichotomum	290
SPERGULA	pentandra	39. 143
	arvenſis	12

CLASSIS XI.

DODECANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

PORTULAEA	oleracea	p.15

TRIGYNIA.

RESEDA	luteola	6
	glauca	291
	purpurascens	291
	suffruticulosa	79
	phyteuma	7
EUPHORBIA	exigua	41
	Paralias	290
	serrata	290
	foliis extrorsum latioribus, umbellis tripartito-dichotomis, bracteis imbricatis	290
		290

PENTAGYNIA.

GLINUS	lotoides	20. 145

CLASSIS XII.

ICOSANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

CACTUS	Opuntia	14
MYRTUS	communis	18

DIGYNIA.

CRATÆGUS	Oxyacantha	p. 22

POLYGYNIA.

RUBUS	maximus *(fruticosus?)*	7
TORMENTILLA	erecta	12

CLASSIS XIII.

POLYANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

CISTUS	monspelienſis	79
	libanotis (anguſto, libanotidis folio, flore ſingulari, Barr. ic. 194.)	79
	ſalvifolius	79
	albidus	79
	ladaniferus	14. 22. 28
	halimifolius	14. 28
	ſquamatus	67, 81
	ledifolius	28
	guttatus	28. 83
	ruſticus	28
	ſalicifolius	83
	marifolius	81
	Tuberaria	12. 28. 67
	criſpus	28
	Fumana	291
	annuus	291
	ſuffruticoſus foliis lanceolatis, venoſis ſtipulaceis, pedunculis bractea ſimplici, lateralibus ex Horto Queriano, Loefl.	291

PENTAGYNIA.

NIGELLA	arvenſis	p. 295

POLYGYNIA.

THALICTRUM	flavum ſpecioſum	57
RANUNCULUS	gramineus	60
	parnaſſifolius	60. 96
	bullatus	25. 96
	arvenſis	57
	muricatus	57
	parviflorus	
	falcatus	291

CLASSIS XIV.

DIDYNAMIA.

GYMNOSPERMIA.

TEUCRIUM	Pſeudopithys	78
	Iva	78
	Scorodonia	10. 11
	Polium	291
	capitatum	291
	pumilum	74
	ſpinoſum	49. 147
SATUREJA	capitata	14
LAVANDULA	ſpica	78
	ſtoechas	14. 78
SIDERITIS	calycibus tomentoſis acutis, foliis linearibus ex Horto Queriano, Loeſl.	291
GLECOMA	arvenſis (hederacea)	291
LAMIUM	amplexicaule	30
PHLOMIS	Lychnitis	291
CLINOPODIUM	vulgare	11
ORIGANUM	Majorana	14

ORIGANUM	heracleoticum	p. 54
THYMUS	vulgaris	14
	Zygis	292
MELISSA	Nepeta	54
PRUNELLA	vulgaris	11
CLEONIA	lusitanica (prunella bracteis pinnato-dentatis, ciliatis, Loefl.)	39. 148

ANGIOSPERMIA.

PEDICULARIS	tuberosa	62
ANTIRRHINUM	triornithophorum	53
	molle	60
	majus?	60
	hirtum	292
	bipunctatum	292
	sparteum	292
SCROPHULARIA	nodosa	12
	auriculata	292
	canina	292
DIGITALIS	purpurea (rubra)	12
SIBTHORPIA	europæa	13. 34. 150
OROBANCHE	major	74. 152
	cernua	74. 152

CLASSIS XV.

TETRADYNAMIA.

SILICULOSA.

MYAGRUM	sativum	292
DRABA	verna	30
	pyrenaica	61
LEPIDIUM	nudicaule	38. 155.
	cardamines	77. 154
	subulatum	295
THLASPI	alliaceum? hirtum	67

THLASPI	Burſa paſtoris	p. 30
IBERIS	linifolia	78
ALYSSUM	campeſtre, majus et minus	30
	montanum	78
	incanum	292
BISCUTELLA	didyma	79
SISYMBRIUM	pyrenaicum	61
	Irio	30
	ſupinum	57
	ſylveſtre ?	67. 82
	arenoſum	292
	foliis pinnatis foliolis pinnatifidis lanceolatis	293
CHEIRANTHUS	maritimus	15
	fruticuloſus	292
	trilobus	292
RAPHANUS	ſiliquis toroſis ſtriatis	292

CLASSIS XVI.

MONADELPHIA.

DECANDRIA.

GERANIUM	pentrandrum	30

POLYANDRIA.

MALVA	parviflora	78
	rotundifolia	77
	hiſpanica	49. 77. 157

CLASSIS XVII.

DIADELPHIA.

HEXANDRIA.

FUMARIA	enneaphylla	61
	officinalis	30

DECAN-

DECANDRIA.

SPARTIUM	junceum	p. 7
	monoſpermum	22
	ſpinoſum, vulgo *Aulaga*	78
GENISTA	tinctoria	11
	tridentata	53
ULEX	europæus	6. 10
ONONIS	puſilla	293
	pedunculis unifloris ſeta terminatis	15
ANTHYLLIS	lotoides	41
	montana	62
	cornicina	294
	erinacea	45
LUPINUS	anguſtifolius	293
LATHYRUS	ſativus	58
	angulatus	293
	hiſpanicus	293
VICIA	lutea	293
	pedunculis unifloris, foliolis linearibus tridentatis, ſtipulis alternis pedicellatis lanceolato-ciliatis, Loefl.	293
CYTISUS	nigricans	7
COLUTEA	arboreſcens	78
CORONILLA	valentina	78
ORNITHOPUS	compreſſus	7
	perpuſillus	293
	ſcorpioides	293
HIPPOCREPIS	multiſiliqua	293
HEDYSARUM	humile	293
GALEGA	officinalis	20
ASTRAGALUS	alopecuroides	40
	Epiglottis, ſ. humilis.	77
	Glaux	58
	Tragacantha	96
TRIFOLIUM	M. officinalis	295
	repens	11
	pratenſe	11
	glomeratum	88
	reſupinatum	53. 58
	tomentoſum	58

TRIFOLIUM	ſtriatum	p.41
	procumbens	12
	arvenſe	293
	filiforme	293
	agrarium	293
	montanum	293
	ornithopodioides. Loefl.	293
LOTUS	hirſutus	294
	corniculatus	12
	Dorycnium	294
MEDICAGO	leguminibus ternis ſubſeſſilibus, ſubfalcatis erectis, foliolis incifis	293

CLASSIS XVIII.

POLYADELPHIA.

POLYANDRIA.

HYPERICUM	quadrangulum	11
	floribus trigynis caulibus ſimplicibus foliis oblongis integerrimis margine ſubtus punctato	7

CLASSIS XIX.

SYNGENESIA.

POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

SCORZONERA	anguſtifolia	59
	reſedifolia	68
SONCHUS	maritimus	295
LEONTODON	taraxacum	30
HYOSERIS	rhagadioloides	294
LAPSANA	ſtellata	294

CAR-

CARDUUS	inermis, foliis lanceolatis utrinque glabris denticulatis. Loefl.	p. 295
ATRACTYLIS	cancellata.	47. 162
	gummifera	54
	humilis	47. 161
	radiata, Loefl.	51. 59
CARTHAMUS	lanatus	295
SANTOLINA	Chamæcyparissus	14

POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

ARTEMISIA	quæ Absinthium incanum, cristato crispo tenuioreque folio, medium, Barr. ic. 434. obs. 100.	67
GNAPHALIUM	Stoechas	14. 78
XERANTHEMUM	annuum	294
TUSSILAGO	alpina	61
SENECIO	Jacobæa	11
	vulgaris	30
	abrotanifolius	61
	foliis lanceolatis glabris cernulatis caule unifloro. Loefl.	61
	incanus	62
INULA	villosa	78
	crithmoides	20
BELLIS	perennis	30
CHRYSANTHEMUM	pallidum minus imisque foliis incisis superioribus integris & capillaribus. Barr. ic. 421. Loefl.	294
COTULA	aurea	163
ANTHEMIS	altissima	62
CENTAUREA	alba	295
	salmantica	295
	benedicta. (Cnicus benedictus Loefl.)	294
	centauroides	295
	capillata	295

POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA.

CALENDULA	officinalis	p. 30
FILAGO	pyramidata	83
	pygmæa	39. 40. 165
	montana	294
	erectus	45. 73. 83. 166
	procumbens (ſupinus)	78

POLYGAMIA SEGREGATA.

ECHINOPS	ſtrigoſus	47. 52. 159

MONOGAMIA.

LOBELIA	urens	17. 167
VIOLA	tricolor	294
	calcarata	62

CLASSIS XX.

GYNANDRIA.

HEXANDRIA.

ARISTOLOCHIA	ſempervirens	79
	piſtolochia	294

DODECANDRIA.

CYTINUS	Hypociſtis (Aſarum Hypociſtis)	35

CLAS-

CLASSIS XXI.

MONOECIA.

TRIANDRIA.

CAREX	vulpina	p. 294
	arenaria	294
	leporina	294

TETRANDRIA.

URTICA	pilulifera	79

PENTANDRIA.

XANTHIUM	ſpinoſum	750

POLYANDRIA.

POTERIUM	ſanguiſorba	294
QUERCUS	Suber	11
	Robur	12
	Ilex folio rotundiore modiceque ſinuato C. B.	294

CLASSIS XXII.

DIOECIA.

DIANDRIA.

SALIX	purpurea	295
EMPETRUM	erectum (album)	16. 25
OSYRIS	alba	25. 160
	---- (caſia).	35. 39. 45

PENTANDRIA.

PISTACIA	Terebinthus	p. 78
	Lentiſcus	16

HEXANDRIA.

SMILAX	aſpera	13

OCTANDRIA.

POPULUS	nigra	12

ENNEANDRIA.

MERCURIALIS	annua	7

DECANDRIA.

CORIARIA	myrtifolia	99

MONADELPHIA.

EPHEDRA	diſtachya	77. 78

CLASSIS XXIII.

POLYGAMIA.

MONOECIA.

ANDROPOGON	hirtum	8. 171
HOLCUS	lanatus	12
CENCHRUS	capitatus	172
AEGILOPS	ovata	294
ATRIPLEX	halimus	76
	portulacoides	15

CLASSIS XXIV.

CRYPTOGAMIA.

FILICES.

Osmunda	regalis	p. 11
Pteris	aquilina	11. 23
Polypodium	leptophyllum	53
	vulgare	11
Adiantum		13. 53
Trichomanes	canarienſe	13

MUSCI.

Lycopodium	denticulatum	19

ALGÆ.

Targionia	hypophylla	19
Fucus	elongatus	174
Conferva	faſcicularis	175

APPENDIX.

PALMÆ.

Chamærops	humilis	97
Phoenix?	dactylifera	14

FINIS.

53. Commelina.
54. Pontederia.
55. Ixia.
56. Wedelia.
57. Allionia.
58. Rhamnus.
59. Cedrela.
60. Calceolaria.
61. Achras.
62. Loranthus.
63. Trichilia.
64. Lecythis.
65. Guidonia.
66. Seguieria.
67. Portulaca ?
68. Bontia.
69. Verbena.
70. Ellisia.
71. Krameria.
72. Monieria.
73. Ayenia.

74. Spermacoce.
75. Houstonia.
76. Cruzeta.
77. Chrysophyllum.
78. Sideroxylon.
79. Convolvulus.
80. Breynia ?
81. Rivinia.
82. Tribulus.
83. Spondias.
84. Tamarindus.
85. Cissus.
86. Spigelia.
87. Convolvulus.
88. Cordia.
89. Capsicum.
90. Solanum.
91. Cestrum.
92. Conocarpus.
93. *Contortae.*
94. Cuscuta.
95. Gomphrena.
96. Bromelia.
97. Rhexia.
98. Paullinia.
99. Cardiospermum.
100. Bauhinia.
101. Parkinsonia.
102. Poinciana.
103. Guajacum.
104. Melastoma.
105. Malpighia.
106. Crataeva.
107. Portulaca.
108. Muntingia.
109. Clusia.
110. Mentzelia.
111. Mimosa.
112. Corchorus.
113. Annona.
114. Craniolaria.
115. Bignonia.
116. Crescentia.
117. Barleria.
118. Sida.
119. Theobroma.
120. Milleria.
121. Epidendron.
122. Helicteres.
123. Croton.
124. Jatropha.
125. Hura.
126. Morus.
127. Viscum.

PLANTÆ AMERICANAE.

Sectio Prima.

GENERA NOVA.

TRIANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

53. COMMELINA? Wachendorfia *Authoris.*

Planta debilis, annua, digitali-spithamalis, glabra, simplex, interdum e basi ramosa.

Folia ovata s. ovato-lanceolata, basi cordata, sessilia sup riora in ramis sterilibus conferta et imbricata in rosam patentem; in fructificantibus vero omnia alterna remota; basi vaginantia; vaginula integra striata.

Flores

Flores pauci 2-6, ſeſſiles, ex axillis foliorum conferti, bracteolis ſpathulatis lineari-acutis diſtincti (hinc habitus fere Commelinae, cui affine genus eſt.)

Nectario omnino caret. *Corollae* color aqueus.

CAL. *Perianthium* triphyllum, erectum : *foliolis* lineari-ſubulatis, dorſo carinatis, perſiſtentibus, marceſcentibus.

COR. *Petala* tria, linearia, acuta, membranacea, calycis longitudine, erecta, apice patula.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, capillaria, corolla duplo longiora, erecta. *Antherae* ſubrotundae

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, compreſſum. *Stylus* capillaris, ſtaminibus brevior. *Stigma* trifidum patens. (*)

PER. *Capſula* oblonga compreſſa, acuminata, utrinque ſulco impreſſo, bilocularis, bivalvis : valvulis diſſepimento oppoſitis.

SEM. nonnulla, ſubrotunda. 178.

Habitat in vadis, depreſſis, ſub fruticibus ubique circa BARCELLONAM *Novam* in provincia Cumanenſi.

(*) Licet *Stigma* ſit trifidum, nunquam tamen vidi *Capſulam* trilocularem.

54. PONTEDERIA *cordata* Phrynium *Authoris.*

Planta ſpithamalis, perennis, ſimplex.

Radix fibroſa, aggregata.

Folia cordata, acuta, nervoſa, glabra, pubeſcentia ad radicem. Petioli baſi vaginante.

Florum ſpica e rima vaginae caulinae terminalis, baſi involuta ſpatha ſ. bractea lineari, tandem digitalis: floribus alternis abſque bracteolis.

Corolla purpureo-caerulea, pallida, marceſcens, nullo modo ringens.

CAL. nullus. *Spathae* nullae.

COR. hypocrateriformis, *Tubus* cylindricus, filiformis, longus. *Limbus* patens, ſexpartitus, ſubaequalis, laciniis lanceolatis: tribus ſuperioribus magis approximatis, ſubparallelis, minoribus, infimo patentiore, lineari, baſi anguſta, convexo, lateribus lato.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, ad baſin laciniae adnata, capillaria, limbo breviora. *Antherae* ſubrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* lineare. *Stylus* filiformis, longitudine ſtaminum. *Stigma* capitatum.

PER. *Capſula* teres, linearis, acuta.

SEM. plurima, ſubrotunda, ſubſtriata.

Habitat BARCELLONAE in paludibus.

Hiſpanis Langunera.

Ex

Ex dictis patet hoc Genus Gladiolo et Antholyzae esse affine *(Stamina 3 tantum, observata fuisse non intellexi, cum planta videatur esse Pontederia.)*

Phrynium nomen est Plinii deriv. a Πρύνος rana; easdem enim cum illis inhabitat paludes.

5. IXIA. Xiphidium *Authoris.* 179.

Radix oblique transversa, inferius fibrosa.

Caulis simplex, pedalis, vestitus.

Folia alterna, copiosa, diffita, caule altiora, plana, ensiformia (ad instar Iridis) se invicem imbricatim involventia, integerrima l. serrulata.

Flores in racemo terminali, ramulosi, oblongi, nutantes, subconferti, albidi.

CAL. nullus.

COR. oblonga, hexapetala: *petalis* linearibus, lanceolatis, connexis apice acuto incurvo, erectis.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, linearia, plana, corollae media altitudine petalis interioribus oppositа. *Antherae* ovatae, acutae, basi bifidae.

PIST. *Germen* triangulare. *Stylus* filiformis, corollae longitudine. *Stigma* simplex.

PER. *Bacca* globosa, obtusa, tribus lineis excavata,

cavata, mollis, trilocularis: loculis exteris vacuis.

Sem. plurima, subrotunda, acuminata, receptaculo globoso inserta, elevata.

Fructus forte capsula mollis baccata.

Habitat citra Maçarapa pop. Indian.

Xiphidium est nomen Plinii a figura foliorum desumtum.

TETAN-

TETRANDRIA. 180.

MONOGYNIA.

56. WEDELIA. (ALLIONIA *incarnata*)

Radix fibrosa.

Caules plures, diffusi, procumbentes, articulati, pubescentes.

Folia oblique ovata, oppositа, bina l. terna ad radicem geniculata, alterna majora, reliqua sensim minora, subsessilia, integra.

Flores alterni, solitarii, ex alis foliorum minores vel ramulosi. Pedunculo floris longitudine.

Corolla pallide purpurea.

CAL. *Perianthium* commune triphyllum, triflorum, *foliolis* ovatis, concavis.

COR. *universalis* aggregata, aequalis, triflora; singula intra angulum folii calycis: *propria* tubulosa, Germini insidens. *Tubus* angustus sensum ampliatus. *Limbus* erectus, inaequalis, e latere interiore tantum continuatus s. exsertus, obtuse trifidus; laciniis bifidis, e latere interiore deliquescens.

STAM. singulis *Filamenta* quatuor, setacea, corolla paulo longiora. *Antherae* subrotundae.

PIST. singulis *Germen* sub corollula; oblongum. *Stylus* setaceus. *Stigma* capitatum, oblongum.

PER.

PER. nullum. *Calyx* laxus semina fovet.

SEM. solitaria, nuda, oblongo-linearia, interius convexa, exterius alis inflexis notata.

Habitat juxta CUMANA urbem, in silvis arenosis ubique tempore pluviarum.

Ab omnibus aggregatis differt calyce triphyllo, trifloro.

181. 57. ALLIONIA. *violacea.*

Radix. . . .

Caulis herbaceus, erectus, debilis, ramosus.

Folia opposita, cordata, acuta, integerrima, glabra, inferiora longe petiolata.

Flores in panicula ramosa, terminales, bracteolis brevibus.

Corolla majuscula purpureo-caerulea. (Hinc facie recedit a superiori planta, ut et corollae magnitudine).

CAL. *Involucrum* commune monophyllum, laxum, quinquefidum; laciniis ovato-acutis, paulo inaequalibus, divisura una usque ad basin sectum, persistens.

Perianthium proprium nullum.

COR. aggregata triflora, aequalis, *propria* infundibuliformis s. obconica: ore erecto, quinquefido: laciniis exterioribus paulo longioribus.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, setacea, corolla longiora,

longiora, ad unum latus flexa. *Antherae* ſubrotundae.

PIST. ſing. *Germen* ſub corollula, oblongum, obſolete octangulum. *Stylus* ſetaceus, ſtaminibus longior. *Stigma* multifidum, lineare.

PER. nullum.

SEM. ſolitaria, oblonga, quinquangula, tuberculis undique inaequalia, nuda.

A praecedente inprimis differt calyce et partim corolla.

Cumanenſibus Jaſminullo.

182. PENTANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

58. RHAMNUS cumanensis (EHRETIA *exsucca.*)

Arbor mediocris, sursum ramosa; ramis sparsis; cortice nigro-cinerascente.

Folia alterna, in ramulis tantum novellis, oblonga, sursum latiora, inferius attenuata, venosa, integerrima, margine reflexa.

Flores in Racemis ramosis, terminalibus, fastigiatis, 10-13. ramulis alternis, pedunculis congestioribus.

Bracteae nullae.

Corolla alba, magna.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, semibifidum: *laciniis* ovato-acuminatis: persistens.

COR. hypocrateriformis. *Tubus* cylindraceus, sursum leviter ampliatus, calyce longior. *Limbus* planus, quinquepartitus: *laciniis* ovato-subrotundis, obtusis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, subulata, tubo corollae versus basin adnata, basi pubescente, longitudine tubi. *Antherae* lineares, acutae, versatiles.

PIST.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum. *Stylus* filiformis, ſuperne bifidus: laciniis erectis, longitudine ſtaminum. *Stigma* obtuſum, craſſiuſculum, emarginatum.

PER. Fructus nudus, quadrangularis, paulo depreſſus, roſtro longiuſculo, obtuſo; angulis compreſſis; quadripartibilis, quadrifariam dehiſcens ad angulos.

SEM. quatuor, quartam partem fructus conſtituunt, ceterum ſpongioſa, nucleo vero oblongo, lignoſo praedita.

Cumanenſibus Guatacare.

Habitat in CUMANA et verſus miſſiones Franciſcanorum in Piritu ad montem Unare.

Fructus non demittit ſemina nuda, nec mollis eſt. Calyx uti bifariam ruptus naturalis eſt, ita interdum trifariam rumpitur.

59. CEDRELA. *Brownii.* Cedro. *Authoris.* 183.

Arbor magna, excelſa, odorata trunco interdum quatuor l. quinque pedum diametro, glabriuſculo, ſubaequali, ſuperne pulcro; aequaliter ramoſa: ramis in coma oblonga ſparſis.

Folia alterna, pinnata, bi-vel tri-pedalia; *foliolis* oblongo-acutis, glabris, integerrimis: mucrone anguſto.

Pedunculus

Pedunculus teres, ſuperne leviter compreſſus, baſi clavatus; pedicellis teretibus oppoſitis.

Flores in Racemo ramoſiſſimo, paniculato, ramis patentiſſimis; ramulis alternis, remotiuſculis, bi-vel trifloris.

Corolla albeſcens, carnea, liliacea, facie fere Hyacinthi.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, breve, convexum glabrum, trifidum: *laciniis* ovatis; marceſcens.

COR. pentapetala, tubulata, baſi ventricoſa, ſurſum contractior; ore patulo; calyce multo longior. *Petalis* lineari-oblongis, obtuſis, erectis, ad tertiam partem baſeos interius receptaculo pentagono adnatis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, ſubulata, corolla dimidio breviora, receptaculo adnata. *Antherae* oblongae apice extrorſum flexo.

PIST. *Germen* receptaculo quinquangulari ad altitud. corollae mediam elevatum; globoſum. *Stylus* filiformis, craſſiuſculus, corollae longitudine. *Stigma* capitatum, depreſſum.

PER. *Fructus* quinquelocularis.

SEM. - - -

Hiſpanis Cedro.

Habitat CUMANAE hinc inde fere culta. In

Inſula

Insula TRINITATIS ad ostia fluvii Orinocensis copiose.

Arbor haec naturali affinitate jungitur cum Chrysobalano, Spondia, de quibus infra.

60. CALCEOLARIA. (Viola *forte.*)

1. CALCEOLARIA (VIOLA *oppositifolia*) caule brachiato glabro, floribus racemosis.

Radix fibrosa, crassiuscula, perennis. 184.

Caules erecti, spithamales usque sesquipedales, inferne lignosi, superne herbacei, teretes, glabri, ex superioribus alis foliorum brachiati, ramis oppositis.

Folia opposita, lanceolata, subsessilia, acute serrata, serraturis longis, vix profundis, apice integerrimo; petiolis brevissimis.

Flores in racemis, solitarii, patentes; pedunculis in media inferiore parte persistentibus.

Calyx inferius gibbus, foliolis imis patentioribus.

Lamina ima *petalorum* fere ungue angustior, apice sursum flexa et revoluta.

Capsula trigono-pyramidata, angulis obtusiusculis, lateribus planis.

Semina subangulata.

Corolla

Corolla alba, adeoque facies fere Veronicae Anagallidis aquaticae vel ſcutellatae.

2. CALCEOLARIA (VIOLA *Calceolaria)* caule ſimplici hirſuto, floribus axillaribus ſolitariis,

Radix perennis, fibroſa, craſſiuſcula.

Caules plures, herbacei, ſimplices, pedales, teretes.

Folia alterna, lanceolata vel oblongo-lanceolata, ſeſſilia, piloſa, ſerrata, erecta.

Stipula ſubulata, erecta, piloſa, cauli adjuncta.

Flores ſolitarii, alterni, axillares, ſubſeſſiles vel pedunculo ſuſtentati cum Bracteolis duabus ſetaceis in medio pedunculo.

Calyx ovatus, foliolis omnibus erectis, intus glabris, extus hirſutis, verſus marginem tuberculis filiformibus, truncatis, piloſis obſitis.

Petala lateralia lanceolata, foras pubeſcentia, ungue lineari: petala infima valde magna, ungue inferius carinata.

Capſula calyce tumido laxo tecta, teretiuſcula.

185. *Semina* glabra, nitida, nigra, altera extremitate pallida.

Corolla alba.

Haec

Haec quod ad omnes partes, magnitudine bis vel ter ſuperat praecedentem, hinc ſat diverſa eſt facie externa, ſitu foliorum, etc.

3. Calceolaria (Viola *Hybanthus*) frutescens.

Cal. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, *foliolis* linearibus, acutis, erectis, fere conniventibus; perſiſtens.

Cor. *Petala* quinque, inaequalia, quorum *ſuperiora duo* reliquis breviora, linearia, anguſta; *lateralia duo* paulo longiora, latiora, lanceolata: ungues lineares calycis longitudine; *infimum* maximum, ungue calyce longiore; lamina ſubrotunda, plane ungue longiori; ante floreſcentiam utrinque involuta.

Stam. *Filamenta* quinque, linearia, breviſſima. *Nectarium* glandula in Filamentis, inferius bipartita, ſubrotunda, exterius affixa. *Antherae* oblongae, apice, acutae, membranulis oblongis, lateribus ſaepius imbricatis.

Pist. *Germen* ovatum. *Stylus* filiformis, ſurſum incurvus, apice compreſſo. *Stigma* ſimplex.

Per. *Capſula* ovata, trigona, unilocularis, tri-

trivalvis, feminibus medio valvularum affixis.

Sem. plura, subovata.

Affinitate naturali proxima est Violae, uti ex toto charactere apparet; sed proprii Generis, licet facies externa Plantae aliquantum recedat.

Calceolariam dixi ob figuram Floris.

HEXANDRIA. 186.

MONOGYNIA.

61. ACHRAS. *Sapota Brown. jam.* 200.

Arbor alta, frondosissima, perpetuo virens, pulcra.

Folia conferta.

Spatha ad apices ramorum, oblonga (laciniata), integerrima.

Flores axillares ex alis foliorum versus summitatem ramorum, solitarii; pedunculis teretibus, tomentosis, longitudine florum.

Pomum sapore omnes fere Americes fructus antecellit.

Semina Amygdalorum forma et magnitudine, *hilo* albo longitudinali.

CAL. *Perianthium* subrotundum, hexaphyllum: *foliolis* ovatis, concavis; exterioribus minoribus, latioribus, deciduis.

COR. monopetala, ovata, calycis altitudine, duodecimfida; *laciniis* erectis, alternis: exterioribus sex subovatis, planis; interioribus angustioribus, introrsum convexis, extrorsum subcarinatis.

STAM. *Filamenta* 6, breviſſima, ſubulata, e regione laciniarum exteriorum, ad harum baſin corollae inſerta. *Antherae* ſubulato-acutae.

PIST. *Germen* ſubrotundum, paulo depreſſum. *Stylus* filiformis, corolla longior. *Stigma* ſimplex, obtuſum.

PER. *Pomum* globoſum, decem-l. duodecim-loculare, carne molliſſima.

SEM. ſingulo loculo ſolitaria, magna, compreſſa, ovata, nitida, margine longitudinali interiore hilo notata, ſuperius denticulo notata.

1. Semina multa in pomo abortiunt. Quum loculi vix manifeſta membrana includantur forte quis *Baccam* diceret, ſed quum loculi ſteriles in fructu diſtincti obſerventur, *Pomum* nuncupavi.

2. Adeoque character hic non multum differt a Chryſophyllo Gen. Pl. 185. addita illa ſexta parte numeri in partibus Floris; quum autem aliam, in proxima ſectione monſtraverim, Chryſophyllo magis affinem et inſuper Chryſophyllum verum Spec. Plant. ſ. *Cainito* Plum. et Americanum omnino differant fructificatione a Chryſophyl-

187

lo

lo descripto, necessarium duxi ut hoc traderetur Genere distincto.

3. Cum dubio vix careat, quin Plumierus, plantam hanc in omni Americes regione communem e. gr. in Porto Rico, ubi quoque Nispero apellatur. In Cuba S. Havana, S. Domingo, in Vera Cruce novae Hispaniae ubi Sapote audit; nullum proprium genus ex ejus vidi, nisi Achras s. Sapote, cui nostrum adaptandum erit. Character Gen. Pl. 1001. qua fructum omnino convenit, soli loculi quinque Baccae (Pomi), ut minus distinguibiles non apponuntur. Calyx addita quinta parte nec differt magis. Sola corolla polypetala abest, sed forte minus accurate delineata fuit.

Numerus senarius in flore constans est.

Americanis Hispanis *Nispero* dicitur h. e. Mespilus.

62. LORANTHUS. Stelis *Loefling*. Scurrula *Brown*.

1. Loranthus *(Stelis)* racemis trichotomis, floribus aequalibus.

Planta parasitica.

Caulis fruteſcens, lignoſus, brachiatus, ramis patentibus, baſi tubere magno.

Folia ſaepius oppoſita, (interdum alterna), ovata vel longa, integerrima, glabra, coriacea, ſubſeſſilia. *Pedunculi* plures, axillares, patuli, ſurſum communiter bifidi, ſinguli apice craſſiores, trigoni, flores tres ſeſſiles gerentes, minimis ſuffultos bracteis.

Flores luteo-virides.

2. LORANTHUS (occidentalis) racemis oppoſitis, floribus irregularibus.

CAL. *Perianthium* nullum; niſi margo minimus baſin floris cingens.

COR. *Petala* ſex, linearia, anguſtiſſima, ad medium in tubum erecta, ſuperne patenti-revoluta, longitudinaliter concava.

STAM. *Filamenta* ſex, linearia, acuta, plana, petalis breviora eorumque baſi inſerta. *Antherae* lineares, acutae.

PIST. *Germen* breviſſimum, ſub receptaculo floris. Stylus filiformis. *Stigma* globoſum, capitatum.

PER. *Bacca* cylindrica, oblonga, unilocularis, monoſperma.

SEM. unicum, cylindrico-oblongum.

Habitat CUMANAE vulgaris in arboribus.

Stelis antiqu. Viſcum.

DE-

DECANDRIA. 188.

MONOGYNIA.

63. TRICHILIA. *(trifoliata)* (Haleſia *Leeflingii.*)

Frutex ramis patulis, rectis; cortice ſcabriuſculo, punctato.

Folia alterna, ternata: foliolis obovatis, cuneiformibus: intermedio duplo-triplove longiore, anguſtiore: lateralibus magis ſubrotundis; omnibus integerrimis, obtuſis, planis, venoſis Pedunculus communis filiformis, ſupra planus.

Flores ex ſummitatibus ramulorum, in racemis raris, inaequalibus; ſubconferti ſeſſiles.

Corolla alba.

Capſula griſea ex fuſco et punctis albis, ſcabriuſcula, ſeminibus baccatis eleganter coccineis.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, breve, tubulatum, erectum: ore obſolete quinquedentato.

COR. *Petala* quinque, exſerta, calyce duplo longiora, lineari-lanceolata, erecta.

STAM. *Filamenta* decem, linearia, baſi connata.

ta. *Antherae* oblongae, latere interiori Filamentorum insertae.

PIST. *Germen* obovatum. *Stylus* brevis. *Stigma* crassum, tridentatum (Brown).

PER. *Capsula* globosa, sursum tribus sulcis notata, unilocularis, trivalvis: *Valvulis* in medio linea elevatiore notatis.

SEM. tria, cohaerentia in globum, triplice Sulco distincta; succulenta, baccata.

Variat interdum flore quadrifido octandro. Genus affine Meliae, ut videtur. Filamenta descripta forte potius dicenda Nectaria, cujus summitatibus insident Antherae.

Cumanensibus Ceraso macho h. e. Cerasus major.

Habitat CUMANAE in sylvis copiose.

PO-

POLYANDRIA. 189

MONOGYNIA.

64. LECYTHIS. *Ollaria.*

Arbor vaſta, Ramis undique magnis inaequalibus, hinc inde flexis; cortice ramuloſo aſpero.

Folia ad apices ramorum, alterna, cordato-ovata, firma, glabra, ſubintegerrima, ſubundulata, fuſco-viridia, ſeſſilia.

Flores ſpicati, terminales, alterni, ſubnutantes; pedicellis horizontalibus, ſubangulatis. *Bracteae* ovatae, concavae, mox deciduae.

Corolla alba, *petalis* inferius pallidis.

Nectarium luteum.

CAL. *Perianthium* hexaphyllum: *foliolis* oppoſitis, imbricatis: inferioribus ſubrotundis, minoribus; interioribus oblongis, concavis, perſiſtentibus.

COR. *Petala* ſex, patula, inaequalia, calyce multo majora, horum quatuor ſuperiora ſubrotundo, concava, margine oblique reflexo; inferiora duo majora, oblonga, concava, patentia.

Nectarium monophyllum, lingulatum, Basi plana perforata pro Germine, marginata; lingula a latere inferiore floris sursum inflexa, lineari, apice crassa, ovata, foras convexa, interius filamentis aggregatis numerosissimis, referta, obtegente genitalia.

Stam. *Filamenta* copiosissima, brevissima, superius crassiora, disco baseos nectarii undique inserta. *Antherae* subrotundae, parvae.

Pist. *Germen* depressum, acuminatum, cinctum receptaculo floris. *Stylus* nullus. *Stigma* obtusiusculum, conicum.

Per. Fructus basi subrotundus, lignosus, magnus superius cinctus calycis rudimentis obtusis; ore integro: continens fructum molliorem, *quem non vidi.*

Sem. plura.

Barcinonensibus Olleto.

190. Licet fructum non accurate teneamus, tamen ob florem vere singularem proprium l. novum genus esse abunde patet. Vix crediderim Marcgraviam Gen. Pl. 507. a Plumiero adeo barbare esse descriptam, ut haec nostra idem cum illa constituat genus *(negatur.)*

Nectarium naturaliter inflexum in flore,

figura et colore exacte imitatur vitellum ovi, fructusque siccus lignosus ollam apprime refert concavam: hinc *Lecythum* vocavi a graec. λέκυθος quod et vitellum et ollam significat.

65. GUIDONIA. *Brown. jam* 249. Laëtia *Authoris.* (LAETIA *apetala.*)

Arbor humilis vel *Frutex* magnus; ramis inaequalibus, patulis.

Folia in ramis novellis, terminata saepe supra florem, alterna, sparsa, oblonga, serrulata, venosa, subrugosa, decidua, erumpentia post vel sub ipsa floreſcentia, tumque utrinque involuta; petiolis brevibus.

Flores ex axilla dichotomiae laterales, vel ex alis foliola, vel infra folia ex axillis robustis.

Pedunculus communis petiolis paulo longior, trifidus: ramulis breviſſimis; pedicellis propriis, filiformibus, ad articulationem deciduus, coloratus.

Bracteae oppositae, breviſſimae, acutae, subaxillares.

Calyx albus.

Baccae luteo-pubeſcentes.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum; *foliolis* oblongis,

longis, concavis, reflexis, coloratis, marcescentibus.

Cor. nulla, nisi calycem dicas ob colorem.

Stam. *Filamenta* plura, centum circ. capillaria, erecta, patentia, calyce paulo minora. *Antherae* subrotundae.

Pist. *Germen* oblongum, desinens in *Stylum* filiformem, staminibus longiorem. *Stigma* capitatum, depressum.

Per. *Bacca* subglobosa, obsolete tetragona, totidemque lineis exarata, obtusa, uniloculatis.

Sem. plura, nidulantia.

Habitat in silvis depressis juxta Cumanam.

191. 66. SEGUIERIA. *americana.*

Frutex orgyae et sesquiorgyae altitudine, valde ramosus, teres, glaber: petiolis teretibus, supra planiusculis, brevissimis.

Flores in racemis digitalibus, simplices vel basi ramosi, alterni, pedicellati, albi, bracteolis nullis.

Cal. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum patens: *foliolis* oblongis, concavis, coloratis, persistentibus.

Cor. nulla, nisi calycem velis.

Stam. *Filamenta* plura viginti, capillaria, undique

dique patentia, calycis longitudine. *Antherae* oblongae, planiusculae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, compressum, supernè membranaceum, latere altero crassiore. *Stylus* ad latus crassius Germinis, brevissimus. *Stigma* simplex.

PER. *Capsula* oblonga, ala maxima aucta, latere altero rectiore crassior, basi lateraliter utrinque notata alulis tribus membranaceis; unilocularis, non dehiscens.

SEM. unicum, oblongum, glabrum.

De *Stylo* et *Stigmate* certissima dicere nequeo, unicum enim florem tantummodo vidi, fructus vero observavi plurimos.

Habitat in sylvis depressis umbrosis humilibus juxta Arb. Draconis.

TRIGYNIA.

67. PORTULACA foliis lanceolatis, convexis; pedunculis unifloris Spec. Plant. 446. 4 Halimum *Loefl.* SESUVIUM *Portulacastrum.* Icosandr. Trigyn.

Radix filiformis, perennis.

Caules

Caules plures, undique diffusi, repentes, teretes, articulati, glabri.

192. *Folia* opposita, lanceolata vel lineari-lanceolata, supra planiuscula, infra convexa, succulenta; pedicellis breviſſimis vix ullis; axillis nudis nec pilosis.

Flores axillares, solitarii. *Pedunculi* flores longitudine.

Calyx foras viridi-glaucus, intus purpurascens.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, quinquepartitum, campanulatum; laciniis ovatis, acutis, craſſis, imbricatis, patentibus, intus coloratis, marceſcentibus.

COR nulla.

STAM. *Filamenta* plura, ſeptuaginta circ. ſubulata, calyce breviora, eidem parallela, intra lacinias inſerta. *Antherae* ſubrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, ſuperius paulo trigonum, in fundo calycis ſitum. *Styli* tres, capillares, erecti, ſtaminum altitudine. *Stigmata* ſimplicia.

PER. *Capſula* ovata, trilocularis: loculis horizontaliter dehiſcentibus. *Receptacula* ſeminum conico-filamentoſa.

SEM. ſubrotunda, planiuſcula, margine roſtello acuto notata.

Cuma-

Cumanenſibus VIDRO h. e. vitrum, ex cineribus enim ejus, Salſolae et Salicorniae fere aequivalentibus, ſaponem conficiunt.

Habitat juxta CUMANAM, verſus mare, copioſiſſime.

Quantum ex legibus affinitatem Generum comprehendo, a Portulaca diſtinctum eſt Genus.

Corolla pallida purpurea.

Calyces fructus viſcoſi adhaerentes.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, laxum, ore quinquangulato, obtuſo: *dentibus* acutis, perſiſtentibus.

COR. tubulata, inaequalis: *Tubus* cylindricus, calycis altitudine. *Limbus* planiuſculus, quinquepartitus: *laciniis* ovatis, unica latiore.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor capillaria, quo duo ſuperiora longiora. *Antherae* ſubrotundae; harum ſuperiores oblongae, duplo majores.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum. *Stylus* filiformis, brevis: *Stigma*. . . .

PER. nullum. *Fructus* quadrangulus, dentatus, obtuſus obtegitur calyce inflato, veſicario.

SEM. duo, nuda, hinc utrinque angulata: angulis compreſſis, retrorſum ſubdentato-ſerratis, inde plana obtuſa.

Haec itaque etiam ſemina nuda gignit. Calyces inflati burſam minorem quodammodo referunt.

75 DURANTA. *Ellisia*. ANGIOSPERMIA. (Hoffmannia *Loefl.*)

Frutex longitudine circ. duar. orgyiarum, ramoſus,

mosus, erectus: ramis superne suboppositis, quadrangulis, alternis, lateralibus magis compressis vel inermibus vel spinosis.

Folia opposita, oblongo-ovata, in petiolum attenuata, serrata, in ramis fructificantibus saepius integerrima.

Spinae oppositae ex alis, patentissimae, subulatae, foliorum mediae longitudinis vel quartae partis; in ramis sterilibus magnae; in fructificantibus vero minimae aut omnino nullae. 195

Flores in racemis lateralibus, oppositis vel terminalibus, pendulis, plurimis, pedicellis brevibus post floreſcentiam elongatis, fructus longitudine.

Bracteae lineares, subulatae, angustissimae.

Corolla purpurascens.

Baccae luteo-rubrae.

Cal. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, cylindricum; superne quinquangulare; ore integro quinquedentato: denticulis acutis.

Cor. tubulata; *Tubus* cylindricus: superne paulo latior, parum incurvus, planiusculus, quinquepartitus: *laciniis* oblongis; subaequalibus.

Stam.

Pist. *Germen* globosum. *Stylus* filiformis, rectus, staminibus brevior. *Stigma* simplex, obtusum, crassiusculum.

Per. *Bacca* globosa, calyce superne connivente arcte tecta unilocularis.

Sem. quatuor, subrotunda, ovata, hinc convexa, inde angulata.

Hispanis Fruta de Polamita.

Habitat in silvis depressis circa Cumanam.

71. KRAMERIA. (Ixine *Loefl.*) Tetrandr. Monog.

Radix fibrosa.

Caules fruticantes, inferne procumbentes, undique sparsi; mox adscendentes, virgati; inferius subdivisi; superius ramulis vagis erectis.

Folia alterna, lanceolata, superiora linearia, acuta, subsessilia.

Flores alterni in racemo terminali; pedunculis axillaribus in medio instructis bracteolis duabus acutis linearibus.

Corolla roseo-purpurea.

196 Nectarium superius apice pallidum, inferius nigro-purpureum.

Planta ipsa fusco-cana est.

Cal. nullus, nisi corollam velis.

Cor. tetrapetala, patens, inaequalis: *petalis* oblongis acutis: superiore patentiore, lateralibus ovatis.

Nectarium duplex: *superius* erectum, lineare, tripartitum: *laciniis* linearibus, crassiusc ulis,

craſſiuſculis, apice ovatis, membranaceis ſupra ſtamina: *inferius* ſub Germine, diphyllum, *foliolis* convexis, lineolis elevatis, rugoſis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, intra nectarium ſuperius, inclinata, adſcendentia, ſubulata; quorum duo exteriora paulo longiora. *Antherae* parvae, apice duobus foraminibus apertae.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum. *Stylus* ſubulatus, adſcendens, ſtaminum ſitu et longitudine. *Stigma* acutum.

PER. *Fructus* globoſus, undique pilis rigidis, retrorſum aſperis echinatus, unilocularis, non dehiſcens, ſiccus.

SEM. unicum, ovatum, glabrum, durum.

Cumanenſibus CARDILLO breve, a fructu pungente.

197 DIADELPHIA.

PENTANDRIA.

72. MONIERIA *trifolia*.

Radix annua, fibrosa.

Caulis pedalis, a medio sursum dichotome divisus, glaber, in summo pubescens.

Folia inferiora opposita; superiora saepe alterna, ternata: foliolis oblongis, integerrimis, pubescentibus, intermedio paulo majore in pedicillum attenuatum. Petiolus communis teres, foliolis paulo brevior.

Flores alterni, in spica divaricata, *pedunculo* e dichotomia ramorum summorum vel axillis foliorum supremorum exeunte, filiformi, erecto, sustentato *spica* bipartita; ramis divaricatis, simplicibus, rectis, fere horizontalibus vel paulo adscendentibus: rachi leviter flexuosa, floribus alternis, sessilibus cum solitario ex divisione spicae, secundis.

Bracteae nullae, sed Calycis lacinia superior et lateralis exterior, bracteas mentiuntur.

Corolla omnino alba est.

CAL. *Perianthium* quinquepartitum: *laciniis* inae-

inaequalibus; ſuperiore lineari, longa, incurva, florem obtegente; laterali exteriore dimidio breviore, lanceolata; reliquis brevibus, obtuſis, perſiſtentibus.

Cor. tubulata, ringens, brevior calycis lacinia ſuperiore. *Tubus* cylindricus, in medio contractior, curvus. *Limbus* bilabiatus, quinquefidus: *labio ſup.* indiviſo, ovato, obtuſo; *lab. inf.* quadrifido, recto, laciniis oblongis, obtuſis.

Nectarium ſquama, ovata ad baſin germinis, infra filamentum inferius.

Stam. *Filamenta* duo, plana, membranacea, 198
quorum *ſuperius* concavum, apice bifidum; *inferius* planum apice trifidum. *Antherae* in *Filamento ſup.* duae connatae; intus hirſutae, includentes ſtigma; in *Filamento inf.* tres minutiſſimae, teretes (an ſteriles?)

Pist. *Germen* ſubrotundum, quinquelobum, quinquangulatum. *Stylus* ſolitarius, filiformis. *Stigma* capitatum, oblongum, intus planum, orbiculatum, margine acuto.

Per. *Capſulae* quinque ovatae, breves, compreſſae, uniloculares, futura dimidio bivalves.

Sem. ſolitaria, ovata, margine interiore rectiore obtuſiore, incluſa *Arillo*.

Singulariſſima eſt Fructificatio. Fructus

saepe tantummodo a Capsula matures cunt.

Spicae fere referunt Penthorum, quae Planto est diversissima, fructificatio adhuc magis recedit.

Dubium est utrum Antherae tres inferiores sint steriles, nec ne?

POLYADELPHIA. 189

MONOGYNIA.

Nota. Ad hanc classem haesitabundus refero Genus quoddam valde singulare, nescius, an potiori jure ad Monadelphiam Pentandriam, an etiam ad Gynandriam pertineat.

73. AYENIA. (Jungia *Authoris.*) Gynandr. Pentandr.

1. AYENIA magna foliis cordatis acuminatis crenatis, germine sessili, nectario concavo.

Facies et *magnitudo* omnino Sidae Abutilonis Spec. Pl. 685. 7.

Radix fibrosa, perennis.

Caules erecti, bi-vel tripedales, inferne suffruticosi, teretes, molliter pubescentes: ramulis brevibus, alternis.

Folia alterna, cordata, serrate crenata, molliter pubescentia. *Petiolus* filiformis, foliol. circ. longitudine *Stipulis* subulatis, minimis.

Flores axillarum pedunculati in panicula ramorum inaequali, *Pedunculus* communis solitarius vel bini ex ala ab utroque latere

prodeuntes, medium axillae occupante rudimento ramuli, ſurſum bi-fel trifidi, terminati duobus vel tribus pedicellis: Bracteolae acutae ad ſingulum pedicellum.

Calyx pentaphyllus, patens, leviter reflexus, lanceolatus, acutus, perſiſtens.

Nectarium calyce minus, ſeſſile, campanulato-patens: ore quinquefido: *laciniis* emarginatis, bifidis, ſinubus inter lacinias inflexis; glandula acuta.

Filamenta ſuperius inflexa, dilatata in membranam, tranſverſe oblongam vel reniformem; extus convexa, intra concava. *Antherae* tres faciles viſu (vel 3-loculares,) ſeſſiles, ſuboblongae.

Germen piloſum, ſeſſile, globoſum, *Stylus* filiformis, nectario paulo altior. *Stigma* convexum, capitatum quinque lineis.

209 *Capſula* convexa, externe pilis copioſis ſubulatis hiſpida.

Color floris herbaſceus.

Habitat juxta CUMANA ad viam verſus Ipune.

2. AYENIA *puſilla* foliis ovatis acutis ſerratis, germine pedicellato, nectario plano ſtellato.

Radix fibroſa, annua vel perennis.

Caules adſcendentes, ſpithamales ſ. pedales, ſubſimplices.

Folia oblongo-ovata, acuta, ſerrata, glabra; petiolo

petiolo foliis paulo minore, incana rubescentia. *Stipulae* setaceae, erectae.

Flores 3-6, axillares, pedunculis capillaribus 1 vel 2 linearum longitudine, horizontalibus.

Calyx pentaphyllus, patentissimus, plano-reflexus: foliolis planiusculis, intus albis coloratis.

Nectarium germen pedunculatum cingens, quinquangulare, subplanum.

Filamenta quinque, capillaria, calyce triplo longiora, erecta, modice arcuata, apice inflexa, conniventia, amicta Membrana plana, rhomboidali, ovata, marginibus latentibus anterioribus et apice interiore cum Nectarii angulis connatis. *Antherae* parvae, connatae unam mentiuntur, membranulae versus apicem adnatae, sessiles.

Germen pedicello (columella filiformi, erecta, staminum altitudine) elevatum.

Stylus brevissimus.

Fructum non vidi.

Color Calycis interni et filamentorum albus, centro Nectarii lutescens.

Adeoque in partibus haud paucis a superiore differt.

Habitat in depressis silvis juxta paludem, citra Fluvium UNARE.

3. AYENIA

prodeuntes, medium axillae occupante rudimento ramuli, ſurſum bi-fel trifidi, terminati duobus vel tribus pedicellis: Bracteolae acutae ad ſingulum pedicellum.

Calyx pentaphyllus, patens, leviter reflexus, lanceolatus, acutus, perſiſtens.

Nectarium calyce minus, ſeſſile, campanulato-patens: ore quinquefido: *laciniis* emarginatis, bifidis, ſinubus inter lacinias inflexis; glandula acuta.

Filamenta ſuperius inflexa, dilatata in membranam, tranſverſe oblongam vel reniformem; extus convexa, intra concava. *Antherae* tres faciles viſu (vel 3-loculares,) ſeſſiles, ſuboblongae.

Germen piloſum, ſeſſile, globoſum, *Stylus* filiformis, nectario paulo altior. *Stigma* convexum, capitatum quinque lincis.

209 *Capſula* convexa, externe pilis copioſis ſubulatis hiſpida.

Color floris herbaſceus.

Habitat juxta CUMANA ad viam verſus Ipune.

2. AYENIA *puſilla* foliis ovatis acutis ſerratis, germine pedicellato, nectario plano ſtellato.

Radix fibroſa, annua vel perennis.

Caules adſcendentes, ſpithamales ſ. pedales, ſubſimplices.

Folia oblongo-ovata, acuta, ſerrata, glabra; petiolo

petiolo foliis paulo minore, incana rubescentia. *Stipulae* setaceae, erectae.

Flores 3-6, axillares, pedunculis capillaribus 1 vel 2 linearum longitudine, horizontalibus.

Calyx pentaphyllus, patentissimus, plano-reflexus: foliolis planiusculis, intus albis coloratis.

Nectarium germen pedunculatum cingens, quinquangulare, subplanum.

Filamenta quinque, capillaria, calyce triplo longiora, erecta, modice arcuata, apice inflexa, conniventia, amicta Membrana plana, rhomboidali, ovata, marginibus latentibus anterioribus et apice interiore cum Nectarii angulis connatis *Antherae* parvae, connatae unam mentiuntur, membranulae versus apicem adnatae, sessiles.

Germen pedicello (columella filiformi, erecta, staminum altitudine) elevatum. *Stylus* brevissimus.

Fructum non vidi.

Color Calycis interni et filamentorum albus, centro Nectarii lutescens.

Adeoque in partibus haud paucis a superiore differt.

Habitat in depressis silvis juxta paludem, citra Fluvium Unare.

3. Ayenia

Radix fibrosa, annua.

Caulis tetragonus, glaber, bi-vel tripedalis; ramis alternis, superne interdum dichotomis.

Folia lanceolata, utrinque acuta, glabra; venis longitudinalibus, basi juncta membrana.

Flores sessiles, verticillati, purpurascentes-albi, minutissimi.

Has tres species congeneres legi, quarum character hic est:

CAL. *Perianthium* tetraphyllum, laxum, germen coronans: *foliolis* linearibus, acutis, brevibus; persistens.

COR. tubulato-campanulata, calyce longior. *Tubo* sursum latere intus piloso: ore quadridentato: *dentibus* ovatis, patulis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, corollae mox intra divisuras imposita, capillaria, corolla breviora. *Antherae* lineares.

PIST. *Germen* sub receptaculo calyce coronatum, subrotundum. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* globoso-capitatum, linea bifidum.

PER. Cortex seminum coronatus calyce, vel nullum.

SEM. duo, ovata, hinc convexa, inde plana.

75. HOUSTONIA floribus verticillatis sessilibus.

Radix

Radix annua, fibrosa.

Caulis erectus, simplex, pedalis, obsolete quadrangulus, glaber: ramis oppositis.

Folia opposita, ad flores verticillata, ovato-oblonga in petiolos basi latiusculos connatos ciliatos attenuata, glabra, remota.

Flores sessiles, aggregati, verticillati, albi: verticillis aequalibus.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, aequale, apice quadridentatum: *dentibus* acutis, post floreſcentiam majoribus, patentibus; persistens.

COR. monopetala, infundibuliformis; *Tubus* 203
filiformis, angustissimus, calyce duplo longior; limbus campanulatus, obsolete tetragonus, quadripartitus: *laciniis* ovato-lanceolatis, acutis, basi erectis, apice patulis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, limbo corollae ad basin incisurarum inserta eaque breviora. *Antherae* subrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, in fundo calycis. *Stylus* capitatus, simplex.

PER. nullum. *Calyx* tubulatus includit semina.

SEM. bina, oblongo-linearia, hinc convexa, inde plana, glabra, calyce paulo breviora.

Adeo-

Adeoque facies priorum, sed calyce monophyllo, corolla extra germen non supra, et tubo longo, filiformi differt.

76. CRUZETA (CRUCITA) hispanica.

Radix fibrosa.

Caulis erectus, firmus, quadri-vel quinquepedalis, superne brachiatus; ramis erectis, oppositis.

Folia opposita lanceolata, utrinque acuta, integerrima, fusca.

Flores spicati, in paniculam collecti; ramulis alternis summitate spicatis, floribus imbricatis minimis.

CAL. *Perianthium* triphyllum; *foliolo* anteriore lineari, acuto; lateralibus oppositis, ovatis, concavis, intus lanuginem, corollam distinguentem continentibus, persistentibus.

COR. *Petala* quatuor, calycis facie, ovata, concava; exterioribus duobus integerrimis: interioribus margine piloso, lacero, tenuissimo.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, capillaria, calyce paulo breviora. *Antherae* parvae.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum, obtusum, compressum. *Stylus* brevissimus, mox bifidus: laciniis patentibus. *Stigmata* simplicia.

PER.

PER. nullum. Corolla connivens decidit cum semine.

SEM. unicum, nudum.

Calycem saltem esse bracteas floris et Corollam descriptam Calycem forte quis dicat; at sedulo idem videmus in Gomphrena et Celosia, in quibus, Florum exteriora foliola tria Calycis nomine indigitantur, quamvis spatiolo ab interioribus remota sint. 204

77. CHRYSOPHYLLUM. Barbasco. (IAQUINIA *armillaris.*)

Frutex humanae circ. altitudinis, Ramis erectis, subdichotomis.

Folia verticillata: verticillis paulo inaequalibus; lanceolato-cruciformia, sessilia, enervia, firma.

Flores in panicula terminali rara laxa; albi.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, breve, quinquedentatum: *denticulis* obtusis.

COR. monopetala, subcampanulata. *Tubus* obovatus, ventricosus. *Limbus* decemfidus: laciniis alternis interioribus patentissimis, majoribus, convexis, obtusis; alternis interioribus dimidio minoribus, subrotundis, erectis.

STAM.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, plana, ſubulata, tubo corollae inferius adnata, eoque paulo breviora. *Antherae* oblongae, acuminatae.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum, deſinens in *Stylum*, ſtaminibus breviorem. *Stigma* capitatum, nigrum, coronae inſtar ſupra quinquecrenulatum.

PER. } Fructum non vidi.
SEM. }

Hiſpanis Barbaſco h. e. Verbaſcum, ita nominatim ob vim enecandi piſces.

Alium vidi fruticem, praecedente deſcripto omnino ſimilem, [ſed ſtatura minore et foliis apice mucrone pungentibus diverſum, cujus flores a me nondum obſervati.

78. SIDEROXYLON. Pacurero. (CHRYSOPHYLLUM *Cainito* β).

Frutex albus, (interdum Arbor mediocris) varie ramoſus: ramis lateralibus patentiſſimis, rectis, apice in ſpinam terminatis vel inermibus.

205 *Folia* inferiora ſaepius alterna, non raro tria vel quatuor faſciculata, ſuperiora praeſertim floralia oppoſita, oblonga, vel cruciformia, obtuſa, baſi in petiolum brevem atte-

attenuata, ſupra nitida, glaberrima, integerrima.

Flores verticillati, conferti, axillares, breve pedunculati, albi.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, ſubrotundum: *foliolis* ſubrotundis, obtuſis, margine tenuibus; perſiſtens.

COR. monopetala, decempartita, *Tubo* laxo, breviſſimo, laciniis alternis exterioribus erectis, longioribus, oblongis, lateribus incurvis, alternis interioribus brevioribus, latioribus, ovatis, acutis, conniventibus verſus ſtylum, germen laxe obtegentibus.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, ſubulata ad baſin laciniarum exter. et ab illis paene involuta, erecta. *Antherae* oblongae, incumbentes.

PIST. *Germen* globoſum, parvum, in fundo corollae. *Stylus* filiformis, ſtaminibus brevior. *Stigma* ſimplex.

Fructum non vidi, licet toto anno copioſiſſime floruerit.

Cumanenſibus PACURERO.

A *Rhamno* ergo differt calyce et ſitu ſtaminum; a. *Barbaſco* laciniis exterioribus erectis, interioribus conniventibus et corolla multo breviore.

Suſpicor cuſpides ſerratas in Sideroxylo

Gen. Pl. 186. esse lacinias interiores corollae.

97. CONVOLVULUS.

Hujus tres varietates, vel si vis species legi, Pistillo praecipue a Convolvulis distinctas.

1. Convolvulus (Evolvulus *nummularius*) foliis subrotundis, caule repente. Spec. Pl. 157. 18.

Radix fibrosa, annua.

Caules plures, filiformes, undique diffusi, spithamales ad bipedales.

Folia elliptica vel ovata, acuminata, subsessilia, integerrima.

206 *Flores* solitarii, axillares, pedunculati; pedunculus folio saepe longior, in medio duabus bracteis acutis instructus, supra quos post floreſcentiam reflectuntur tandemque cadunt.

Color floris purpureus.

Capsula saepe solum disperma vel trisperma est.

Styli singuli e medio bifidi sunt.

Habitat in Cumana copiose.

2. Convolvulus foliis linearibus acutis, caule procumbente.

Prioris forte varietas est. Differt foliis longe

longe angustioribus, habitu glabriore et floribus minutissimis, pallide purpureis.

3. Convolvulus (Evolvulus *linifolius*) foliis oblongis acutis, caule erecto, hirsuto, floribus subsessilibus,

Radix fibrosa, annua.

Caulis erectus, digitali-spithamalis, hirsutus.

Folia oblonga, acuta, erecta, sessilia, pilosa.

Flores axillares, solitarii, breve pedicellati: pedicello hirsuto, basi ad alas foliorum bracteolis setaceis pilosis.

Calyx pilosus.

Corolla obsolete quinquedentata, quinqueplicata.

Styli quatuor vel duo, prope basin bifidi.

Capsula tetrasperma.

Character itaque praecedentibus communis sit.

Cal. *Perianthium* monophyllum erectum: *foliolis* oblongis, acutis, concavis; persistens.

Cor. monopetala, rotata: *Tubo* cylindrico, brevi, calycis altitudine, sursum paulo ampliore; *Limbo* plano, patente, amplo, decem incisuris parvis, emarginatis notato, obsolete quinqueplicato.

Stam. *Filamenta* quinque, setacea, apici tubi

 imposita,

impoſita, paulo inaequalia. *Antherae* oblongae.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum, parvum. *Styli* duo, patentes, ſetacei, ſingulus mox bifidus, ſtaminibus longior. *Stigmata* quatuor, obtuſa.

207 PER. *Capſula* ſubrotunda, ſubovata, quadrilocularis, quadrivalvis.

SEM. ſolitaria, ſubrotunda, hinc convexa, inde plana. Convolvuli omnia, ſtylis et corollae limbo planiore exceptis.

80. BREYNIAE affinis arbor Octandra. (CAPPARIS *Breynia*).

Arbor mediocris, ſuperne ramoſa; ramis teretibus, glabriuſculis, novellis vero ſubangulatis, ſubcompreſſis, tomentoſo-incanis.

Folia alterna, oblonga, ſupra glabriuſcula, incana, firma, geniculata. Petioli tomentoſi, teretes longitud. tertiae partis unciae.

Flores racemoſi terminales, albi, *calyce* tomentoſo.

CAL. *Perianthium* quadripartitum: laciniis linearibus, corolla paulo brevioribus, baſi craſſioribus, ſinubus obtuſiſſimis; perſiſtens.

COR. tetrapetala, baſi fere connata; ſubquadrangulares: *foliolis* lineari-ovatis, erectis,

rectis, apice patulis, planis, intus pubescentibus.

STAM. *Filamenta* octo, subulata, corolla sesquilongiora. *Antherae* lineares.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum, striatum, columna filiformi staminibus longiore elevatum. *Stylus* nullus. *Stigma* planum, obtusum.

Fructum non vidi: Facie ad Breyniam, Spec. Pl. 503. accedit, ab illa tamen ceterisque Ord. nat. XXXI. staminibus octo ad Corollam proportionalibus distinguitur, dum reliquae 15-70 gaudent. A Breynia praecise calyce simplice, nec duplice, ut et corolla erecta; petalis linearibus differt.

Hispanis PALO DE VENADO h. e. lignum Cervi.

Habitat juxta PURNEY missionem Pirituensium.

81. RIVINIA Octandra.

Frutex duplae vel triplae altitudinis humanae, inter alias arbores elevatus, lignosus.

Folia alterna, oblonga, biuncialia, acuta, glabra, vix sensibiliter crenata, venosa; petiolis semuncialibus. 208

Flores in racemis digitalibus, lateralibus; pedicellis sparsis, absque bracteis; albi.

CAL. *Perianthium* tetraphyllum, patentiſſimum, reflexum: *foliolis* oblongis, concavis, coloratis, perſiſtentibus; ſub interioribus ſquama utrinque una minutiſſima, ſubulata.

COR. nulla, niſi calycem velis.

STAM. *Filamenta* octo ad duodecim, capillaria, corolla paulo breviora, erecta. *Antherae* oblongae, compreſſae, baſi, bifidae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, compreſſum. *Stylus* vix ullus. Stigma craſſiuſculum, multifido lacerum

PER. *Bacca* oblonga, paulo compreſſa, calyce reflexo inſidens, glabra.

SEM. unicum, oblongum, compreſſum, glabrum.

A *Rivinia humili* diverſa ſtaminum numero. *Bacca* matura nigra eſt, figura rotundior, rugoſior et Semina anguloſa.

Habitat in depreſſis paſcuis juxta CUMANA.

82. TRIBULUS. maximus.

Radix annua, fibroſa.

Caules diffuſi, longi, articulati; ramis alternis procumbentibus.

Folia oppoſita, pinnata: foliolis trijugatis cum

cum impare, elliptico-ovatis, ſeſſilibus.
Stipulae lanceolatae, erectae.
Flores alterni, axillares, erecti.
Fructus deflexi.
Pedunculi foliis paulo breviores.
Corolla alba.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, patenti-erectum; *foliolis* oblongis, acutis, concavis, foras piloſis.

COR. *Petala* quinque, ſubrotunda, obtuſiſſima, ſeſſilia, marginibus incumbentia, hemiſpherice concava, truncata apparent.

STAM. *Filamenta* decem, corolla paulo minora; ultima breviora. *Antherae* ſubrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* ovato-conicum, decemſtriatum, 209
filamentorum altitudine. *Stylus* nullus. *Stigma* unicum, obtuſum.

PER. *Capſula* ovata, calyce major, terminata ſtigmate ſtriato perſiſtente, decemlocularis, decaſperma.

SEM. ſolitaria, hinc convexa, inde acuta, compreſſa, recta, angulo acuto.

Facies exacte Tribuli eſt. Tribulus eſt capſula inermi hinc intermedia inter Fagoniam et Tribulum.

Habitat in pratis ad CUMANA.

83. SPONDIAS. *lutea* Hobo *hiſpanis.*

Chryſobalani varietas δ. *Spec. Pl.* 513. 1.

Hobos *C Bauh. pin.* 417. 5. 446. 6.

Labat voyage part. 6. *c.* 8.

Arbor ſat magna, trunco-erecto; ſuperne laxe ramoſa, cortice ramoſo, ſuperne in ramis majoribus tuberculoſo, ſcabro.

Folia alterna, pinnata cum impari: *foliolis* ſubovatis ſ. oblongis, acutis, margine inferiore rectiore

Flores copioſiſſimi, ſeſſiles in racemis compoſitis: ramis patentiſſimis (ut in Vite), *Bracteae* nullae.

Corollae albae.

Drupae luteae, odore ſuavi ſed graveolente.

CAL. nullus, niſi margo minimus, obſoletiſſime quinquedentatus, colore corollae, perſiſtens.

COR. *Petala* quinque, oblongo lanceolata, ſecunda, inferne verſus pedicellos conniventia, apice introrſum puncto acuto, incurvo communiter notata.

Nectarii ſquamae decem, obtuſae, minimae, ſingulae intra ſingula filamenta.

STAM. *Filamenta* decem, ſetacea, erecta, patula, corolla paulo breviora. *Antherae* oblongae.

PIST.

PIST. *Germen* receptaculo immersum, oblongum, saepe abortiens, unicum. *Styli* quinque (non raro quatuor), breviſſimi, paralleli, conniventes in columnam pentagonam vel tetragonam. *Stigmata* ſimpliciſſima.

PER. *Drupa* oblonga, glabra, carnoſa, uni- 210
locularis.

SEM. *Nux* oblonga, duriſſima, lignoſa, extus fibroſa putamine craſſo, obſolete quinquangulari (vel 4-angulari), quinquelocularis (vel 4 locularis) *loculis* teretibus, cylindricis, curvis; *nucleis* cylindricis, curvis.

Habitat in CUMANA culta, copioſiſſime vero ſilveſtris in adſcenſu montis citra fluvium.

Spondias deſcr. Gen. Pl. 402. vel *Monbin* Plum. quoad florem ſat bene convenit cum flore Hobo; ſed fructus ibidem deſcriptus propior videtur Cedro cujus character, ſupra dedi. An itaque cum Cedro nominata Hobo et Chryſobalanum inter ſe ſat ſimilitudinis habeant, confuſio aliqua Auctorum in his deſcribenda orta erit,

Acayam Marcgrav. et *Acayam* Labat (qui Cedro idem) eadem origine gaudere eaſdemque ſignificare arbores, opinor.

Sectio

Sectio Tertia.

OBSERVATIONES

Genera Plantarum illuſtrantes.

84. TAMARINDUS. *Gen. Pl.* 42.

CAL. *Perianthium* - - - *foliolis* oblongis, concavis, ſuperiore reliquis paulo latiore.

COR. *Petala* tria, lanceolata, baſi complicata, intra baſin folioli calycis latioris, omnia ad latus ſuperius patentia, undulata, venoſa; intermedio anguſtiore et breviore.

Nectarii ſetae duae ſub filamentis, breves.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, ex inferiore calycis parte vacua, adſcendentia, ad medium connata in unum corpus: laciniis ſubulatis. *Antherae* oblongae, utrinque acutae, antice planae.

211 PIST. *Germen* lineare, arcuatum. *Stylus* filiformis, incurvus, adſcendens, leviter compreſſus. *Stigma* obtuſum, craſſiuſculum.

SEM. unum, duo, vel tria.

Petala lateralia utrinque ex imo folioli ſupe-

ſuperioris calycis et petalum intermedium e regione ipſius folioli ſuperioris prodeunt.

Staminum membrana a petalis ad inferiorem Germinis partem extenditur.

85. CISSUS. *Amoenit acad. 4. p. 889. n. 1039.*

Vidi tres ſpecies Americanas, amiciſſime in omnibus partibus floris et fructus conſentientes, quaſque proximas et vix diſtinguendas eſſe autumo, licet Characteri Ciſſi. l. c. non reſpondeant. Praeterea Bacca gaudent monoſperma, qua carent Hedera et Vitis, vixque crediderim Dn. MITCHELIUM, has meas nomine Helicis intellexiſſe.

En Characterem ſpecierum Americanarum.

CAL. margo breviſſimus exſtans l. patulus, ſubinteger, obſoletiſſime quadridentatus, medium Germinis cingens.

COR. *Petala* quatuor, oblongo-ovata, minima, convexa, craſſiuſculis, lateribus incurvis; diſtincta, erecta.

Nectarium: margo acutus, breviſſimus, coronans vel cingens Germen intra ſtamina, obſolete quadrangulus, quadrifariam (pro ſtaminibus) obſolete emar-

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Nectarium: margo acutus, breviſſimus, coronans vel cingens Germen intra ſtamina, obſolete quadrangulus, quadrifariam (pro ſtaminibus) obſolete emar-

emarginatum, intus pilis aliquot raris refertum.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, ſubulata, corolla paulo breviora, patula, extus nectario inſerta, e regione petalis correſpondentia. *Antherae* oblongae, parvae.

PIST. *Germen* fundo Nectarii immerſum. *Stylus* erectus ſubulatus, ſtaminum altitudine. *Stigma* acutum, ſimpliciſſium.

PER. *Bacca* globoſa, umbilicata, glabra.

SEM. unicum, ovatum, acuminatum.

Inflorescentia eſt cymoſa.

86. SPIGELIA. *Gen. Pl.* 160.

212 CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum: apice quinquedentatum - - -

COR. monopetala, tubulata, quinqueplicata, calyce triplo longior. *Tubus* cylindricus, calycis longitudine. *Limbus* campanulatus, plicatus, quinquedentatus: dentibus acutis, ovatis, erectis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, capillaria, ad apicem tubi limbo inſerta, limbi mediae longitudinis, apice paulo incurva. *Antherae* lineares, ſupra baſin filamentis affixae.

PIST. *Germen* ſubrotundum, parvum. *Stylus* filiformis, longitudine ſtaminum, a medio ſurſum

ſurſum incraſſatus, ſubulatus. *Stigma* acutum.

Per. *Capſula* didyma vel duae coalitae, ſubrotundae, uniloculares, univalves.

Sem. nonnulla (8-9), angulata, in orbem imbricata, ſupra receptaculum ſeminum nuda, foras convexa, margine acuto, ſubrotundo, crenulato, intus pro varia compreſſione ſeminum angulis 3. 4. 5. notata.

87. CONVOLVULUS et IPOMOEA, *Gen. Pl.* 157. 158.

Saltem indigitare volui hic haberi plures ſpecies Capſula quadriloculari, quadrivalvi: Seminibus ſolitariis, ovatis, hinc convexis inde angulatis.

Quoad reliqua difficile limites horum Generum indagantur, quum Corolla, Calyx et Stigmata gradu alterutrius cenſum intrant.

88. CORDIA. *Gen. Pl.* 1002.

Tres Species fructificatione affines, Corolla licet et Calyce diverſas legi, quas, ob ſtylum dichotomum, quadrifidum, et Drupam parvam ex genere Cordiae eſſe non dubito, nullam tamen ex plantis Plumieri in Spec. Pl. p. 60 et 16 relatis eſſe autumo. Diſtinctam

etam ergo Fructificationis harum tradam descriptionem. Forte enim species Plumieri in aliqua fructificationis parte distincta sit.

α) *Cantaro* nom. vulg. (*Geraſcanthus Brow.* 170.)

213 CAL. *Perianthium* oblongum, tubulatum vel obverſe ovatum, decem ſtriatum, ore tridentato (interdum 4 dentato) *dentibus* obſoletis obtuſiuſculis, ſubinaequalibus; perſiſtens etc. ſecund. Mſc. deſcript.

Drupae uvas imitantur figura externa; maturae fere candidae ſunt & pellucidae, margaritarum inſtar. Proxima videtur Caracteri Cordiae. Gen. Pl. 1002.

β) *Cariaquilla madro* nom. vulg. 1 Lantana.

CAL. etc. conf. Mſc. deſcr.

γ) *Cariquillo prieto.*

CAL. etc. conf. Mſc. deſcr.

δ) . . . .

89. CAPSICUM. *Gen. Pl.* 195.

STAM. . . . . *Antherae* . . . . longitudinaliter dehiſcentes. Hinc vix connivent Antherae.

90. SOLANUM. *Gen. Pl.* 196.

STAM. . . . . *Antherae* . . . . apice punctis duobus dehiſcentes.

Nota.

Nota. In omnibus, quas vidi hujus Generis ſpeciebus in America, *Antherae* apice fuere perforatae, non vero ibidem omnes conniventes nec contingentes.

91. CESTRUM. *Gen. Pl.* 188.

In ſpecie Ceſtri floribus ſeſſilibus Spec. Pl. 191. 2. quae hic Hediondo h. e. foetida audit, (neſcio cur), ſtamina vidi omnino ſine denticulis introrſum emiſſis.

Praeter baccam, a Lycio diſtingi videtur ſtaminibus corollae tubo toti longitudinaliter affixis.

92. CONOCARPUS. *Gen. Pl.* 193.

Flores omnes in capitulo globoſo collecti, hermaphroditi ſunt.

93. CONTORTORUM ordo naturalis XXIX. 214
Philoſ. Botanica p. 31.

Alit hic Americae tractus plurimas hujus ordinis plantas, determinatu difficillimas; quales ſunt plantae pentandrae, quae ſecundam conſtituunt ſubdiviſionem. Ultra duodecim

duodecim legi ſpecies, in hac Americae parte, ſed nullam, qua fructificationem, alteri exacte ſimilem. Has quidem ad praefixa retuli Genera, licet in praeſenti, de his quid dicere nequeam, quum dimidia ſolum pars a me hactenus deſcripta ſit. At vero, haud abs re eſſe exiſtimaverim, heic loci de natura genitalium paulo praeferari, cum hic in Pentandris digynis tam mire ſint coalita, ut participare videantur cum Monodelphis non minus, quam Gynandris.

Nectarium interius communiter cylindricum vel pentagonum, verſus apicem externe Antheras gerens, apice ipſo plerumque obtuſo, glabro gaudet.

Tubus hujus Nectarii non niſi ex conjunctis filamentis conſtat, licet non diffitear baſin horum a Nectario exteriore ortam eſſe, ut clarius in Aſclepiade Spec. Pl. 205. 9. gaudente nectario exteriore quoque per Columellam elevato, patet.

Apicem vero hujus interioris Nectarii ſtigma piſtilli eſſe multiplice argumento ad credendum inducor, nam germinum geminorum ſtyli diſtincti ſurſum ſemper ſubſtantiae apicis Nectarii inſeruntur et praeterea in plurimis hujus ordinis, rimas ullas, ne oculo quidem armato vidi. Hinc neceſſario ſequeretur

queretur foecundationem ex antheris fieri pollinis inſperſione ſupra apicem Nectarii, qui ſtigma eſt.

In certa tamen Specie, Nectarii hujus apex ſurſum erigitur et bicornis evadit, in ſignum piſtilli duplicis. Hocce poſito, facilis fit combinatio et magis conſona convenientia inter Monogynas et Digynas hujus ordinis plantas, nempe quod piſtilli baſis duplex ſurſum conjungitur in unitatem, vel inferius per ſtylos ut in Monogynis, vel ſuperius per ſtigma ut in Digynis. Ceterum combinatio Stigmatis cum ſtaminibus, clare, ut opinor, patet ex Ceropegia, cujus Stigma, ſimile quid habet cum Stigmate Digynarum, licet Stylus Monogynus.

Haec ex ſolis plantis Americanis poſſe concludi, mihimet viſum eſt. An eandem ſervent concordiam Species europae, inquirendum linquo autoptis.

CEROPEGIA *Gen. Pl.* 222. 215

Species binas novas, ad hoc Genus proxime accedentes legi, quae in fructificatione ſat differentes et inter ſe et ad ſpecies ſunt. Deſcriptionem ſiſtam utriuſque.

*) Ceropegia floribus erectis faſciculatis ſubſeſſilibus, calycibus ſimplicibus. *Spec. nova.*

CAL. etc. conf. Mſcr. deſcr.

) CEROPEGIA calycibus involucro proprio auctis. *Spec. nov.*

CAL. etc. conf. Mſcr. deſcr.

Nota. Hae ergo plantae conjungunt ſpecies monogynas et digynas in ordine hoc naturaliſſimo. Harum Stigma ſat bene explicat Stigmata reliquar. digynarum.

PERIPLOCA *Gen. Pl.* 225.

Hujus generis quatuor, ut opinor, Species novas diſtinctaſque, a plantis *Spec. Pl.* in flore ſat diverſas, legi, quoad fructificationem diſtincte deſcribam.

) PERIPLOCA foliis oblongis acuminatis; floribus axillaribus ſpicatis umbellatis; caulibus glabris implicatis. *Spec. nov.*

CAL. etc. vide Mſcr. deſcr.

β). PERIPLOCA foliis cordatis, caule pubeſcente, inferius cortice fungoſo ramoſo; floribus ſeſſilibus. *Spec. nov.*

CAL. etc. conf. Mſcr. deſcr.

Nectaria ideo hujus ad Periplocam accedunt, ſed

γ) PERIPLOCA foliis ellipticis obtuſis glabris, floribus ſpicatis umbellatis. *Spec. nova.*

CAL. etc. conf. Mſcr. deſcr.

Nectario

Nectario magis discedit.

*) PERIPLOCOIDES. *Desc. inter genera dubia.*

Hujus Corolla tubulato-campanulata: nectarium exterius connivens includit Corollam genitalium, qua a reliquis differt.

92. CUSCUTA. *Gen. Pl.*

Praeter Epithymum flore quinquefido observatum in Hispania, duas insuper legi Species Americanas itidem flore quinquefido semper instructas, cum Stylo duplice. Harum altera Species floribus gaudet pedunculatis, fasciculatis. Corolla dentes habet longos, patentes valdeque acutos, qui in aliis speciebus breves sunt & obtusiusculi. Corollae figura in una specie ovata est, in in altera specie et Epithymo europaeo, campanulata. 216

95. GOMPHRENA. *Gen. Pl.* 233.

Differentias veras characteristicas inter Gomphrenam, Achyranthem et Celosiam vix reperio, adeo ut fere dubius haeream, quo referri debeant tres Species Americanae, commune quid in fructificatione habentes, sed in aliquot partibus et a Characteribus et inter se invicem differentes. Harum

quidem duae ad Gomphrenam relatae in Spec. Pl. 224. 6 et 325. 8. at differunt ratione, in subsequentibus demonstranda descriptionibus. Secunda nempe fructificatione conjungit primam et tertiam. Aliam in Generib. dub. proposui.

α) GOMPHRENA foliis carnosis obtusis, capitulis oblongis terminalibus. *Spec. Pl.* 224. 6. CAL. etc. conf. Mscr. descr.

β) GOMPHRENA caule repente, foliis lanceolatis ovatisque, capitulis ovatis axillaribus sessilibus. *Spec. Pl.* 225. 8. CAL. etc. conf. Mscr. descr.

γ) CELOSIA etc. CAL. confr. Mscr. descr.

In Hispania legi harum specierum alteram, caule diffuso, foliis ovatis planis, capitulis lateralibus, sessilibus (an *Achyranthes caule repente Spec. Pl.* 205. 4?) Hujus stamina eodem modo sita sunt ac in specie.(α)

BROMELIA, *Gen. Pl.* 312.

96

In duabus a me examinatis speciebus, nullum vidi nectarium, nec Corolla proprie tripetala dici potest, quum ad basin cohaereat, et in altera specie, Corolla nonnisi ad medium divisa.

Character, secundum mea observata, hic est.

CAL.

CAL. *Perianthium* triphyllum, trigonum; Germini incidens: *foliolis* oblongis, erectis.

COR. tubulata, tripartita, obsolete trigona: *laciniis* linearibus, erectis, apice patulis, calyce longioribus. 217

STAM, *Filamenta* sex, subulata, corollae versus inferiora adnata eaque breviora, quorum alterna conjungunt lacinias corollae. *Antherae* lineares, acutae.

PIST. *Germen* etc. ut in Gen. Pl.

OBS. Stamina alterna ipsas lacinias corollae combinant, adeo ut perfecte monopetala sit.

Calyx in certa specie deciduus vel cum flore evanescit.

97. RHEXIA. *Gen. Pl.* 375.

Ex specie Americana, Rhexia calycibus foliisque hispidis, herbacea, quae Osbeckiam (cujus specimen ad me misit Osbeckius in Hispania) facie et fere fructificatione quodammodo refert, concludere licet, maximam haec duo genera intercedere affinitatem. Meae speciei stamina non fuere declinata, sed erecta, filamentis ante floreſcentiam introrsum conduplicatis.

98. PAULLINIA. *Gen. Pl.* 393.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, inaequale:

foliolis concavis, oblongis, coloratis; exterioribus oppositis lateralibus subrotundis, parvis; dorsali oblongo, majoribus anterioribus similibus dorsali; persistens

Cor. *Petala* quatuor, obverse ovata, oblonga, calyce longiora, e sinubus calycis dorsalium. *Nectarium* tetraphyllum: *foliolis* apice crassiusculis, bifidis, petalorum ungui insertis, latere versus foliolum dorsale calycis omnibus connatis, calycis longitudine.

Stam. *Filamenta* octo, subulata, approximata, quorum tria superiora breviora a nectario obteguntur; inferiora quinque ad sinum corollae inferiorem nuda, longiora. *Antherae* parvae, oblongae.

Pist. *Germen* oblongum, obtusum. *Styli* etc. ut in Gen. Pl. l. c. adeoque solo fere calyce pentaphyllo et nectario foliolis omnibus connatis (quae nota an omnibus communis speciebus, nescio) realiter differt a Cardiospermo.

215 *Capsula* magis carnosa, in aliis fere membranacea, vacua ut in Cardiospermo est, sed semper angustior.

99. CARDIOSPERMUM. *Gen. Pl.* 394.

Circa hanc plantam pauca observavi, quae charact.

charact. Gen. l. c. non attingit, neceſſaria tamen ad exactius diſtinguendum hoc genus a proxima Paulinia.

Cor. *Petala* inferiora remotiuſcula.

Nectarium - - - foliolis baſi petalorum innatis, ſuperioribus duobus ſubovatis, apice conniventibus connatis, ex apice introrſum et deorſum demittentibus lacinias lineares obtuſas, latere connatas, obtegentes glandulas duas ſubrotundas, innatas baſi interiori floris, majuſculas ; inferioribus duobus obverſe ovatis, ſimplicibus, remotiuſculis, ſolutis.

Stam. tria, ſuperiora, quinque inferiora, etc.

100. BAUHINIA. *Gen. Pl.* 406.

Vereor ut omnes ſpecies exacte in fructificatione conveniant. Calycem nullum inferius dehiſcentem vidi, nec adeo ſterilia. Interim in ſpecie una (Spec. Pl. 374.) *Corolla* pentapetala fuit, tubulata et erecta ; in altera (aculeata) Corolla pentapetala, patenti-plana ; ambae vero petalis planis nec undulatis.

Bauhinia *ſcandens* caule cirrhifero *Spec. Pl.* 374. 1.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, ovatum, laxum, ſtriatum, apice ſummo contractiore, quinquedentato; ſubbilabiatum: dentibus ſetaceis, ſinubus obtuſis: duobus ſuperioribus a tribus inferioribus ſinu utrinque profundiore, acuto, diſtinctis.

COR. *Petala* quinque, erecta, apicibus lineari, teretibus, pubeſcentibus: *Laminibus* obovatis cum acumine, calyce duplo triplove longioribus: horum quatuor inferiora fere in eodem plano poſita, aequalia; quintum ſuperius paulo brevius, lamina anguſtiore, ungue vero latiore gaudet.

STAM. *Filamenta* decem, ſoluta, ſubulata, calyce breviore; horum quinque exteriora in eadem ſerie cum petalis inſerta; interiora quinque alterna. *Antherae* ſubrotundae.

219 PIST. *Germen* oblongum, pubeſcens. *Stylus* ſubulatus, craſſiuſculus. *Stigma* obtuſum, ſubcapitatum.

β BAUHINIA aculeata. *Specl. P.* 374. 2.

CAL. - - -

PER. *Legumen* oblongum, compreſſum, planum.

SEM. ſubrotunda, compreſſa.

101. PARKINSONIA. *Gen. Pl.* 402.

Praeter

Praeter vulgarem ſpeciem in Hortis Europae non infrequentem, alteram, ni fallor, hic obſervavi floribus ejuſdem gaudentem, ſed facie, foliis etc. valde diſſimilem, cujus tamen exactam, non poſſideo deſcriptionem; primis namque acceſſus mei diebus in hanc terram, floruit, copiaque plantarum viſendarum obrutus, omnia perfecte notare haud valui.

α) PARKINSONIA foliis pinnatis pallidis planis.

β) PARKINSONIA foliis conjugatis incanis.

PER. *Legumen* lineare, lanceolatum, planum, membranaceum, medio oblongum, protuberans.

SEM. unicum, oblongum, utrinque obtuſum.

102. POINCIANA. *Gen. Pl.* 409.

CAL. deciduus, coloratus.

COR. *Petala* quatuor, ſubrotunda, fere aequalia, patentia, divaricata; *Unguibus* linearibus, ſuperne latioribus; quintum ſuperius (non infimum, quia foliolo infimo Calycis oppoſitum) erectius (non patens), longitudinaliter convolutum; *Lamina* mucronata.

PIST. - - - *Stigma* obtuſum ſimplex.

103. GUA-

103. GUAJACUM. *Gen. Pl.* 410.

Species duas legi fructu inter se diversas et Drupa diversissima. Character secundum plantas a me visas, est sequens.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, patens; *foliolis* ovatis, duobus exterioribus paulo minoribus, deciduis.

COR. *Petala* quinque, ovata vel subrotunda, obtusa, patentia; *Unguibus* linearibus.

220 STAM. *Filamenta* decem, subulata, receptaculo inserta, parallela. *Antherae* oblongae.

PIST. *Germen* superne latius, (sessile), angulatum, obtusum, acuminatum. *Stylus* brevis. *Stigma* simplex, acutum.

PER. Fructus angulatus, angulo singulo uniloculari, compresso.

SEM. solitaria, oblonga, dura.

Differunt inter se hae duae species in Calyce: foliis tribus interioribus subrotundis et ovatis; in Corolla: *Unguibus* longioribus et brevioribus. *Lamina* subrotunda, magna vel obverse ovata: *Staminibus* inaequalibus et aequalibus pubescentibus et glabris: *Germine* pentagono et trigono; *Fructu* pentagono et quinquelabiato alis membranaceis

naceis et trigono triloculari. Plura in ſpec. nov. § 1.

104. MELASTOMA. *Gen. Pl.*

STAM. ſquamulae decem, minimae, ſub filamentis calyci adnatae.

PIST. *Germen* ſubrotundum, calyce obvolutum (non ſub receptaculo floris). *Stylus* filiformis, rectus. *Stigma* obtuſum.

PER. *Bacca* - - - coronata margine cylindraceo, (in ſpecie quadam Americana) quinquedentato.

105. MALPIGHIA. *Gen. Pl.*

In Malpighia glabra *Spec. Pl.* 425. 1. in calyce ſub quinto foliolo f. inferiore glandulae ſaepius deſunt, ut in Banniſteria.

106. CRATAEVA. *Gen. Pl.*

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, ſemiquadrifidum, perſiſtens, baſi planum, craſſum: *Laciniis* linearibus, obtuſis, craſſis, quarum infima paulo longior; ſuperior minor, laterales adhuc minores, ſinubus obtuſis.

COR. *Petala* quatuor, calycis diviſuris inſerta, oblonga, ad idem latus ſurſum flexa, patentiſſima; horum duo inferiora dimidio breviora; *Unguibus* filiformibus.

STAM.

221 STAM. *Filamenta* plura quam viginti. Reliquis affinibus in Polyandria adjungenda videtur.

107. PORTULACA. *Gen. Pl.* et ANACAMPSEROS. *Gen. Pl.*

Ex *Specieb. Pl. p.* 445. videre licet, nuper conjuncta esse haec duo Genera affinia. Antea in novis Gen. demonstravi, ut opinor, Portulacastrum *Spec. Pl.* 446. 4. (ni fallor) esse proprium Genus et a Portulaca et ab Anacampserote sat distinctum. Hujus loci est, in medium proferre observata circa Genera haec antiqua, quum hac in terra tres novas species Portulacae et itidem tres vel quatuor Anacampserotidis viderim. Dn. SAUVAGES ex Portulacae alia specie, novum condidit Genus, *Trianthema* dictum, quod, ex synonymis in *Spec. Pl.* allatis, suspicor tertiam esse speciem novam mearum Portulacarum, quae hic copiose crescit. Verum nescius characteris Sauvagesii, memet ipsum explicare nequeo. Nec flores axillares, nec stamina quinque, nec stylus duplex meae sunt speciei, sed synonyma ex asse ei convenire videntur. Perfecta descriptio adest in *Spec. nov.* §. . . Hic differentes fructificationes tradam.

A) POR-

A) Portulacae propriae.

α) Portulaca foliis subrotundis petiolatis, floribus axillaribus solitariis.

An Portulaca curassavica procumbens; flore muscoso; capsula bifurca. *Tournef. inst.* 236. *Herm. par.* 203. *et* 213. *vel* Trianthema.

Cal. confr. Mscr. descr.

β) Portulaca foliis lanceolatis planis, axillis pilosis; floribus subsessilibus terminalibus solitariis.

Cal. Mscr. descr.

γ) Portulaca foliis lanceolatis oblongis terminalibus ternis; floribus sessilibus.

Cal. et confr. Mscr. descr.

B) Anacampseros.

δ) Anacampseros foliis oblongis planis, racemo bifido.

ε) Anacampseros confr. Mscr. descr.

Hae carent lana ex axillis, a Portulacis in florescentia pedunculata differunt.

108. MUNTINGIA. *Gen. Pl.* 222

Cal. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, patens; *foliolis* lanceolatis, acuminatis, persistentibus.

Cor. *Petala* quinque, obovata, longitudine Calycis. etc.

Stam.

STAM. *Filamenta* (breviſſima), corolla breviora etc.

109. CLUSIA. *Gen. Pl.* 502.

In itinere ad miſſiones Pirituenſes copiam Arborum harum altiſſimarum ſcandentium, vidi, cum copia florum deciduorum ubique in via ad montem umbroſiſſimum juxta Popul. vulgo Tucugo; at ex altero harum individuo caeſo, ut ex ramis cacuminis flores recentes decerperem, differentiam non minimam in partibus deprehendi Fructificationis inter Flores antea caſu lectas in via et hos recentes, preſertim in genitalibus, uterque tamen in Calyce et Corolla amiciſſime conveniebat.

CAL. utrique *Perianthium* hexaphyllum, patens: *foliolis* oppoſitis, imbricatis, interioribus per paria oppoſita longioribus, concavis, patentibus, perſiſtentibus.

COR. utrique *Petala* quinque, patentiſſima, calyce majora, baſi craſſiora, oblonga, in medio leviter contracta, apice ſubrotunda, integra.

* Individuum floribus recentibus, nullum habuit

Necta-

Nectarium nisi congeries Staminum ita vocari debet.

STAM. *Filamenta* nulla. *Antherae* viginti octo ad triginta, sessiles, contiguae, angulatae, in acervum quinquangularem supra planum congestae, vix a se invicem distinguibiles, in singulo margine elevato, obtuso Succo glutinosissimo praegnantes; in medio impressio absque glutine, non fariniferae, quantum vidi.

Hinc forte nectarium potius exit, sed tum stamina deficiunt.

Germen ut in *Gen. Pl.* ab hoc acervo includebatur.

* *Flores* in via inventi, habuerunt

STAM. *Filamenta* plurima, subulata, patula, basi connata in membranam.

Germen et acervum Nectarii non vidi.

Fructus tamen copiosi, quales in *Gen. Pl.* 223
describentur. An erit floribus masculinis et femininis distinctis fortassis alia occasione certiora dicere valeo.

Calyx similis Lecythi *nov. gen.*

110. MENZELIA. *Gen. Pl.*

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum etc.

STAM. plurima, capillaria, exteriora sursum plana,

plana, membranacea, obtusa. *Antherae* parvae, subrotundae.

111. MIMOSA. *Gen. Pl.*

Hujus viginti species florula mea ad hunc diem numerat, magis autem diversum Genus in fructificatione fateor me vidisse nullum; nempe praeter corollam, stamina, legumina et semina, differunt in numero, cohaesione, situ, figura, proportione.

Quinque differentes vidi Fructificationes modos, nempe.

α) *Perianthium* monophyllum, quinquedentatum.

Cor. monopetala, quinquefida, calyce altior, lateribus internis calycis inferius adhaerens.

Stam. *Filamenta* numerosa, quadraginta ad quinquaginta, longissima, capillaria, inferius saepe ad medium connata in tubum, ut in Monadelphia.

Legumen teretiusculum.

Hujus familiae sunt Mimosa *Inga* Spec. Pl. 516. 2. *bigemina* 5. *Unguis Cati* 6. et Catal. Mscr. 221. 225. 229.

Semina in his duobus ultimis sunt calyptra s. arillo proprio a cortice vel carne leguminis distincta, pilosa, spongiosa involuta, quibus

bus hae ſpecies foliis bigeminis ab altera Inga differunt.

β) *Perianthium* monophyllum, quinquedentatum.

Cor. pentapetala; petalis vix baſi cohaerentibus, calyce longioribus.

Stam. decem vel quinque, corolla ſeſquilongiora, ſetacea.

Legumina plana, linearia, bivalvia.

Hujus familiae ſunt *Mimoſa cinerea* et affines.

γ) *Perianthium* monophyllum, bi-vel quinquedentatum.

Cor. monopetala, quinquedentata.

Filamenta plurima (quadraginta), libera, corolla duplo longiora, recta.

Legumina planiuſcula, linearia.

Hujus familiae ſunt *Mimoſa Farneſiana* et affines.

δ) *Perianthium* tri-vel quadridentatum.

Cor. nulla.

Stam. octo vel quatuor, filiformia, recta; quatuor longiora.

Legumina articulatim diſcedentia, margine - -

ε) *Perianthium* monophyllum, quinquefidum.

Cor. pentapetala, ſubpapilionacea, petalis inferioribus longioribus; ſaepe reflexa, dorſo compreſſa.

Stam. decem, decumbentia, corolla longiora.

Legumen compreſſum, utrinque ad alterutrum latus incurvum, contractum.

224 112. CORCHORUS. *Gen. Pl.*

Duas legi Species capſula triloculari, quibus
Cor. ſub vigore floreſcentiae patens.
Pist. . . Stigma ſimplex, obtuſum.
Per. *Capſula* linearis, trivalvis, trilocularis.
Duae ſpecies diſtinguuntur capſula tereti, ſubtriangulari, et capſula triangulari, angulis bimembranaceis (Triumfetta *Brov.* 232. *t.* 25. *f.* 1.)

113. ANNONA. *Gen. Pl.*

In ſpecie Annonae glabrae. *Spec. Pl.* 534. quam ſolam hucusque ex hoc Genere florentem inveni, obſervati.
Cal. *Perianthium* triphyllum, minimum: *foliolis* triangulatis, acuminatis.
Cor. *Petala* ſex; tria exteriora magna, erecta, linearia, dorſo carinata, intus plana.
Per. *Baccae* . . . . cortice glabro, obſoletiſſime reticulato.

114. CRANIOLARIA. *Gen. Pl.*

In ſpecie prima *Spec. Pl.* 618. 1. videtur ſpatha calycis potius eſſe Perianthium et ſetae ſub-

ſubjectae (ex mea autopſia ſolum duae) bracteolae calycinae, quales in aliis plantis ſaepe deprehenduntur.

CAL. conf. Mſcr. deſcr.

115. BIGNONIA. *Gen. lP.* 225

Ex quinque vel ſex ſpeciebus a me in America viſis, unicam tantummodo deſcribam, cum illa a reliquis flore fructuque conſimilibus valde differat. Eſt haec *Bignonia paniculata Spec. Pl.* 623. 5.

CAL. etc. conf. Mſcr. deſcr.

116. CRESCENTIA. *Gen. Pl.*

COR. *Tubus* laxus, gibbus, curvus, infra plica tranſverſali obtuſa; procumbens: laciniis acutis: ſuperiotibus longioribus, revolutis, inciſo-laciniatis

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, filiformia, tubi corollae longitudine, parallela (non patentia), ſub dorſo corollae. *Antherae* incumbentes, bipartitae, utrinque acutae.

PIST. *Germen* ſeſſile (non petiolatum ſed cinctum margine glanduloſo, obtuſo, cui corolla inſidet, quae fructu excreſcente baccam leviſſime pedicellatam efficit, quum non excreſcit cum Germine; ſed hoc vix manifeſtum eſt), oblongum. *Stylus* filiformis,

mis, ſtaminibus ſitu et longitudine aequalis. *Stigma* foliaceum, erectum, ovatum, bipartitum: *laciniis* planis, parallelis.

Bacca . . . maxima, cortice duro, pulpa ſuccoſa ſpongioſa.

Sem. ſubovata etc.

604 117. BARLERIA. *Gen. Pl.*

Hujus generis ſpecies nova mihi viſa fuit Planta annua ſubprocumbens, brachiata; ſpicis ovatis, tetragonis: bracteis integris. Fructificatio hujus ita ſe habet.

Cal. *Perianthium* etc. conf. Mſcr. deſcr.

118. SIDA. *Gen. Pl.*

Ad hoc genus relata *Sida capitata Spec. Pl.* 685. 10. capitulis ſeptemfloris, quae hic loci (ſi eadem ſit et ni fallat memoria, Planta Hort. Vpſalienſis, deſcripta in Actis Vpſ.) ſaepius triflora et involucrata eſt. Duas inſuper ſpecies novas, *unam* foliis palmatis, rugoſis, villoſis; *alteram* foliis lineari lanceolatis, rugoſis, villoſis inveni, Involucro triphyllo, trifloro donatas. Sic tres ſpecies involucratae ſunt; an ideo haec plantae, inter Malvas et Sidas intermediae proprium conſtituere poſſunt Genus?

119. THEO-

119. THEOBROMA. *Gen. Pl.* 374. 262

120. MILLERIA. *Gen. Pl.* 814.

121. EPIDENDRUM. *Gen. Pl.*

Quinque Orchideas paraſiticas in hac parte Americae legere mihi licuit, quae, ut opinor, omnes ad Epidendrum referendae ſunt. Ex his tamen tres ſolum florentes vidi, omnes diverſas, Corolla et nectario in ſpecie quadam erectis, folioſis, nectario cornuto; reliquae ex acaulibus eo carent. Differunt inter ſe in figura Nectarii. Attamen magis ſingulare mihi viſum fuit *Epidendrum nodoſum* Spec. Pl. 953. 7. flore albo unica tantum gaudere Anthera, nec duabus uti reliquae ſpecies orchideae. An hoc in pluribus obtineat Epidendris, adhuc dum neſcio.

122. HELICTERES. *Gen. Pl.* 439.

Cal. *Perianthium* monophyllum, oblongo-cylindricum, tubulatum, quinquedentatum: *dentibus* acutis, linearibus. . . . . deciduum, ſemunciale.

Cor. Petala quinque, calyce longiora: *unguibus* longis, linearibus, anguſtis, paulo ſupra baſin notatis dentibus lateralibus,

oppositis, utrinque solitariis, patentibus, ad se invicem fere connatis.

Stam. . . . *Antherae* lineares, curvae, incumbentes.

Pist. *Germen* columella filiformi, longissima elevatum oblongum. *Styli* quinque, longi, contorti, filiformes. *Stigmata* simplicia.

Per. *Capsulae* quinque, spiraliter lineares, uniloculares, univalves, introrsum dehiscentes, apice patulo emittunt semina.

Nescio an duae, quas vidi, sint species vel varietates: Corollae etenim color elegantissime rubens, planta viridis. fructu breviore differebat superficialiter a Corolla subcinerea, planta incana, fructu longiore.

123. CROTON. *Gen. Pl.*

Character Generis in *Gen, Pl. l. c.* universalis est. In hac Americae parte sex collegi species Crotonis, quarum fructificationes inter se licet diversae, (excepto apice in staminibus in quibusdam) concordant cum Gen.
227 Pl. Species hae a me visae, in duas phalanges commode dispesci possunt, a staminibus, quae in aliis fere libera sunt, in aliis in Filamentum unum connata.

A) Staminibus fere liberis; differunt dupliciter corolla et stylis.

*) Masc.

α) Masc. Cal. pentaphyllus, patens, planus: *foliolis* teneris, lanceolatis, coloratis.

Cor. nulla. *Nectarium* nullum.

Stam. plura, libera, undique patentia, calycis longitudine.

Fem. Cal. pentaphyllus, erectus.

Cor. nulla.

Pist. *Styli* tres: singulis apicibus dichotome sexfidis, patentes.

β) Masc. Cal. ut in α)

Cor. *Petala* quinque, plana, colorata, uti calyx. *Nectarium* nullum.

Stam. ut in α).

Fem. Cal. ad basin fere quinquepartitus.

Cor. nulla. *Nectarium*. . . .

Pist. *Styli* tres, patuli: apicibus bifidis.

B) CROTON staminibus connatis in filamentum unicum.

γ) Masc. Cal. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, erectum.

Cor. *Petala* quinque. *Nectarii* Glandulae quinque circa basin Filamenti.

Stam. *Filamenta* connata in unum.

Fem. Cal. pentaphyllus, patens, major.

Cor. *Petala* quinque, calyce minora. *Nectarium*. . . .

Pist. *Stylis* ad basin fere trifidis: *laciniis* bifidis.

Europaeum *Tournesol* ab hoc differt.

Mas calyce quinquepartito.

Fem.

Fem. calyce enneaphyllo, laxo; *Corolla* nulla.
Stylis tribus bifidis.

124. JATROPHA. *Gen. Pl.*

Nec minus in fructificatione varium eſt hoc Genus. *Jatropha goſſypifolia Spec. Pl.* 1006: 1. optime ibidem deſcripta, eadem dum *Jatropha Curcas* 1006: 3. gaudet fructificatione, floribus nempe inſtructis calyce, corolla, ſtaminibus connatis, Nectarii glandulis quinque, Stylisque tribus, apice bifidis. Contra vero *Jatropha Manihot* 1007; 5. calyce caret; corolla angulata. Styli. . . .
228
Jatropha urens itidem calyce caret, ſed corolla hypocrateriformis.

125. HURA. *Gen. Pl.* 10 *Syſt. Nat. 6. p.* 135.

Licet ex Syſt. Nat. l. c. character Gen. Pl. emendatus ſit, ex autoptica tamen obſervatione novus hic ſiſtitur.
CAL. *Perianth.* etc. conf. Mſcr. deſcr.

126. MORUS. *Gen. Pl.*

Flores maſculi et feminei in Dioecia, floribus femineis in globum aggregatis.
CAL. ſquamae capituli quatuor vel quinque et conf. Mſcr. Deſc. ſtylo unico longo differt a reliquis,

reliquis, nec calyx abit in fructum.

Folia ovato-oblonga ſunt, glabra nec hirſuta; alis ſpina obliqua laterali.

127. VISCUM. *Gen. Pl.*

In ſpeciebus duabus americanis, hoc genus a planta Europae differre deprehendi: harum una flores gerit ut illa in Dioecia, baccis oblongis: altera vero abſolute Monoica eſt, baccis brevioribus. Alias, ambae habent in

Flore maſc. CAL. *Perianthium* tridentatum; dentibus acutis, craſſiuſculis. conniventibus, breviſſimis.

COR. nulla.

STAM. *Filamenta* vix ulla vel breviſſima. *Antherae* tres, ſeſſiles, ſubrotundae.

Fem. CAL. ſimillimus Maſc.

COR. nulla.

PIST. *Germen* oblongo-ovatum, teres, ſub calyce terminali, magnum ratione illius. *Stylus* nullus. *Stigma* obtuſum.

Bacca ſubconica.

SEM. ovale, compreſſum, obtuſum, venis longitudinalibus pulchre pictum, involutum pulpa tenuiſſima, glutinoſa.

229 # PLANTAE AMERICANAE.

Lectae 1754 menſe Decembri etc. in itinere Cumana inter Orinoco fluvium Barcellonam-Miſſion de Piritu.

MONANDRIA.
Canna 208.
DIANDRIA.
Juſticia 67. 81. 101. 111. 112. 131.
Utricularia 197.
Piper 65. 66. 89.
TRIANDRIA.
Valeriana 64.
Tamarindus 22.
Commmelina 56.
Gramen 204.
Ariſtida 152.
Arundo 198.
Triplaris 119.
Obſcura 36.
TETRANDRIA.
Spermacoce 33, 34, 42.
Rivina 13.
Mollugo. 10.
PENTANDRIA.
Convolvus 12, 16, 38, 122, 153.
Ipomoea 53.
Solanum 21, 84.
Chryſophyll. 178, 179.
Edechi 133, 155.
Frutex 128.
Achyranthes 23.
Celoſia 8, 9, 20.
Hydrocotyle 194.
Eryngium 54.
HEXANDRIA.
Bromelia 188, 206.
Amaryllis 185.
Agave 4.
Petiveria 24.
HEPTANDRIA.
Obſcura 44.
OCTANDRIA.
Gaura 106.
Griſlea 104.
Sapindus 148.
Paullinia 61.
Polygonum 15, 37, 130.
DECANDRIA.
Bauhinia 46, 47, 143, 189.
Caſſia 1, 27, 35, 39, 116.
Juſſiaea 30, 31, 205.
Samyda 136.
Spondias 177.
Malpighia 89, 139.
Baniſteria 108, 110.
DODECANDRIA.
Hermeſias 182.
Triumfetta 58.
ICOSANDRIA.
Cactus. 40.
Piſidium 140.
POLYANDRIA.
Bixa 191.
Curatella 135.
DIDYNAMIA.
Bignonia 7, 126, 137, 165, 186.
Lantana 2.
Barleria 19.
Critta 80.
Obſcurae 124, 202.
TETRADYNAMIA.
Arboreſcens 107.

MONA-

MONADELPHIA.
Waltheria 161.
Melochia 32, 18, 120, 207.
Bombax 180.
Sida 17, 18, 28, 29, 73, 74, 75, 77, 86. 87, 93, 96, 125, 166.
Malva 121.
Hibiscus 156.
DIADELPHIA.
Frutex 139, 187.
Erythrina 183.
Piscipula 171.
Draco 147, 168.
Crotalaria 141.
Phaseolus 41, 61, 164.
Dolichos 71.
Clitoria 72, 97, 117, 129.
Indigofera 94.
Aeschynomene 192.
Hedysarum 78, 88.
SYNGENESIA.
Ageratum 55, 88.
Eupatorium 11, 26.
Stachelinoides 103, 175, 201.
Obscura 144.
Coreopsis 82.
Melampod. 151.
Milleria 63, 92.
Viola 209.
GYNANDRIA.
Epidendrum 6, 14, 45, 51, 52, 76, 113, 132, 145, 174, 181.
Passiflora 105.
Ayenia 127.
Pistia 196.
Arum 5.
MONOECIA.
Ambrosia 199.
Tragia 43.
Croton 50, 158.
Cucurbitacea 62.
Cucumis 159.
Sicyos 59.
DIOECIA.
Cecropia 167.
Cissampelos 79, 150.
Rajania 149.
Dioscorea 162.
Smilax 160, 169.
POLYGAMIA.
Musa 170.
Apluda 100.
Pisonia 48, 60.
Mimosa 146, 190.
CRYPTOGAMIA.
Adiantum 101.
Hemionitis 92.
Marsilea 195.
Mucor 95.
APPENDIX.
Palmae 114, 115.
Muco 57.
Derredamo 109.
Paramini 142.
Ipotaraga 154.
Palo de chochin 157.
Mastranzo 163.
Alia 90, 91, 134, 138, 184, 193.

230

SPE-

123 SPECIES PLANTARUM obſervatæ in itinere a CUMANA die 17 Decembr. 1754, ad fluvium Orinoco, per Barcellonam et Las Miſſiones de Piritu.

DECEMBRIS.

XVII. 1. CASSIA alba foliis bipinnatis.

2. LANTANA, floribus ſeſſilibus ſubaggregatis, foliis ellipticis crenatis obtuſis. *Oreganos* vulgo.

3. KRAMERIA.

4. AGAVE.

XVIII. 5. ARUM *fruteſcens* which had both flowers and fruit, and whoſe leaves ſtood always erect, after ſunſetting.

I arrived at *New-Barcellona*

XX. Near *Miguel Roxa's* country-houſe the following plants were found.

6. EPIDENDRUM acaule, foliis ſubulatis, canaliculatis, flore luteo, corolla rubro-guttata.

7. BIGNONIA foliis pinnatis.

8. CELOSIA ſpicis interruptis conglomeratis lateralibus.

9. Alia vocata CORAZON, flore apetalo quadridentato triandro monogyno.

10. MOL-

10. MOLLUGINIS affinis, floribus paniculatis, ſemine unico abſque flore.
11. EUPATORIUM.
12. CONVOLVULUS floribus axillaribus ſolitariis, foliis alternis oblongis, obtuſis.
15. RIVINIA florens.
14. EPIDENDRUM foliis lanceolatis planis, flore ſolitario.

XXI. 15. POLYGONUM foliis ſubrotundis.
16. CONVOLVULOIDES erecta, foliis lanceolatis dorſo carinatis,, fructu oblongo; ſcapo tri-vel quinquepedali.
17. SIDA fructu pentagono, foliis cordatis. 232
18. SIDA foliis cordatis ſerratis acutis, flore pleno.

XXII. 19. BARLERIAE herbaceae facie, capitulis imbricatis.
20. CELOSIOIDES ſeminis calyptra, ſpongioſa; copioſe florens.
21. SOLANUM caule erecto ſuffruticoſo glabro, foliis ampliſſimis, floribus axillaribus glomeratis.
22. TRIUMFETTA.
23. ACHYRANTHES ſpicis erectis.
24. PETIVERIA copioſe.

XXIII. 25. TRIOPTERIS alte ſcandens (Nova ſpecies forte),

26. EUPA-

26. EUPATORIUM calyce cylindrico glabro imbricato, floſculis duodecim vel quatuordecim; foliis ovatis ſerratis, caule inter frutices ſcandente.

27. Caſſia *viminea* foliis bijugatis oblongis, glandula intra infima tereti.

28. SIDA Eſcabilla, floribus albicantibus.

29. SIDA Eſcabilla, floribus luteis.

XXIV. I returned to *Roxa's* country-houſe, where I found the fruit of the plants obſerved December 20.

30. JUSSIAEA fructu octagono.

31. JUSSIAEA fructu tetragono.

32. MELOCHIA foliis ovato-lanceolatis; capſulis quinquangulis: angulis compreſſis acuminatis.

33. SPERMACOCE floribus verticillatis, capitatis, albis, foliis linearibus.

34. SPERMACOCE floribus aggregatis axillaribus ex alis alternis albis, foliis linearibus, calyce quadridentato. *Planta fuſca.*

35. CASSIA foliis bijugatis oblongis, glandula tereti.

36. CORAZON herba triandra, facie Atriplicis.

233 37. POLYGONUM (Perſicaria) octandrum ſemidigynum foliis lanceolatis; ſtipitibus glabris membranaceis.

38. CONVOLVULUS flore luteo umbellato.

XXV.

XXV. 39. CASSIA foliis pinnatis; leguminibus planis horizontalibus oblongis magnis.

40. CACTUS pedunculis filiformibus, caule dichotomo ſexangulari, glabro, flore ſeſſili.

1755. JANUARII.

40. PHASEOLUS caule volubili, floribus laxe ſpicatis, leguminibus arcuatis.

41. BIGNONIA flore luteo copioſo.

42. SPERMACOCE floribus capitatis verticellatis.

VI. 43. TRAGIA foliis cordato-oblongis, caule volubili.

44. ARBOR heptandra, calyce monophyllo quinqueplicato obſolete quinquedentato; Stylo inclinato, Stigmate penicillo adſcendente.

45. EPIDENDRUM foliis lanceolatis crenatis.

VIII. 46. BAUHINIA *ſcandens* cirrhoſa (florens) calyce monophyllo.

47. BAUHINIA aculeata, *ſed abſque floribus.*

48. ARBOR ſpinoſa, ramis patentiſſimis floribus hypocrateriformibus ſeſſilibus (*Piſonia?*).

XVIII. I ttavelled from *Barcellona* to *S. Bernhardino* 5 miles ſouth of *Barcellona.*

The road went firſt through a low flat country, but afterwards we were obliged to croſs the moſt rugged hills.

In this province, they make not uſe of ſhoes for horſes, which walk very well without them, their hoofs having a ſharp ſtrong margin, by which they can climb the ſteepeſt hills.

Between *Barcellona* and *S. Bernhardino* I obſerved the following plants:

49. *Carnes tollendâ.* Arbor mediocris, floribus luteis maximis polyandris.

234 50. CROTON foliis ovatis, floribus ſpicatis, ſtylis multifidis depreſſo-patentibus, *fruteſcentes.*

51. EPIDENDRUM acaule, foliis lanceolatis.

52. EPIDENDRUM caule teretiuſculo carnoſo, foliis oblongis, recurvo patentibus, floribus albis.

XIX. Roſemary and Marjoram were in bloſſom.

53. IPOMOEA foliis pinnatis, flore infundibuliformi.

54. ERYNGIUM which was employed for eating.

55. AGERATUM flore purpureo. *Parva, glabra, pedalis et bipedalis herba.*

56. COMMELINA parvâ repens, nectariis filamentis duobus.

57. MUCO *Arbor* magna. Fructus ovo anſerino fere major, tandem edulis h. t. apice acuminato, ovalis, cortice craſſiuſculo.

Eſt

Eſt *Bacca* ſeminibus, in carne alba h. t. ſolidiuſcula, nidulantibus, oblongis, paulo compreſſis, margine ſubreniformibus, *cortice* pergamineo, longitudinaliter ſeſſili, roſtello inflexo; *cotyledonibus* convolutis, rugoſe involutis fere uti charta fortuite complicata.

XX. In the vale ſouth of the village, I found the following plants.

58. TRIUMFETTA. *Flores* verticillati. *Calyx* et *Corolla* patentes. *Stamina* viginti erecto-patentia. *Calycis* apices extrorſum emittunt ſetam ſubulatam.

Sunt duae *varietates:* altera, floribus et verticillis remotioribus; altera, cui flores minores, verticilli confertiores.

59. SICYOS fructu hiſpido longitudinaliter reniformi.

60. PISONIA (florens.)

61. PAULLINIA foliis ternis, fructu inflato Cardioſpermo aequali.

62. CUCURBITACEA ſcandens h. t. *ſine foliis cum* fructibus copioſis, Melonis aemulis, rubris, glabris; cortice pergamineo, molliori, carne ſpongioſa; ſucco amariſſimo.

XXI. 63. MILLERIA ſpec, 2. folia oblonga, duriuſcula. 325

46. VALERIANA *ſcandens* caule ſcandente, foliis ternis, floribus lateralibus paniculatis

ſubdichotomis ſpicatis, ſeminibus compreſſis ovatis ſtriatis: pappo plumoſo. Corolla viridi-roſea, tubulata, aequaliter quinquedentata: dentes patuli. Stamina tria.

65. PIPER fruteſcens, foliis ovatis ovalibusque quinquenerviis venoſis.

66. PIPER fruteſcens, foliis cordatis undecimnerviis venoſis, ſpicis erectis apice nutantibus.

67. JUSTICIA diandra. Diantherae affinis flore caeruleo; bracteis ternis, dorſali cuneiformi; Capſula turbinato-oblonga, compreſſa, biloculari, dehiſcente valvulis parellelis, loculis diſpermis, *facie Barleriae herbaceae.*

68. PHASEOLUS foliis ovatis, caule ſcandente, floribus ſpicatis parvis ſubgeminis, leguminibus retrorſum paullo falcatis, ſeminibus quatuor glabris oblongis albis.

69. BIDENS flore albo? ſeminibus quadratocompreſſis duabus vel tribus ſetis terminatis, paleis diſtinctis, floribus omnibus tubulatis; foliis oppoſitis, ovato-oblongis, ſubhaſtatis, duplicato ſerratis, petiolatis; caule debili.

70. PLANTA leguminoſa, ſcandens, filiformis; foliis alternis, ſagittatis, ſimplicibus, glabris, petiolo utrinque membranaceo, apice acuto; leguminibus axillaribus in racemo, (Spica quadriflora vel quinqueflora)

flora) ſtriatis, pendulis, acutis, paulo compreſſis, digitalibus; ſeminibus tereti-obtuſis, glabris, nigris.

71. DOLICHOS ſcandens, caule filiformi, 236
hinc inde volubili, foliis ternatis: *foliolis* oblongis acuminatis, glabris, terminatis pedicello longo unciali ab inferioribus remoto. *Flos* papilionaceus. *Calyx* monophyllus, tubo campanulato corollae adpreſſo quinquefido, ex inferioribus tribus, duobus lateralibus lato-ovatis, acuminatis, baſi imbricatis ſupra baſin ſuperiorum, intermedio minimo acuto incumbenti fere lateralibus. *Corollae Vexillum* mox e calyce exiens adſcendens, falcatum, dorſo carinato apice bifido, lateribus revolutis, hinc a carina mox extra calycem dehiſcens. *Carina* apice adſcendens, apice rotundo, bifido, margine ſoluto et laxe ſolum connivente, tumidiuſcula. *Ala* carinae longitudine ejusdemque flexurae. *Stamina* 10 in unum connata, ſupremo ſolá baſi leviter ſoluto. *Antherae* oblongae, planae. *Germen* lineare, compreſſum. *Stylus* modice adſcendens. *Stigma* obtuſum, craſſiuſculum, acuminatum, ſimplex. *Legumen* compreſſum, digitale, paulo recurvatum, dorſo angulato craſſiore, antice paulo magis compreſſo,

rotundato, lateribus mediis magis adhuc compreſſis longitudinaliter modice concavis.

72. CLITORIA foliis ternatis: *floribus* geminis; involucro florum diphyllo, ſtriato, *calyce* quadridentato: dente ſuperiore latiore, obtuſo: inferioribus acuminatis. *Legumen* lineare, longum, ſpithamale, apice ſubulatum, compreſſum, rectum; dorſo leviter obtuſiore latere vtroque medio longitudinaliter ſulco profundo quadrato glabro exarato. *Semina* plura parva oblonga, juxta dorſum leguminis ſolum adnata.

73. SIDA Abutilon capſulis multangularibus.

74. SIDA caule ſimplici, foliis orbiculato cordatis; ſpicis erectis ſimplicibus longiſſimis.

75. SIDA (frutex Abutilon) tomentoſa, foliis cordato-orbiculatis, fructibus multicapſularibus ſtellatis flore recurvo.

Planta cucurbitacea foliis cordatis angulato-palmatis glabris; caule angulato filiformi ſcandente, fructu pomi parvi magnitudine, globoſo ſcabro eleganter variegato.

XXII. I travelled from St. *Benhardino* to *Pilar*, two miles over a high hill. From its top I diſcovered, to the North, the ſea and its ſhores; and after having paſſed the croſs, which divides the diſtrict of both the villages,

lages, I saw, to the South, immense plains, extending to the river *Orinoco*. On this road I found the following plants.

76. Planta orchidea flore viridi, radicibus fasciculatis.

77. SIDA (Abutilon frutescens) foliis cordato-orbiculatis acuminatis, fructu multiplicapsulari stellato.

78. Planta inter frutices scandens; seminibus in paniculam laxam dispositis subrotundo reniformibus planis articulatim (duobus articulis) connexis 88.

79. CISSAMPELOS *(Hisp. Orya de tigre)* floribus peltatis subrotundis, sed fere absque fructificatione.

XXIII. South-east of the village of *Pilar*, I found growing:

80. Arbor, indis CRITTA dicta (Didynamia Angiosp.) foliis oblongis oppositis; ramis vltimis quadratis; floribus corymbosoconfertis.

81. JUSTICIA flore caeruleo, *copiose*.

82. COREOPSIS (ni *fallor*) foliis palmato-trifidis oppositis; floribus corymbosis. 237

AGERATUM flore purpureo 55.

XXVII. I returned to St. *Bernhardino*.

83. MALPIGHIA foliis oblongis margine undulatis subtus subsericeis; racemis oppositis terminalibus.

Flores lutei. *Glandulae calycis* decem, oblongo-ovatae, connatae, magnae. *Stylus* vnicus. Glandula vna vel duae, altera minore, in singulo pedicello.

84. SOLANUM foliis oblongis spithamalibus alternis solitariis glabris; racemis florum terminalibus dichotomis recurvis, floribus imbricatis; caule inermi fruticoso.

Facie accedit ad Solanum foliis geminis, altero minore; *sed racemi in hoc terminales sunt, dichotome subdivisi.*

85. SIDA *periplocifolia* caule erecto vimineo; foliis cordato-ovatis integerrimis.

Caulis herbaceus, erectus, tenuis, filiformis ramis paucis remotis.

Folia alterna integerrima, supra viridia; infra tomentosa, incana, tenera. Petiolus folio saepe longior, filiformis, apice crassiore pubescente.

Flores in paniculis longis, sparsis, erectis.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, campanulatum, parvum, quinquedentatum, teres: dentibus ovatis, acutis, patulis.

COR. pentapetala, patens: *petalis* oblongo-subrotundis (ovalibus) paucis, calycis dupla longitudine.

STAM.

STAM. Corollae longitudine.

PIST. *Germen* ſubrotundum, tri-vel quadrangulare. *Styli* tres vel quatuor, baſi vniti, patuli, ſtaminum longitudine.

PER. *Capſula* calyce quadruplo major, turbinata tri-vel quadrilobata vel angulata et apicis margine lobato *lobis* obtuſis, acuminatis, tandem dehiſcentibus angulo.

SEM. tria in ſingulo.

An Napaea?

86. SIDA foliis cordato-acuminatis crenatis vtrinque glabris, floribus confertioribus.

Caulis inferne ſuffruticoſus, vimineus, 2-3pedalis, inferne glaber, ſuperne ſubincanus, tener.

Folia cordata, acuminata, vtrinque glabra. *Petioli* teretes, filiformes, foliorum longitudine, ſuperne craſſiores, ex toto glabri.

Flores conferti ad apices ramorum. *Pedicelli* capillares. *Bracteae* tres, filiformes, dorſali latiore.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, patenti-campanulatum, teretiuſculum ante explicationem, ſurſum quinquangulare, baſi vero minime: dentibus ovato-acutis, ante et poſt floreſcentiam conniventibus.

COR. pentapetala, patentiſſima, calyce duplo longior; *petalis* obovatis, obtuſiſſimis,

dextrorsum lateraliter magis flexis, oblique obtuse emarginatis, striatis.

Stam. *Filamenta* plurima.

Pist. *Germen* subrotundum, paulo depressum. *Stylus* filiformis.

Per. *Capsula* quinquelocularis, calyce paulo minor, subrotunda, leviter depressa, vndique obtusa centro prominulo, superius quinque sulcis exarata.

Sem. compressa.

87. SIDA foliis cordato-oblongis acutis serratis, floribus solitariis.

Caules erectus, pedalis, herbaceus, filiformis, teres.

Folia alterna, cordato-oblonga, glabra, serrata: serraturis acutis. *Petiolus* semuncialis, teres, apice crasso inflexo.

Flores axillares, solitarii.

Cal. ovatus, sub florescentia campanulatus, vsque ad basin quinquangularis, angulis compressis; quinquefidus, laciniis acuminatis.

Cor. plana, Petalis oblongis, calyce duplo longioribus, lutea.

Stam. plura, vltra medium a basi connata in columnam filiformem, superne divisam in filamenta plura capillaria.

Pist. *Stylus* filiformis, superne quinquefidus. *Stigmata* capitata.

Per.

PER. *Capsula* calyce obtuso coque brevior; quinquangularis, apice setis decem; quinquelocularis, quinquecapsularis: capsulis dehiscentibus.

SEM. solitaria.

88. *Phaseolus* (78) scandens inter frutices etc. habet revera semina vel legumina disperma, articulata, connata, reniformia. *Folia* terna; foliolis oblongis, venosis; *petiolis* teretiusculis, pubescenti-hispidis, pilis ubique hamatis vestibus adhaerent *Stipulae* setaceae. Pedicelli laterales breves, ultimo quasi uncinato; squamae subulatae utrinque ad pedicellorum latera. *Caulis* quinquangularis: lateribus sulco exaratis; debilis, hispidus. *Flores* in racemis mininis, lateralibus, ramosis; pedicellati, geminati. Flos decidit et *Legumen* biarticulatum, articulo singulo reniformi membranaceo, comprehendit singulum semen reniforme, paulo compressum. *Hedysarum.* 239

89. PIPER foliis cordatis acuminatis, spicis superne nutantibus, petiolis basi vaginantibus membranaceis.

90. *Frutex* racemis alternis, terminalibus, simplicibus; *floribus* aliquot ex uno puncto s. gemmula subrotunda, vel solitariis, *pedunculis* capillaribus, bilinearibus; *Legumine* oblongo, lineari, semuncíali, compresso, terminato

terminato in alam planam, ellipticam, firmam, superficie venulis parum pictam, dorso margine crassiore, basi tegmine ipso 2, 3, 4, *semina* inter tomentum isthmorum recondita. Semina oblonga, utrinque obtusa.

91. *Frutex* scandens, seminibus in corymbum positis, floriformibus, siccis, erectis. *Capsula* oblonga, nuda, obsolete quinquangularis, magis contracta, margine coronata foliolis quinque, siccis, lanceolatis, nitidis, striatis; e centro prodeunte filameno inclinato, quod absque dubio antea fuit stylus. Semen unicum oblongum, utrinque obtusum: *Dubium est an semen nudum vel capsula?*

FEBRUARII.

II. 92. MILLERIA biflora.

Caulis erectus, tri-vel quadripedalis, teretiusculus, brachiatus, tenuis; *Ramis* oppositis, articulatis: articulis sursum crassioribus, magis ab uno latere.

240 *Folia* oblongo-lancelota, non ovata uncialia, venis alternis rariusculis superne impressis, deorsum prominulis, supra fusco viridia; infra pallidiora, glabra, sed pubescentia pilis primis adpressis raris; opposita, subsessilia vel brevi petiolo adnexa.

Flores axillares vel terminales, pedunculati, pedunculis confertis, copiosis, capillaribus, simplicibus,

ſimplicibus, ſingulis florem compreſſum gerentibus.

Cal. communis ad baſin fere tripartitus, omnino planus, compreſſus, folio dorſali cordato, ſubrotundo, in medio protuberantia oblonga, parva: interiore altero oblique cordato, fere dimidio minore, altero latere adpreſſo dorſali, altero prominulo minus extenſo in figuram cordatam, interno in ſinu elevato, marginellis fere replicatis; oblongo breviore tertio.

Cor. compoſita biflora; altero fl. maſculo, altero femineo.

Corollula maſcula tubulata, anguſta, calycis longitudine, ore patulo quinquedentato: dentibus acutis.

Corollula feminea anguſtiſſima, filiformis, ore bi-vel tridentato, erecto, ſtriato.

Stam. *maſcul.* naturaliter quinque. *Anthera* cylindrica, corolla fere minor. *Fem.* nulla.

Pist. *maſc.* nullum niſi germen lineare obſoletum ſub *corullula*. *Fem. Germen* oblongun compreſſum ſuperne latius. *Stylus* filiformis, ſuperne bifidus laciniis revoluto-patentibus. *Stigmata* ſimplicia.

Per. nullum. *Calyx* compreſſus includit ſemen.

Sem. unum, oblongum, obovatum, compreſſum, parvum, glabrum.

In

In paucis floribus vidi flores masc. solos absque femineo, sed rarum est.

93. SIDA *crispa* capsulis globosis inflatis etc.

Radix forte annua.

Caules tri-vel quadripedales, mox a basi ramosi, debiles, *ramis* longitudine caulis, consimilibus, debilibus, longis, filiformibus, patentibus, glabris, interdum leviſſime pubescentibus.

Folia alterna, cordata, acuminata, tenera, glabriuscula, venosa, margine crenata, crenis latis obtusis; inferiora petiolata; superiora subsessilia, duplo minora. *Petioli* teretes, subpubescentes. *Stipulae* breves, subulatae, parvae.

241 *Flores* in ramulis brevibus, lateralibus: laterales alterni, solitarii vel ex apice pedicelli. *Pedunculus* capillaris, patens, simplex, versus apicem articulo instructus, exteriore leviter crassiore, subpubescenti.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, patens, convexum, quinque angulis ad basin angulatum, quinquefidum: laciniis ovatis, acutis, albescenti-canis.

COR. calyce sesquiduplo longior, plana, patens: petalis subrotundis.

STAM. plura, in columnam connata teretem, postea divisa, patenti-incurva, corolla breviora. *Antherae* subrotundae.

PIST.

PIST. *Germen* ſubrotundum. *Styli* decem, primum erecti (vix conjuncti), demum patentes, longitudine ſtaminum, capillares. *Stigmata* ſimplicia.

PER. *Capſula* globoſa, pendula, decemangularis, inflata, decemlocularis: angulis compreſſis, ſubcriſpis apice baſique impreſſa; loculis longitudinaliter dehiſcentibus, intus nitidis, colore margaritarum, glabris; membrana ante maturitatem pubeſcens.

SEM. tria ſingulo loculo, ovata, parva, rugoſa. Color Corollae albus.

INDIGOFERAE? alia ſpecies, foliis pinnatis, floribus ſpicatis caule debili. 94

Radix annua vel forte perennis.

Caulis pedalis ad duas uſque orgyas, debilis, inter frutices ſuſtentatus, quadrangularis, leviter compreſſus, ſecundum folia leviſſime flexuoſus: ramis alternis, conſimilibus.

Folia alterna, pinnata, ſeſquiuncialia: foliolis duorum parium cum impari, ovato-ellipticis, ſemuncialibus, obtuſis acumine breviſſimo, glabris, pilis tenuiſſimis ramuſculis adpreſſis. *Petiolus* communis, uncialis, inferne teretiuſculus; partialis .... *Stipulae* ſubulatae, molles, parvae.

Flores in ſpica longa axillari, ex ſuperioribus axillis parum pedunculati. *Pedunculus* communis ſpithamalis, baſi patulus, adſcendens.

Flores

Flores albi, ſolitarii, leviter pedicellati: *Pedicellis* capillaribus, nutantibus, dimidiae lineae longitudine.

242 CAL. *Perianthium* tubulatum, laxum, ad medium quinquefidum: *laciniis* acutis; ſinubus acutis, ſuperioribus duobus majori ſinu divaricatis, omnibus aequalibus.

COR. papilionacea: Vexillum et Carina ex oppoſito divaricata. Vexillum valde reflexum, ovatum, obtuſum, integrum. *Alae* oblongae cum Carina flexa obtuſa. *Carina* connexa, aperta, recta, apice rotundata, omnino reflexa a ſtaminibus.

STAM. decem, unum ſuperius, novem connata in vaginam recta, apice breviſſime diviſa, leviſſime adſcendentia. *Antherae* ſuboblongae.

PIST. *Germen* lineare. *Stylus* brevis, rectus, ſtaminibus paulo longior, ſubulatus, apice leviter adjunctus. *Stigma* craſſiuſculum, obtuſum, ſubcapitatum breve.

PER. *Legumina* reflexa, nutantia, teretiuſcula, filiformia, ſtricta, interne leviſſime ſubarcuata, obſolete quadrangularia, ſubcompreſſa, bivalvia, unilocularia.

SEM. octo, oblonga, ubique obtuſe truncata, ſubquadrangularia.

Color Corollae fuſco-purpureus.

95. MUCOR perennis niger *in foliis ſiccis albis*.

97. SIDA

96. SIDA caule erecto simplice superne foliofo, spicis axillaribus terminalibusque longissimis nudis.

Radix fibrosa, perennis vel annua forte.

Caulis simplex, erectus, bi-vel tripedalis, basi lignosior, indivisus.

Folia alterna, ad superiora caulis, cordato-orbiculata, acuminata, margine inaequaliter crenulato; superne glabriuscula, inferne incana, sesquiuncialia; latitudine saepe duarum unciarum.

Flores in spicis longissimis bi-vel triuncialibus erectis strictis digesti in *glomerulis* oblongis, erectis, cauli adpressis; leviter pedicellati, plures erecti; *Bractea* subjecta glomerulis lanceolata, brevis, erecta.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, campanulatum, teretiusculum, absque angulis, dimidiae lineae longitudine, ad medium quinquedentatum: *dentibus* ovatis, acutis.

COR. *Petala* quinque, calyce duplo majora, 243
linearum duarum diametro, subrotunda, obtusa.

STAM. 6-8, parva basi connata, apice divisa, patentia. *Antherae* subrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum, obtusum. *Stylus* unus, quadrifidus. *Stigmata* capitata.

PER.

PER. *Capſula* tribus vel quatuor angulis, vel quadrilobata.

SEM. ſolitaria.

Corolla lutea, parva. Fructus multi abortiunt: an Napæa? *potius Melochia*.

97. CLITORIA.

98. ERICA *(forte Eruca legendum.)*

99. HEMIONITIS fol. palmatis.

100. GRAMEN floribus axillaribus, foliis ovatis.

Radices plures fibroſae, perennes.

Culmi aggregati, plures, patulo-diſperſi, ſubprocumbentes, ſtricti, palmares, tenues, ſimplices, ſeptem vel octo ex geniculis.

Folia alterna, precipue verſus ſupremum culmorum diſtiche patula, ovato-acuta (baſi lata obtuſiſſima) ſeſſilia, ſesquiuncialia, baſi ſemuncialia, lata, margine retrorſum aſperiuſcula, nervoſa, ſtriatula. *Vagina* foliorum circiter longitudine, filiformis, dorſo carinata marginibus alternis obvolutis, *membranula* vix vlla: *Petiolus* longitudine dimidiae lineae, planiuſculus, linearis, ſuperne leviter pubeſcens.

Flores axillares, duobus l. tribus pedicellis propriis vaginae longitudine inſerti. *Pedicelli* capillares, ſinguli vagina propria membranacea ſui ipſius longitudine involuti bi-

flori

flori. *Floſculo inferiore* Maſculo ſubſeſſili; *ſuperiore* pedicellato Femineo.

CAL. maſc. *gluma* bivalvis: valvulis linearibus lanceolatis, convexis, membranceis, altera interiore anguſtiore, duarum linearum longitudine; patentibus, perſiſtentibus.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, glumis paulo breviora, capillaria.

Antherae lineares.

CAL. Femin. *Gluma* bivalvis, foliis lanceolato-acutis; convexis, baſi ſtriato-rugoſis, erectis, apice ſubulatis; exteriore trium circ. linearum longitudine.

COR. *Gluma* bivalvis, ſpatiolo a calyce remota: *valvula exterior* magna, calycis dimidii longitudine, obtuſiſſima, compreſſa, dorſo verſus apicem maxime gibbo, marginibus erectis conniventibus; *interior* linearis, ſubulato-convoluta, intra rimam exterioris recondita. 244

PIST. *Germen* lineare, acutum. *Stylus* capillaris, ſimplex uſque ad longitudinem glumae interioris, reliqua dimidia parte bifidus, extra corollam prominulus, patulus, filiformis. *Stigmata* undique longitudinaliter piloſa, plumoſa.

PER. nullum. Corolla inflata, paulo compreſſa, nitida.

Sem. oblongo-ſubulatum, acutum, parvum, anguſtum, nec dimittit.

Color ſeminis capſulati albeſcens. Planta viridis colore arundinaceo. An *Apluda Zeugites?*

101. ADIANTUM frondibus bipinnatis: pinnis alternis; foliolis rhomboidalibus, acutis ſerratis. *(Hiſp. Culantrello major) abſque fructificatione.*

102. JUSTICIA *putata* ſpicis terminalibus pluribus; flore rubro.

Caulis fruteſcens, a ½-2. orgyarum altitudine, ſimplex, inferne nudus, ſuperius folioſus, rectus, teres, cortice tenaci.

Folia oppoſita, oblonga, quinquuncialia, utrinque acuta, patentia, baſi attenuata in petiolum brevem, ſupra glabra, infra pubeſcentia, margine obſolete denticulata, plana.

Spicae 4-8, terminales, teretes, confertae, erectae, digitales uſque palmares, imbricatae.

Bracteae exteriores oppoſitae, ſub ſingulo flore ſingulae, oblongo-acuminatae, margine a medio ſurſum utrinque duobus quatuorve denticulis, erectis, ſubulatis, notatae, erectae unciae dimidiae longitudine, apice leviſſime erecto, patulo. *Bracteae interiores* latera-

les,

les, lanceolato-lineares, acutae, convexae, calyci adpreſſae ejuſque longitudine, glabrae, membranaceae.

Cal. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, ad baſin perfecte diviſum: *foliolis* tribus exterioribus lanceolato-acutis, apice ſetaceis, membranaceis, glabris, horum dorſale vel bracteae dorſali proximum paulo latius majuſque, interiora duo ſimilia, ſed paulo breviora, lateralia omnia apice ſetaceo, erecta, corollae adpreſſa.

Cor. Tubus cylindricus, bracteae longitudine, tripartitus. *Labium infer.* ovato acutum, convexum, leviſſime pubeſcens. *Lab. ſup.* paulo brevius, acutum, convexum *(obſ. Florem h. t. non explicatum eſſe.)* 245

Stam. *Filamenta* quatuor, baſi tubi adnata, ſubulata, tubo longiora, adſcendentia: horum duo minora. *Antherae* oblongae, apice cohaerentes; ſuperiores latere interiore cohaerent.

Pist. *Germen* oblongum. *Stylus* ſetaceus. *Stigma* ſimpliciſſimum, acutum.

Anne ergo Barleria? *Flos coccineus eſt.*

103. STAEHELINOIDES foliis ovato-oblongis; pedunculis filiformibus, longis, ſtrictis. 176. 201.

Radix annua, fibroſa.

Caulis erectus, $\frac{1}{2}$-$1\frac{1}{2}$ pedalis, teretiuſculus, glaber,

glaber, intus ſubinanis, leviter compreſſus: Ramis paucis, oppoſitis, erectis, caulis longitudine.

Folia oppoſita, ovata-oblonga, ſubintegerrima, glabra, ſeſquiuncialia uſque ad bi-vel triuncialia, baſi in petiolum brevem deſinentia.

Flores longe pedunculati, erecti; axillares. Pedunculus filiformis, axillaris inter ramum novum et caulem, interdum bini ex ala, uno intra alterum, exteriore longitudine duar. vel trium unciar. recti.

CAL. ex ſerie extima palearum conſtat foliolis paucis, oblongis, planiuſculis, corollula brevioribus: paleis omnibus in formam ovatam.

COR. univerſalis compoſita in formam ovatam, *floſculis* omnibus hermaphroditis, *Corollula* tubulata, palearum longitudine, ore patente.

STAM. *Anthera* cylindrica, corollula brevior.

PIST. *Germen* ſub corollula, *Stylus* corolla brevior.

PER. - - -

SEM. oblonga, pauca, angulata, ſubquadrata, leviter antrorſum compreſſa.

Paleae lineares, erectae. Corollulae viridi-luteae.

104. GRISLEA *ſecunda*.

Caulis

Caulis fruteſcens, erectus. 2. 3. orgyar. altitudine: ramis paucis, rectis, ſuperne *Ramis* ſparſis, parallelis, longis, patentibus, ſubnutantibus, indiviſis, vel lateralibus 246
longis. trium vel ſex pedum, indiviſis, ulmineis, inferius nudis, reliqua foliolis, ſuperius compreſſis, inferius teretibus ad ſingula folia latioribus, compreſſis, triſulcatis, glabris, tortis.

Folia lanceolata, oblonga, in eodem plano diſticho poſita, patentiſſima, glabra, venoſa, acuta, bi-triuncialia. *Petioli* breves, $\frac{1}{4}$ unc. longitudine, infra teretiuſculi, ſupra ſulco exarati, ſaepe curvi.

Flores ex latere ſuperiore, utrinque ad axillas, omnes ſecundi ſurſum flexi, in corymbos confertos oppoſitos diſpoſiti. *Corymbus* compreſſus, cymoſus, pedicellis $\frac{1}{2}$-1 (unciae forte) longit. ſurſum craſſioribus. colorati, bracteati, lineares, breves.

Cal. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, laxum, ſuperne leviter latius, teretiuſculum, obſolete leviſſime ſurſum quadrangulare, ſuperne quadridentatum: *dentibus* acutis, coloratum, perſiſtens.

Cor. *Petala* quatuor, inſerta margini interiori calycis ad inciſuras, oblonga, utrinque acuta, erecta, leviter concava, baſi fere ungue lineari inſerta.

STAM. *Filamenta* octo, ſetacea, duplae longitudinis calycis, ad unum latus paulo curva ſ. adſcendentia, calyci ad baſin inſerta. *Antherae* ſubrotundae, parvae, ante dehiſcentiam didymae.

PIST. *Germen* globoſum, baſi leviſſime pedicellatum: pedicello tereti, craſſiuſculo. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* ſimplex.

PER. *Capſula* globoſa, calyce paulo brevior, unilocularis.

SEM. plurima, ſubrotunda, ad ſuperficiem receptaculo magno inſerta.

Haud raro invenitur in eodem corymbo *Calyx* quinquedentatus, *Corolla* pentapetala et *Stamina* decem. *Color* calycis fuſco-ſanguineus, corollae ſtaminumque elegantet coccineus. *An* Glaucis *affinis?*

Radix deſcendens digiti craſſitie fibris longis radicata.

Caulis ſimplex pedalis, vel ramoſus: ramis adſcendentibus, hirſuto lanatis.

Folia alterna, ſparſa, pinnatifida, ſpithamalia: lobis oppoſitis oblongis obtuſis obtuſe denticulata, nervo medio plano ſinubus latis remotis.

247 XX. 105. PASSIFLORA *minima* foliis trilobis integerrimis: *lobis* ſublanceolatis, intermedio productiore. *Spec.* 459: 20.

Radix

Radix annua.

Caulis herbaceus, cirrhis alte ſcandens, filiformis, planocompreſſus, glaber, ſuperius pubeſcens, Ramis raris, axillaribus, conſimilibus cauli.

Folia alterna, triloba, uncialia l. biuncialia et ſupra, lobis lateralibus ovatis, patentibus, intermedio duplo longiore, oblongo; margine integerrimo, glabra leviſſime pubeſcentia. *Petioli* teretiuſculi, ſupra ſulco exarati. *Glandulae* duae in medio petioli, juxta marginem ſulci, pedicellatae, turbinatae, glabrae, diſco concavo, depreſſo. *Cirrhus* axillaris, longus, ſpiralis, filiformis, ſimplex. *Stipulae* erectae, lineari-acutae.

Flores axillares, duo, lateraliter ſupra cirrhum juxta ſtipulas. *Pedunculi* filiformes, ſimplices, unciales. *Involucrum* nullum.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, planiuſculum, ad duas tertias partes quinquepartitum: *laciniis* lanceolato-linearibus, foras convexis.

COR. nulla.

Nectarium circulare triplex, calyci innatum *α) exterius* radiatum patens: laciniis filiformibus, obtuſis, ſimplicibus, viginti ſex circ. *β) Interius* multiplex, multifidum: laciniis filiformibus, breviſſimis. *γ) Intimum* monophyllum, in-

tegrum, marginis instar erectum, lineae quartae circ. partis altitudine, pertotum arcte plicatum, plicis ultra triginta.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, apice inserta columnae, filiformia, calycis dimidiae longitudine, lineari-plana, post floreſcentiam reflexa ante apertionem fere florum pollen dimittitur. *Antherae* lineares, utrinque obtusae, planae, incumbentes; *Pollen* minimum, globoso-oblongum, glabriusculum.

PIST. *Germen* globosum, apice columnae in sinu staminum impositum. *Styli* tres, erecto-patuli, sursum paulo crassiores. *Stigmata* obtusa.

PER. *Bacca* pedicellata, globosa, obtusa, superne tribus lineis obsolete striata, glabra, unilocularis.

248 SEM. plura, 20-30, ovato-oblonga, rugosa, antea succulenta, affixa superficiei interiori baccae ad parietes.

Color Calycis foras viridis, intus una cum contentis luteo-viridis; unicolor. Bacca nigreſcens.

106. GAURA *fruticosa* (COMBRETUM *laxum p.* 308.) subscandens foliis oppositis. *Caulis* fruteſcens, teres; ramis superis longis, obsolete quadratis sterilibus, subscandentibus. *Folia* opposita, oblonga, tri-vel quadriuncialia, breve

breve petiolata, glabra, integerrima.

Flores ſpicati in ramulis oppoſitis, ſubſeſſiles.

CAL. terminalis, germine ſurſum anguſtato ſ. elongato; monophyllus, campanulato-erectus, laxiuſculus, quadridentatus: *denticulis* brevibus, lato-acutis.

COR. Petala quatuor, parva, ex inciſuris calycis, ovato-acuta, vix dentibus longiora, rudia, decidua.

STAM. *Filamenta* octo, longiſſima, ſetacea calyce ſexies longiora. *Antherae* ſuboblongae, parvae.

PIST. *Germen* ſub receptaculo, lineare, quadrangulare angulis compreſſis ſuperne acuminatum. *Stylus* longitudine ſtaminum, ſetaceus, ad baſin calycis auctus pubeſcenti lanugine. *Stigma* ſimplex acutum.

PER. nullum, niſi cruſta ſeminis tetragona.

SEM. unicum, oblongum, tetragonum, quatuor alis longitudinalibus membranaceis: nucleo intus convoluto, tetragono, angulis compreſſis.

107. ARBOR mediocris alis foliis lanceolatis; pedunculis pendulis. An *Cleome?*

Radix arborea.

Caulis arboris mediocris vel fruticis altioris, ſuperne ramis filiformibus, undique diſperſis, vimineis: ramulis ſparſis.

Folia in ſummis ramulis ſparſa, alterna, pendula

dula, lanceolata, ſtricta, ſiccata, mucronata, leviter connato-complicata, glaberrima, venoſa, integerrima, tri-vel quadriuncialia. *Petioli* filiformes, teretes, patentiſſimi, apice craſſiores, unciales vel biunciales.

Flores in racemis ſimplicibus, digitalibus et brevioribus, ſparſis, pedunculatis, ſimplicibus.

249 CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, ſemiunciale, integrum apice violenter rumpitur in tres dentes; inferius magis dehiſcens coloratum, deciduum.

COR. *Petala* quatuor, erecta, linearia, convexa, calyce leviter majora, obtuſe acuminata.

Nectarii ſquamae quatuor extra corollam, eidem adpreſſae, erectae, intra calycem, ſubquadrangulares, truncatae, ad interſtitia petalorum ſitae.

STAM. *Filamenta* ſex, longiſſima, ſubulata, erecto-decumbentia. *Antherae* oblongae, planae; poſtea recurvae.

PIST. ſubulatum, parvum. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* globoſum, capitatum.

108. BANNISTERIA foliis integerrimis ſubtus ſericeo-nitidis, ſeminibus extrorſum tenuibus baſi variis prominentiis, ramis brachiatis.

Frutex ſubſcandens Ramis brachiatis oppoſitis patentibus.

Folia

Folia ovata vel ſubrotundo-oblonga, biuncialia, integerrima, obtuſa, glabra, tenuiſſima ſericea, nitida, cinerea. *Petioli* longitudine tertiae partis unciae, teretiuſculi, ſupra linea excavati.

Flores verſus ſummos ramos in ramulis brachiatis oppoſitis, diviſis in ramulos minores racemoſos ſimiliter pedunculis brachiatis digeſti; ſubdiviſis. *Pedunculi* uniflori, terettes, ſemiunciales.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum vel monophyllum, planum, quinquepartitum: laciniis ovato-lanceolatis, 2-4 glandulis: duabus oblongis.

COR. decidua.

STAM. . . . .

PIST. . . . .

PER. Capſulae tres, longitudinales, baſi ſubrotunda dorſo latius acuto, prominente; lateribus itidem utrinque duobus, ſurſum acutis, ala latere interiore rectiore, paulo introrſum curvo, leviter craſſiore; exteriore longitudinali convexo, tenuiore, ſurſum latiore, obtuſo, margine repando, ſtriato. Non dehiſcit.

SEM. unicum, oblongum, apice extrorſum vergens.

QUÆSTIO *Botanica.* An ſtylus auram ſeminalem

nalem communicat embryoni feminis, via
250 directa ad semen descendendo, vel an Stylus per conductum corticalem Germinis, auram illam foecundativam derivat ad basin s. receptaculum Germinis, ut exinde promanet una cum succo nutritivo plantae sursum ex basi Floris ad Germen, simulque ad embryones seminum? *Resp.* posterius adfirmat Bannisteria ex propria figura et structura, ubi stylus lateraliter capsulae versus basin seminis inseritur, cujusque semen corculum gerit. Ex aliis forte idem videtur, ut in Nucibus, Amygdalis, ex cujus putaminis superficie interiore, ab altero latere, descendit quasi fibra h. e. vas, deferens auram seminalem, sursum revera ipsi putaminis substantiae inserta excurrit in stylum.

An ergo verisimile est, basin floris continere receptaculum ejusmodi, pro excipienda hac geniturae aura, usque sursum vergat? ita credere fas est. Succum sursum ferri, nemini non notum est; sed deorsum quoque patet ex nectariis florum, quae singulo mane guttas stillant, postea non, neque hoc exhalationi soli adscribendum puto.

An quoque flores, stylum gerentes unum, sed pluribus praeditum stigmatibus, quae plerumque singulis loculamentis respondent,

exemto

exemto aliquo ſtigmate ante foecundationem, loculus eidem proprius ſterileſcit? Experientia inquiri debet.

109. DEREDAMO planta ſcandens, foliis oppoſitis geminis; radiculis trifidis oppoſitis axillaribus.

Eſt Planta herbacea, arctiſſime truncis arborum adhaerens, radiculis trifidis; inter ramos corticis adhaerens. *Folia* oppoſita, geminata: *Foliolis* uncialibus, lanceolatis, integerrimis, glabris. *Pedunculi* communes oppoſiti, $\frac{1}{3}$ unciae longitud. apice diviſi in ramulos duos breviſſimos. *Cirrhi* axillares (quos antea dixi radiculas,) breves, 4-2 lin. longitudine; medietate ſuperiore tripartiti: laciniis teretiuſculis, ſubulatis, incurvis, rigidis, acutis. *Flores* non vidi.

110. BANNISTERIA hodie ſupra deſcripta, differt ab altera Cumanenſi (conf. Deſcr.) foliis minoribus, glaberrimis, ubique viridibus, non nitidis ſed magis fere aequalibus; caule minore et magis volubili, ut et floribus in racemos minores digeſtis, nec ramulis aequalibus adeo brachiata; praeterea capſulis ſingulis ſ. ſeminibus baſi aliis prominentiis nullis, ipſa baſi oblique truncata.

XX. Februarii. 251

111. JUSTICIA herbacea, capitulis imbricatis, floribus quadrifidis longe diviſis.

Radix

Radix lignosa, hinc inde sparsa, fibris filiformibus durioribus.

Caulis suffruteſcens, lignosus, duor. vel trium pedum altitudine, erectus, tenuis; ramis oppositis, brachiatis, sed saepe deficiunt ab uno alterove latere; tener, glaber.

Folia inferiora decidua; superiora pauca, virentia, ovato-oblonga, acuta, mox sensim mucronata, uncialia, tenera, pubescentia, integerrima. *Petioli* oppositi, vix semiunciales, magis pilosi, superne lineola concavati.

Flores in spicis terminalibus sessilibus, laxe imbricatis. *Bracteis* ovatis et subrotundo-ovatis, planiusculis, apice leviter patulis, acuminatis, trinerviis, margine pubescenti-ciliatis, cum pilis foras, sed tenerrimis ramusculis.

Cal. *Perianthium* monophyllum, breve, ad basin fere unam quartam partem partitum: laciniis sursum setaceis, angustissimis.

Cor. monopetala, tubulata, inaequalis. *Tubus* longus filiformis, angustus, calyce duplo triplove longior, sursum leviter arcuatus, tener. *Limbus* erecto-patens, tubi longitudine, ad basin quadripartitus: *lacinia* superiore lanceolata, acuta, concava, paululum adscendente.

Sem. *Filamenta* duo, capillaria, ad medium limbi attingentia, labio superiori parallela

et

et contigua. *Antherae* oblongae, ſimplices.

PIST. *Germen* lineari-oblongum. *Stylus* - - - - *Stigma* ſimplex, bicrenatum, paulo compreſſum.

PER. *Capſula* parva, oblonga, compreſſa, ſurſum latior, apice obtuſe acuminata, bivalvis, diſſepimenti margine denticulos elaſticos gerente.

SEM. duo, ſubrotunda, compreſſa, punctis elevatis ſcabra. *Color* Corollae albus, lab. ſuperius ad baſin levi purpura tinctum.

112. JUSTICIA corolla longius tubulata.

CAL. *Perianthium* tetraphyllum *vel* ad baſin quadripartitum, foliolis teretibus, erectis, filiformibus, perſiſtentibus.

COR. tubulata: *Tubus* longiſſimus, filiformis, juxta limbum leviſſime latior. *Limbus* bilabiatus. *Lab. ſup.* breve, lineari-lanceolatum, obtuſiuſculum, ſurſum anguſtatum. *Lab. inf.* trifidum, latius, longius, dependens, longitudine duarum linearum: *laciniis* oblongis, obtuſiuſculis, intermedia latiore, obtuſa; omnibus ſupra convexis, dependentibus. 252

STAM. *Filamenta* duo, capillaria, longitudine medii lab. ſuperioris, apice ſubplaniuſcula. *Antherae* oblongae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, lineare, compreſſum;

ſum. *Stylus* filiformis, longitudine ſtaminum.

PER. *Capſula* oblonga, teretiuſcula, paulo compreſſa, obtuſe acuminata: *baſi* anguſtiore, pedicellata, compreſſa.

113. EPIDENDRUM acaule, foliis acutis hinc carinatis, inde introrſum obtuſis canaliculatis. Folium media baſi diſſectum, tuber compreſſum ſubrotundum apparet.

XII. On the road to *Barcellona*.

114. PALMA *ſpinoſa*, frondibus, pinnatis, foliis linearibus baſi replicatis, ſtipite tomentoſo, ſpicis reflexis dorſalibus, trunco ſpinoſo.

Caulis humanae altitudinis, pollice humano paulo craſſior, ſimplex, tectus *vaginis* arctis, tomentoſis, ſpinoſis *ſpinis* ſetaceis, rigidis, acutiſſimis, pungentibus.

Frondes ex apice caulis pinnatae: pinnis alternis, linearibus, ſpithamalibus, planis, baſi replicatis, ungue pollicis paulo latioribus, ultimis duabus latioribus.

Stipes frondis convexus infra, ſupra in carinam trianguli compreſſus, tomentoſus: ſpinae ſparſae dorſales juxta marginem, unciales et biunciales, primum erectae, ſtipiti adpreſſae, demum patulae, poſtea reflexae, ſtipiti impreſſa foveola ſubulata pro ſpinis illi impreſſis.

Stipes

Stipes 2, 3, 4-pedalis.

Flores ſpatha continentur ovata, tandem ſurſum dehiſcente; poſtea perſiſtens flores fornicatim (uti fornax) obtegens, convexa, 5, 6, uncialis.

Spadix ramoſus. Reliquos flores non vidi.

Lignum nigrum eſt, ſed verſus medium album; pars nigra duriſſima eſt.

115. PALMA major, trunco craſſo craſſitie corporis humani, ſpinoſa: ſpinis erectis ſubulatis rigidiſſimis; *Frondibus* pinnatis longis, 253
ſtipite dorſo quoque ſpinoſo. *Coroſa* vulgo.

CAL. *Spathae* magnae, lanceolatae, foris vellere craſſo hirſutae, firmae.

PER. *Fructus* ſunt globoſi, pomorum figura et magnitudine, glabri, ſed pilis rigidis, deciduis hiſpidi, quibus deraſis glaberrimi. *Cortex* exterior ſpatiolo a pulpa remotus, ſiccus. *Pulpa* tenax, fibrillis e centro oriundis, humida, ſucco glutinoſa.

Nux globoſa, dura, putamine oſſeo nigriuſculo: Nucleus globoſus, guſtu Cocorum, ſolidus.

116. CASSIAE affinis foliis pinnatis, bijugis, floribus ſolitariis, ſtaminibus omnibus aequalibus.

Radix perennis.

Caules aliquot decumbentes, uſque tripedales, extremitate adſcendentes, filiformes, tere-

tes, ſurſum praeſertim pubeſcentes vel piloſi, pilis patentibus, apice gluten ſecernentibus. *Rami* pauci, alterni, conſimiles.

Folia alterna, ad ſuperiora caulis pinnata: pinnis duor. parium, ſubrotundis et elliptico-ſubrotundis, glaberrimis, integerrimis, planis. *Petiolus communis* filiformis, piloſus uti caulis, ſeſquiuncialis et baſi craſſiuſculus; *partiales* vix ulli, ſ. breviſſimi, craſſiuſculi.

Stipulae breves, acutae, lineares, patulae.

Flores ſolitarii, axillares, alterni, terminales; *pedunculi* ſimplices, teretes, patentes, ſemiuncriales.

Cal. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, reflexum: foliolis linearibus, acutis, membranaceis, longitudine trium linearum deciduis.

Cor. *Petala* quinque, erecto-patula, paulo inaequalia, obovata, calyce duplo longiora vel ſemuncialia, unguiculata unguiculis teretibus.

Stam. *Filamenta* decem, breviſſima, linearia. *Antherae* lineares, teretes, curvae calyce paulo breviores, apice conniventes, duobus foraminibus perforatae; omnes aequales fertileſque.

Pist. *Germen* lineare, curvum, longum. *Stylus* ſubulatus. *Color* Corollae luteus.

254 CLITORIA minor, flore caeruleo.

Caulis

Caulis ſcandens, filiformis, tenuis, contra ſolem ſ. ſiniſtrorſum volubilis; glaberrimus; ramis conſimilibus.

Folia alterna: foliolis lanceolatis, acutis, ſeſquiuncialibus, glabris, integerrimis, venoſis. *Petiolus univerſalis* longitudine duar. unciarum cum dimidia, baſi craſſus, alias teres, linea profunda, anguſta ſulcatus; *partiales* breves, teretes. *Stipulae* petioli duae, ſubulatae, breves, erectae ad folia lateralia, quae paulo ſupra medium petioli communis fere eidem adnexae ſunt et *duo* ad apicem petioli, ubi incipit pedicellus terminalis. *Stipulae baſeos* duae, ovato-acutae, breves, erectae.

Flores 2, 3, 4, 5, axillares. *Pedunculi* conferti, axillares, ſemiuncíales, filiformes, hirſuti, uniflori. *Bracteae* plurium ordinum; *infimae* ad petioli baſin duor. parium, acutae, erectae; *poſtea* excipitur bracteis duabus oppoſitis, patentibus, deciduis, ovato-acuminatis, concavis, excipientibus latere inferiore Floris bracteam *aliam*, ſubrotundo-cordatam, concavam, patentem, amplexantem pedunculos, obtuſam, acuminatam; poſtea pedunculus nudus ad bracteas florales. *Bracteae florales* binae, laterales, oppoſitae, erectae, ovato-acuminatae, concavae ſ. convexae, glabrae, marginibus parallelis,

conniventibus; florem ante explicationem includentibus.

Cal. *Perianthium* monophyllum, campanulatum, breve, quinquedentatum; dentibus obtusis, breviſſimis; infimo vero longiore, ſubulato, ſinubus obtuſiſſimis; dorſalibus duobus approximatis.

Cor. papilionacea. *Vexillum* patentiſſimum, maximum, ſubrotundum, planum ungue brevi; lamina dorſi inciſo profundo notata. *Alae* lineares, lanceolatae, adſcendentes, cum ſupremo margine carinae parallelae, ungui brevi, lineari, appendice oblongo, marginibus tumide flexis, lamina latere ſuperiore tumida. *Carina* obtuſa, valde adſcendens, margine inferiori ſegmenti circuli inſtar adſcendente; unguis baſi leviſſime bifidus, apice quoque bifido, laciniis ovatis, marginibus tumidis, connatis.

Stam. diadelpha ſuperius filiforme, depreſſum, diſtinctum; *reliqua* novem connata, ſuperne fiſſa, laciniis ſubulatis, curvis. *Antherae* ſubrotundae, parvae, incumbentes.

Pist. *Germen* lineare, lateribus ſulco impreſſis. *Stylus* filiformis, ſurſum craſſior, mox in *Stigma* planum, oblongum, obtuſum, glabrum deſinens.

Per. *Legumen*, ut in altera ſpecie, lineari-ſubu-

ſubulatum, digitale et ultra, lateribus ſulco profundo notatum.

Differt ab alia ſpecie caule tenuiore, foliis lanceolatis, bractearum copia et figura, floribus axillaribus nec ſpicatis, flore minore, intenſius caeruleo, nec nigro; hinc inde carinae baſi forte etc.

118. MELOCHIA flore albo. (*Melochia pyramidata?*)

Caules erecti, tri-vel quadripedales, ramoſi, fruteſcentes; ramis aliquot erecto-patentibus, pubeſcentibus.

Folia parva, duar. vel trium linear. longitudine; ovalia, venoſo-plicata, fuſco-viridia, ſerrata pro plicaturis. concava. *Petiolus* teres, brevis hirſutus, lineae circ. longitudine. *Stipulae* duae, ſubulatae erectae.

Flores in umbella, 3-7, erecto-patuli: umbella oppoſita foliis, non axillaris, pedunculo communi brevi 1-2 linear. elevata; pedicellis linearibus vel bilinearibus, erecto-patulis, e puncto ſ. centro emergentibus. *Bracteae* ſetaceae, ſingulis floribus binae, patulae.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, campanulatum, ultra medium quinquepartitum: laciniis lanceolato-acutis, apice ſubulatis, erectis, leviter laxum.

COR. monopetala, erecta: petalis baſi connatis cum ſtaminibus.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, basi connata cum corolla, longitudine circ. calycis, subulata. *Antherae* oblongae, incumbentes.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, acutum. *Stylus* subulatus, superne quinquepartitus: laciniis capillaribus, patentibus. *Stigmata* oblonga.

PER. *Capsula* pentagona, angulis compressis; apice acuminata, quinquelocularis.

SEM. oblonga, inde acuta.

Haec corolla alba. Differt ab altera foliis minoribus, ovalibus, viridibus, nec tomentosis; Umbella foliis opposita, nec axillari, bracteola subpedicellata; Corolla minore, Capsula minore angulis sursum vergentibus nec inferiora versus, nec lateraliter etc.

256 119. TRIPLARIS *americana* arbor insignis. *Calyce* magno, trifido.

Cor. nulla. Triandra, Trigyna. Fructum non vidi.

120. MELOCHIA tomentosa.

121. MALVA flore luteo minimo aggregato.

122. CONVOLVULOIDES procumbens, foliis oblongis subtus sericeis; floribus axillaribus sessilibus majoribus. Styli quatuor.

123. CONVOLVULOIDES erectus.

XII. 124. RUELLIA? Planta caule erecto spithamali, floribus oppositis solitariis albis, foliis oppositis linearibus.

Radix

Radix annua,

Caulis erectus, 2-3. ramis erectis, ſimplex vel brachiatus, tenuis.

Folia linearia, anguſtiſſima, oppoſita, ſemiun- 246
cialia, piloſa.

Flores ſpicati, ſeſſiles. *Bracteae* laterales duae, ſubulatae, excepta antica foliacea.

CAL. tubulatus, quatuor linearum longitudine, ſtriatus, quinquedentatus.

COR. tubulata: *Tubo* aequali, calycis longitudine: *Limbus* quinquepartitus: laciniis ſubaequalibus, ſuperioribus leviter minoribus. *Faux* clauſa villis.

STAM. quatuor intra tubum, duo longiora. *Antherae* oblongo-lineares.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum. *Stylus* filiformis, ſtaminibus brevior. *Stigma* obtuſum, ſimplex

PER. *Capſula* oblonga, teretiuſcula, calyce paulo major, acuta, ſub quadrangularis, utrinque linea anguſta; bilocularis.

SEM. plura, parva, oblonga.

125. SIDA foliis tomentoſo-mollibus orbiculato-cordatis obtuſis crenatis.

Flores pallide lutei.

CAL. tomentoſus, quinquepartitus: laciniis ovatis biſulcatis.

STAM. plura.

PER. *Capſulae* decem, connatae in formam ſubrotundam; paulo depreſſae, tomento-

ſae, ſingulae uniloculares, monoſpermae.

257 126. BIGNONIA foliolis lanceolatis; quae *Paricha* planta ſcandens, filiformis, foliis oppoſitis cum cirrho in medio.

127. AYENIA *ſidaeformis* caule ſimplice, foliis ovato-oblongis duplicato-ſerratis ſubtus tomentoſis. *Caulis* ſuffruteſcens, teres, tomentoſo-pubeſcens.

128. *Fruticulus* erectus bipedalis dichotomus lignoſus.

Folia oppoſita, oblonga, utrinque acuta, baſi fere magis contracta, ſubſeſſilia, biuncialia, integerrima, glabra, ſubtus pallida.

Flores: pedunculo ex ſummis alis erecto, bivel triunciali; cymoſi, parvi, fere abſque bracteis.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, breviſſimum, quinquedentatum: dentibus breviſſimis acutis.

COR. monopetala, infundibuliformis: *Tubo* cylindrico, calyce paulo longiore. *Limbus* plano-erectus, quinquepartitus: laciniis ſubrotundis. *Faux* piloſa.

STAM. brevia, quinque. *Antherae* oblongae.

PIST. *Germen* globoſum. *Stylus* filiformis, corolla longior. *Stigma* foliaceum, ovatum.

Flores albi.

129. CLI-

129. CLITORIA flore albo, foliis ſcabris oblongis.

130. POLYGONUM fruteſcens, foliis ſcabris ampliſſimis.

XII. 131. JUSTICIA fruteſcens viminea, floribus ſpicatis rubris linearibus minimis.

Frutex humanae altitudinis, vimineus: ramis longis, erectis, debilibus; filiformis, teres, glaberrimus.

Folia oppoſita, oblongo-lanceolata, longe mucronata, integerrima, utrinque glabra, aequalia, ſubſeſſilia vel petiolo 2-4 linearum longitudine.

Flores terminales, in ramulis parvis, oppoſitis; alterni, ſeſſiles. *Bracteolae* tres, exteriore inferiore, lineari, reliquis longiore; laterales duae.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum ſemi quinquefidum: laciniis ſubulatis, erectis, longitudine duarum linearum.

COR. ringens, longiſſima, calyce ſepties longior, uncialis, curva, falcata, compreſſa: *Tubus* infra anguſtus, mox ampliatus, compreſſus, curvus, quadripartitus, bilabiatus: *lab. ſuperius* lineare, apice quadridentatum; dentibus duobus lateralibus prope apicem compreſſis; *Inferius* octifidum: laciniis linearibus, intermedia compreſſa. 258

STAM.

STAM. *Filamenta* duo, labio ſuperiori parallela. *Antherae* oblongae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum. *Stylus* filiformis, ſtaminibus longior. *Stigma* ſimplex.

PER. *Capſula* compreſſa, turbinata.

132. EPIDENDRON, MATAREQUE, CEBOLLETA, Planta paraſitica.

Radices repentes ſupra corticem arboreum, filiformes, craſſiuſculae, tortuoſae, horſum vorſum flexae, ſubgeniculatae, alae inſtar undique emittentes radiculas filiformes, ſubtortuoſas, copioſas.

Caules e radice hinc inde ſurgunt, ſpithamales, baſi teretiuſculi, recti, geniculati ex rudimentis foliorum deciduorum ſuperne dilatatis; oblongi, compreſſi, ancipites, tribus lineis ſ. ſulcis utrinque excavati, ſuperne foliiferi.

Folia duo, lanceolata, fere biuncialia, lata, longa, ultra ſpithamam; ſuperne patula, planiuſcula, dorſo toto carinata, inferne ſubvaginantia, compreſſa.

Scapus erectus, ſimplex, longiſſimus, 4-6 pedalis, teres, veſtitus vaginis alternis, teretibus, ſurſum acutis, carinatis.

Flores alterni, copioſi in racemo terminali; pedunculati: pedunculis ſimplicibus, triuncialibus etc. teretibus, glabris, roſeo colore

lore coloratis. *Bracteolae* partiales sub singulo pedunculo.

CAL. nullus.

COR. pentapetala, patentissima · foliolis omnibus linearibus, acutis, uncialibus, undulatis; omnibus subaequalibus; sed duobus lateralibus superioribus paulo angustioribus.

Nectarium recta protensum, petalis paulo brevius, semiunciale, trilobum: lobis basi longitudinaliter oblongis inferius lateraliter stylum utrinque semiobvolventibus, enatis margine patulo, terminali, subrotundo, late emarginato, undulato; *supra* membranulis longitudinalibus, erectis, inaequalibus, undulatis notatis, *infra* nectario concavo in medio, longitudinali. 259

STAM. innata apici styli in fovea propria, corpusculo subrotundo, subtus quadriloculari, latere superiore utrinque emittente *Filamentum* quadripartitum, *Antherulas* duas in singulo filamento gerens (quatuor ex singulo latere.)

PIST. *Germen* teres, filiforme, ipso pedunculo continuato nec crassius, sub flore. *Stylus* convexus, inclinatus versus nectarium, infra fovea concava pro staminibus notatus, longitud.

longitud. $\frac{2}{3}$ parte nectarii. *Stigma* fovea eſt cordata, nitida, depreſſa.

133. EDECHI (155.) *Frutex* arboreſcens, altus, *ramulis* oppoſitis, patentiſſimis. *Foliis* oppoſitis, oblongis, uncialibus, venis ſubſimplicibus, planis, ſubſeſſilibus; *pedicellis* brevibus, *pedunculis* oppoſitis ex axillis antiquis, uncialibus, ramulis dichotomis, breviſſimis; *fructibus* globoſis, ſub receptaculo; *ſeminibus* ſubrotundis, quinque.

XIV. 134. Arbor ramis patulis, floribus luteis; copioſe florens, humilis, vel frutex altus, ramis alternis, patentibus, pauli inaequalibus.

Folia alterna, oblonga, decidua.

Flores plures, terminales, alterni in racemo ſimplici et compoſito mixtim; pedunculi alterni, uniflori.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, patens: *foliolis* oblongis, concavis, antea imbricatis, coloratis, deciduis, duar. lin. longitudine.

COR. pentapetala: petalis patentibus, obovatis, obtuſis, leviſſimis, ſed late emarginatis, calyce ſeſquilongioribus.

STAM. *Filamenta* nulla. *Antherae* oblongo-lineares ſurſum anguſtiores, erectae longitudine corollae dimidiae, apice duobus foraminibus,

raminibus, obtusae, alternae e regione fere calycis, omnes apice paulo inflexae.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum, pentagonum vel quinque tuberibus constans. *Stylus* filiformis, erectus, staminibus longior. *Stigma* simplex, acutum. 260

Color Corollae et Calycis luteus.

135. CURATELLA *americana*. (Polygonum arboreſcens ?) Curata *vulgo*.

Frutex altus mediocris, hinc inde flexus, ramis paucis; cortice Pini instar squamoso vel tunicato, rimoso. Facie fere Polygoni arboresc.

Folia ad ramulos exteriores, alterna, spithamalia, oblonga, subsessilia, varie flexa et subundulata, venosa, scabro-dura, margine longe leviter-crenata, tota palmaria. *Petioli* breves, supra plani.

Flores racemosi, laterales, ex ramulis vel axillis antiquis; digitales, simplices, ramulo uno alterove ad basin aucti; alterni, pedicellati. *Pedunculus communis* digitalis, subangularis; *partialis* pedicellis trium vel quatuor linear. longitudine, filiformibus. *Bracteolae* sub pedicellis oblongis, 1-3 lineares, obtusae.

CAL. *Perianthium* convexum, pentaphyllum: *foliolis* subrotundis, concavis, quatuor exterioribus

dimentis colligi poteſt, ſunt corymboſo-faſciculati, terminales ramulis oppoſitis, erectis, ſubdiviſis, dichotomis.

CAL. brevis.

COR. monopetala.

STAM. quatuor cum quinto ſterili, longiore.

PIST. - - -

PER. *Capſula* longitudine duar. ſpithamar. pendula, curva tota inſtar cornu bovis, digiti craſſitie, ſubulata, ſtriato-ſulcata, bivalvis, bilocularis, diſſepimento utrinque convexo, carnoſo.

262 SEM. longitudinaliter imbricata more Bignoniae, ſubquadrato-oblonga, utrinque acuta membrana parallelogramma.

138. FRUTEX foliis alternis oblongis glabris; altus varie ramoſus: ramis longis aequalibus glabris.

Folia copioſa, pendula, acuta, integerrima, nitidiuſcula, ſubcomplicata, ſubtus pallidiora, biuncialia. *Petioli* breves, longitudine duar. vel trium linea. ſupra ſulco convexo exarata.

Flores in racemis compoſitis terminalibus, copioſi, alterni pedicellis propriis lineae circ. longitudine, ramis communibus, angulatis.

CAL. - - -

COR. decidua.

PER. *Capſula* linearis, oblonga, compreſſa, truncata,

truncata, basi angustata, apice truncato, submarginata, bilocularis dissepimento transversali.

Sem. solitaria, oblonga, subulata deorsum, sericeo-pubescentia, cincta pappo sericeo, semine longiore, antea dorsum reflexo, postea patulo.

MALPIGHIOIDES.

Fructus. Bacca sicca, ovalis duar. linear. longitudine, leviſſime compressa, versus apicem obsoletiſſime angulata, apparenter striata, monosperma.

Sem. unicum, calyce duro, subosseo, interiore cortice carnoso. (uti Cotyled. Amygdali) crasso, includente seminis corculum teretiusculum, sursum versum et cotyledones lineares dorsum spectantes 2 virides.

139. TEPUGUIPE.

Frutex altus, diadelphus, floribus longiſſime racemosis, purpureis, Foliis pinnatis: pinnis oblongis, acuminatis, glabris, Ramis longis varie flexis adscendentibus et naturalibus, tuberculis oblongis, sparsis, obtusis, convexis. *Folia* post flores, hoc tempore vix ulla vel in ramis solum sterilibus versus summitates earundem pinnata, alterna; foliolis quatuor parium cum impari, pedicellatis: inferioribus ovatis vel ovato oblongis; superioribus oblongis: omni-

dimentis colligi poteſt, ſunt corymboſo-faſciculati, terminales ramulis oppoſitis, erectis, ſubdiviſis, dichotomis.

CAL. brevis.

COR. monopetala.

STAM. quatuor cum quinto ſterili, longiore.

PIST. - - -

PER. *Capſula* longitudine duar. ſpithamar. pendula, curva tota inſtar cornu bovis, digiti craſſitie, ſubulata, ſtriato-ſulcata, bivalvis, bilocularis, diſſepimento utrinque convexo, carnoſo.

262 SEM. longitudinaliter imbricata more Bignoniae, ſubquadrato-oblonga, utrinque acuta membrana parallelogramma.

138. FRUTEX foliis alternis oblongis glabris; altus varie ramoſus: ramis longis aequalibus glabris.

Folia copioſa, pendula, acuta, integerrima, nitidiuſcula, ſubcomplicata, ſubtus pallidiora, biuncialia. *Petioli* breves, longitudine duar. vel trium linea. ſupra ſulco convexo exarata.

Flores in racemis compoſitis terminalibus, copioſi, alterni pedicellis propriis lineae circ. longitudine, ramis communibus, angulatis.

CAL. - - -

COR. decidua.

PER. *Capſula* linearis, oblonga, compreſſa, truncata,

truncata, basi angustata, apice truncato, submarginata, bilocularis dissepimento transversali.

Sem. solitaria, oblonga, subulata deorsum, sericeo-pubescentia, cincta pappo sericeo, semine longiore, antea dorsum reflexo, postea patulo.

MALPIGHIOIDES.

Fructus. Bacca sicca, ovalis duar. linear. longitudine, levissime compressa, versus apicem obsoletissime angulata, apparenter striata, monosperma.

Sem. unicum, calyce duro, suboseo, interiore cortice carnoso. (uti Cotyled. Amygdali) crasso, includente seminis corculum teretiusculum, sursum versum et cotyledones lineares dorsum spectantes 2 virides.

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bus integerrimis, infra pallidioribus, venosis, 1½ uncialibus. *Petiolus* communis spi-
263 thamalis, compressus, supra sulco obtuso excavatus; partialis teretiusculus. *Flores* in ramis racemosi ex tuberculis elevatis, erectis floriferis, pedicellis propriis trium linear. longitudine, erectis.

CAL. *Perianthium* subrotundum, laxum, breve, quadridentatum: dente superiore obtuso, lato; inferioribus tribus acuminatis, brevissimis; sinubus obtusissimis; fuscum.

COR. papilionacea. *Vexillum* patentissimum (ex situ erectum) ungue lineari crasso calycis longitudine, subrotundo-cordatum, planum, dorso ipso leviter carinato ad basin oblongo ovatum, apice sursum flexo, appendice baseos nullo. *Carina* unguibus duobus.

STAM. Diadelpha. *Filamentum superius* filiforme, simplex, arcuatum, adscendens; *reliqua* novem coalita, similiter adscendentia, alterna paulo breviora. *Antherae* oblongo-lineares, parvae.

PIST. *Germen* lineare, compressum. *Stylus* subulatus, situ et longitudine staminum. *Stigma* capitatum, subrotundum, undique pubescens.

PER. *Legumen* oblongum, lineare, compressum, planum,

planum, tenue, acuminatum, uniloculare, bivalve.

Sem. pauca, subrotunda.

Color Florum eleganter purpureo caerulescens.

140. PSIDIUM sylvestre. *Guajavá de monte.*

Frutex humilis, 2-6 pedalis: ramis inordinatis, teretibus, etiam novelli, qui tomentosi sunt et molles, nec nisi obsolete quadrangulares.

Folia oblonga, venis paucis; subtus tomentoso-mollia.

Flores calyce molli, reliquis consimiles.

Fructus parvi.

Praecipue ramis et foliis nervis paucis, differta sativa.

141. CROTALARIA Espadilla.

Radix fibrosa.

Caulis inferne lignosus, frutescens, spithamalis.

Folia alterna, oblonga et ovata, crassiuscula, pubescentia, sessilia et subsessilia, decumbentia, alata.

Stipulae duae decurrentes, ovato-oblongae et acutae, totum caulem a folio ad folium vestientes, planae.

Flores solitarii, pedunculati, laterales: *pedunculis* foliis oppositis, e caule ipso egredientibus juxta stipulas, e regione folii vel pau- 264

lo infra, erecto-patentibus, ſemiuncialibus uſque biuncialibus, teretibus, apice geniculatis, ad geniculum ſupra emittentibus rudimentum ramuli, infra vero pedicellum teretem. *Bracteola*, ſub pedicello ſubulato, tenuis, pubeſcens. *Bracteolae* aliae duae utrinque ad calycem, lineares, anguſtae, calyce dimidio breviores.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, quadridentatum, bilabiatum: *lab. ſup.* longius, laciniis anguſtioribus reflexo-patentibus.

COR. papilionacea. *Carina* apice connata videtur ex toto et acuta.

PER. *Legumen* oblongum, obtuſum, teretiuſculum, unciale, undique tumidum, dorſo obtuſiſſimo, biventricoſum, uniloculare, bivalve.

SEM. plurima (26) reniformia, parva.

142. PARAMINI. Arbor magna, ramis varie diviſis, inaequalibus.

Folia ſpithamalia, magna, oblonga, 4-5 uncialia uſque ſpithamalia, glabra, venoſa: venis alternis, apice obtuſis vel acutis. Petioli breves, teretes ſemiunciales.

Flores non vidi.

Fructus ſubrotundo-ovatus, acuminatus, $1\frac{1}{2}$ unc. longitudine, externe rudis, cortice carnoſo. *nuce* intus oblongo-ſubrotunda, leviter

viter compreſſa, ſuboſſea, externe glabra, tranſverſaliter ſeſſili : *nucleo* intus ſubrotundo, oblongo, bipartito, carnoſo. *Drupa* comeditur, dulcedine ingrata.

143. BAUHINIA Bacaptal *vulgo*.

Frutex mediocris, qui nonnunquam in arborem mediocrem excreſcit, *ramis* varie ſparſis ſed remotis, rectis, leviſſime flexuoſis, fuſis.

Folia alterna, biloba, erecta, ovata, triuncialia, 9-nervia, venoſa nervis et venis infra prominulis, ſubſcabris : laciniis ovato-acutis, erectis, ſinu valde acuto. *Petiolus* teretiuſculus, ſuperne leviter ſulcatus, ſemiuncialis.

Flores terminales in racemo longo, ſpicato, *pedunculis* geminis, patentiſſimis, reflexis, ſemiuncialibus, teretibus.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, longiſſimum, ſeſquiunciale, ante explicationem cylindricum, ſurſum curvum, ſtriatum, poſtea ultra medium trifidum, laciniis connatis, apice bidentato, infima lineari reflexa, ſimplici, apice acuto. 265

COR. *Petala* quinque, omnia ad latus ſuperius adſcendentia, linearia, utrinque acuta, ſubulata, patula, aequaliter diſtantia ad latus ſuperius diſpoſita, calyce breviora, eique ad dimidiam partem ſupra baſin inſerta.

STAM. *Filamenta* decem, subulata, calyce longiora, apice, adscendentia. *Antherae* lineares, compressae, antice trisulcatae.

PIST. *Germen* pedunculatum, pedunculo dimidii circ. calycis longitudine, gerente Germen vix crassius; levissime compressum. *Stylus* adscendens, filiformis, staminibus ½ longior. *Stigma* obtusum, crassum, oblique incumbens, bifidum.

PER. *Legumen* longissimum, spithamale, pedale, pendulum, planum.

SEM. decem, parva, reniformia, altero latere affixa, glabra.

Color Calycis fuscus, Corollae et Staminum albus.

144. PLANTA (syngenesista ut videtur) *caule simplici erecto longo, florum capitulis lateralibus foliosis compositis.*

Radix annua.

Caulis erectus, simplex quadri-vel quinquepedalis tomento laxo tenui pubescens; *ramulis* brevissimis, erectis, axillaribus.

Folia oblongo-lanceolata, acuminata, spinula terminata, superne rugosa, venosa tomento tenuissimo laxo incano. *Petioli* breves, superne-concavi.

Flores aggregati, terminales in capitulo acuto, compositi, fastigiati, lati, juncti foliolis erectis apice patulis. Flore singulo ita composito

pofito ex foliolis minoribus, fingulo includente floſculum, qui hoc tempore erat exſiccatus; foliolis foras tomentoſis, apice ſpinula terminali.

Sem. unicum, ovato-oblongum, compreſſum, parvum, ſupra anguſtius, coronatum *pappo* erecto, piloſo, brevi: pilis lateralibus breviſſimis, erectis.

145. EPIDENDRUM *floribus ſeſſilibus terminalibus paucis.* 266

Radix repens ſupra ramos arborum, hinc inde flexa, *radiculas* filiformes, ſat copioſas hinc emittens, compreſſas, flexuoſas, geniculatas.

Caules erecti, ſemiſpithamales, compreſſi, foliofi, ſimplices.

Folia alterna, vaginantia, oblonga-vel oblongo-lanceolata, dorſo carinata (*vagina* ancipiti, compreſſa, dorſo acute carinata) uncialia, pallide viridia.

Flores terminales, caulis alterni, pauci (2 et 3 ſolum vidi) ſeſſiles, *pedunculo* communi brevi, elevati. *Bracteae* ſunt folia compreſſa, ancipitia, brevia, ſpathacea, obtegentia dimidium Germen.

Cor. pentapetala: *petalis* tribus exterioribus ovato-acutis, parvis, ſeſquilineae longitudine, erectis, duobus ſuperius, inferius unico.

Nect. petalis unitum cum Piſtillo.

PIST. *Germen* magnum, ovatum, leviter compreſſum, longitudinale ex pilis lateralibus ſquama ſubulata adnata, margine ſolo ſoluto notatum. Reliqua in Flore videre non potui.

146. MIMOSA *quadrivalvis* foliis bipinnatis paucis, floribus purpureis, ſiliquis linearibus angulatis ſubulatis aculeatis longitudinaliter dehiſcentibus.

XV. 147. DRACO ARBOR (PTEROCARPUS *Draco* 168.) *Arbor Draconis* Indis *Mucanana*, had no more flowers, which commonly appear immediately after the rainy ſeaſon.

Arbor alta, ramoſa, *ramis* hinc inde erectis, modicis numero.

Folia h. t. pauca non ceciderunt, alterna, pinnata, digitalia, longa vel paulo longiora: *Foliolis* oppoſitis, oblongis, uncialibus, obtuſis, leviter pedicellatis cum impari, glabra h. t. pallide viridia. *Petiolus communis* teres; *partiales* teretes, breviſſimi, lineae longitudine, pubeſcentes.

CAL. monophyllus, tubulato-campanulatus, quinquedentatus: dentibus tubulato-acutis.

COR. *Vexillum* ungue oblongo, lamina ſubrotundo-cordata, patens, convexa. *Alae* lanceolatae, vexillo paulo breviores. *Carina* brevis quoque videtur.

STAM.

STAM. connata. 267

PER. *Legumen* pedicellatum, membranaceum, ſubrotundo-oblongum, planum, medio utrinque prominulum, inaequaliter convexum, obtuſum, bipartitum, non dehiſcens, continens

SEM. oblongum, appendicibus duobus vel tribus adnatis, irregulare, margine interiore ciliatum; alis fibroſis, lignoſis ipſaque ſubſtantia lignoſa, pro appendicibus 2. 3. 4. loculis linearibus, tranſverſis, ſeminibus totidem oblongis, altera extremitate inferiore craſſiore, antrorſum appendiculo notato, hili in ſinu appendiculo affixo, ſinguli loculi verſus hanc extremitatem. Ergo diſtinctum genus crederem.

148. SAPINDUS magna arbor eſt, *nucem* duriſſimam, glaberrimam, exacte globoſam continet.

149. RAJANIAE affinis Planta ſcandens h. t. abſque foliis: *Fructibus* ſpicatis, erectis, trigonis, oblongis, coronulatis *calyce* quinquefido, brevi; fructu triloculari. *Caulis* filiformis, ſcandens, tenuis, *ramulis* alternis pendulis, floriferis. Flores h. t. cecidere. *Stylus* unicus. *Capſula* oblonga, reflexo-erecta, trigona: angulis compreſſis; trilocularis: loculis angularibus: *Semina* duo ſ. ſolitaria in ſingulo loculo, oblonga,

deor-

deorsum acuta. Alae membranula oblonga tenuissima.

150. CISSAMPELOS *Pareira* caule erecto suffruticoso simplicissimo, foliis alternis subpeltatis subtus tomentosis. EQUEREPANAR h. e. Auricula tigridis vulgo.

Radix lignosa, procumbens, apice plures caules emittens, perennis.

Caules erecti, simplices, rectissimi, quadri-vel quinquepedales, teretes, tomentosi: tomento crasso.

Folia alterna subrotundo-ovata; *masculis* petiolo margini folii adnato; *feminis* peltata; utrinque tomentosa, subtus magis, tomento crasso, quinque venis majoribus. *Petioli* in *masculis* brevissimi, teretes, crassiores, tomentosi; in *fem.* semiunciales, paulo tenuiores, similiter tomentosi.

Flores masc. et femin. in distinctis plantis (in Dioecia.)

268 Masc. axillares, in cymis fastigiatis dispositi. *Pedunculi communes* axillares, erecti, 2-3, filiformes, unciales, pubescentes: *partiales* dichotomi, racemosi, erecti, fastigiati, cymosi, pilosi, lineae longitudine. *Bracteolae* lineares. *Flores* minimi.

Cal. *Perianthium* tetraphyllum, patens, planum: foliolis subrotundis, obtusis.

Cor. monopetala, membranacea, plano-concava,

va, orbiculata, integerrima, calyce minor, indiviſa.

Stam. *Filamentum* unicum, e centro floris progrediens $\frac{1}{4}$ lin. circ. longitudine, filiforme, erectum, obtuſum, truncatum. *Antherae* quatuor, oblongae, tranſverſae, margini apicis Filamenti impoſitae, ſeſſiles.

* Fl. Femin. in racemis ſpicatis, ſimplicibus, ſolitariis, binis et ternis ex ſingula axilla. *Pedunculus* communis ſpicae filiformis, erectus, ſimplex, Bracteolis ovalibus ſeſſilibus, alternis, ſparſis veſtitus. Floribus 3, 6, 8, ex ala ſingulae bracteolae, *pedunculo* brevi lineari, elevatis, erectis.

Cal. *Perianthium* monophyllum, ad unum latus (exterius in ramulo florum) oblongo-ſubrotundum, unilaterale, perſiſtens.

Cor. *Petalum* unicum, ſubrotundum, calyce dimidio brevius, ad idem latus cum calyce flexum.

Stam. nulla.

Pist. *Germen* ſubrotundum-oblongum. *Styli* erecti, capillares, parvi; *Stigmata* ſimplicia, craſſiuſcula.

Fructus ſubrotundo-ovalis, leviter compreſſus, ſubtomentoſus.

Sem. unicum.

Flores luteſcenti virides.

151.

151. MELAMPODIUM *auſtrale* ſyngeneſiae Polygamiae neceſſariae, *feminibus quinque oblongis hiſpidis*; *calyce pentaphyllo*, *caule decumbente*.

Radix perennis, fibroſa.

Caules ſpithamales, procumbentes, undique diffuſi, teretes, ſubpubeſcentes; *ramis* oppoſitis, decumbentibus, apice adſcendentibus.

269 *Folia* oppoſita, ovalia vel ovato-obtuſa, ſuperne leviter varieque ſerrata: ſerraturis obſoletis.

Petioli teretiuſculi, ſuperne plani, longitudine dimidii folii.

Flores terminales vel ad ſummos ramulos et ramos, ex ala vel dichotomia, ſubſeſſiles, ſolitarii: *pedunculo* brevi, ſeſquilineae longitudine.

CAL. *communis* pentaphyllus, vel ad baſin quinquepartitus, erectus, laxus: foliolis oblongis, poſtea patulis, laxis, corollae longitudine.

COR. compoſita. Floſculi *feminini* 5-8 in radio; in diſco *maſculini* 4-8.

Fem. Corolla filiformis, brevis. *Maſc.* ore erecto, bidentato, demum bifido, latere rima dehiſcens.

STAM. Maſcul. *Filamenta* quinque, capillaria. *Antherae* carinato-cylindricae, corollula leviſſime breviores.

Femin. nulla.

PIST.

PIST. *Masc.* vix ullum. *Germen* obsoletum, lineare, minimum, sub corollula. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* nullum.

Femin. *Germen* sub receptaculo, oblongum, magnum calyce paulo minus, striatum, hispidum. *Stylus* filiformis, erectus, corolla paulo brevior, postea bifidus. *Stigmata* simplicia.

PER. nullum. *Calyx* patens semina nuda inferne cingit.

SEM. oblonga, duarum vel trium linearum longitudine, paulo compressa, utrinque sulcata cum pilis hamatis ex singulo angulo sulcoso patulis; hamo sursum inflexo.

REC. paleis oblongis, concavis.

Corollulae color luteus.

152. ARISTIDA floribus paniculatis tenuissimis, aristis tribus, panicula laxa erecta.

Gramen tenuissimum, digitale, spithamale.

153. HEDYSARUM caule erecto simplice, foliis ternis, sessilibus, floribus spicatis axillaribus.

Radix perennis.

Caules erecti, simplices, bi-vel tripedales, recti, inferne teretiusculi, superne subangulati hirsuti.

Folia alterna, sessilia, ternata: *Foliolis* oblongis 270
sesquiuncialibus, supra pubescentibus, infra paulo pallidioribus, venoso-reticulatis, pedicellatis.

cellatis. *Stipulae* lanceolatae, erectae, ſtriatae, ſeſquilineae longitudine.

Flores axillares, ſpicati, racemoſi: *racemis* oblongis, erectis, ſemiuncialibus, ſimplicibus; *pedicellis* ſeſquilineae longitudine. *Bracteolae* ovatae, convexae, glabrae.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubuloſum, quinquefidum: laciniis ſubulatis, corolla leviter brevioribus, infima reliquis longiore.

COR. *Vexillum* oblongum, apice patulum, baſi utrinque inflexum. *Alae* lineares. *Carina* linearis, apice latior, rotundata, inferius tota fere dehiſcens, apice adſcendente.

STAM. Diadelpha 1 et 9, ſimplicia. *Antherae* ſubrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongo-ſubulatum, hirſutum. *Stylus* capillaris. *Stigma* craſſiuſculum, ſimplex.

PER. *Legumen* calycis longitudine, hirſutum, ovato-acutum, leviter compreſſum.

SEM. duo, oblonga, apice ultimo recurvo acuto. (Flores lutei.)

154. IPOTARAGUAPIN. *Frutex* erectus, humanae altitudinis et ultra: *ramis* longis, erectis, oppoſitis, patentiſſimis, ſtrictis; Cortice fuſco glabriuſculo. *Spinae* oppoſitae, interdum ternae, ſupra ſingulos ramos, patentes, ſubulatae, acutae, rectae.

Folia ſub ſpinulis enaſcentia vel terminalia, faſci-

fasciculato-conferta, opposita, ovata-oblonga, uncialia, venis oppositis alternisque subtus prominulis, simplicibus, *petiolo* brevi lineari. *Stipulae* oppositae, interfoliaceae, ovato-acutae, planae.

Flores in *pedunculis* oppositis vel solitariis, axillaribus, 1-2 uncialibus, rectis, apice bifidis, floriferis: *flores* conferti ut videtur, licet hoc tempore illis destituta.

Fructum fert sub receptaculo ut videtur.

Drupa parva, oblonga, trium vel quatuor linearum longitudine.

Nux oblonga, obsoleto triangularis: angulo uno prominentiore, teretiusculo, utrinque sulco notato; bilocularis, loculis teretibus, uno in media nuce, altero in angulo teretiusculo, putamine ibidem tenuiore. *Nuclei* duo, teretes, albi. 271

155. EDECHI, 133. LAUGIERIA *odorata*.

Caulis fruteſcens, erectus, bis humanae altitudinis, priori similis, sed absque spinis.

Folia terminalia, conferta, copiosa, opposita, oblonga, acuta; Petioli breves. *Stipulae* interfoliaceae, ovatae, acutae, planae.

Flores dichotomi, conferti, ex apice pedunculorum. *Bracteae* sub singulo flore, lanceolato-acutae, patulae.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, teres, ore integro vel vix manifeste denticulato,

cellato, vix lineae dimidiae longitudine, persistens supra fructum.

Cor. monopetala, tubulata: *Tubo* longo, calyce sexies longiore, superne leviſſime latiore, $\frac{1}{7}$ pollicis unguis longitudine. *Limbus* patens, quinquepartitus: laciniis oblongis, marginibus lateralibus reflexis.

Stam. *Filamenta* quinque, breviſſima, supra medium tubi adnata, capillaria. *Antherae* lineares, tubi circ. altitudine.

Pist. *Germen* subrotundum, receptaculo cinctum. *Stylus* filiformis, staminibus altior. *Stigma* capitatum, subrotundum.

Per. *Drupa* parva, subgloboſa. *Nux* quadri- vel quinque-locularis.

Color Corollae albo-purpureus, Tubo externe rudi. Congener videtur praecedenti.

156 HIBISCUS foliis oblongis; flore solitario. XVII. Near the river *Aragua*.

157. PALO DE COCHINELLE; a shrub, which had oppoſite lanceolated leaves, whoſe stem was hollow, so that it might be employed for a tube to a tobaccopipe.

158. CROTON hiſpidum, caule trifido; Folia inciſa, tota planta hiſpida, annua.

159. CUCUMIS *ruſtica* smelled nearly as Caraway-seeds.

160. SMILAX scandens, foliis oblongis, caule teretiuſculo ſpinoſo; *Folia* pallide viridia.

161.

161. WALTHERIA *Melochioides* flore luteo aggregato pentandro monogyno.

162. DIOSCOREA ſcandens, foliis cordatis alternis, caule levi, calyce cyathiformi ſex-dentato.

Folia cordata acuminata, integerrima.

Per. *Capſula* oblonga, trigona: angulis compreſſis.

Sem. alata, in ſingulo loculo dua

163. MASTRANZO floribus verticillato-capitatis ſeſſilibus parvis albis.

Folia rugoſa.

Cal. patentiores, ſtrigoſiores, tubulati.

164. PHASEOLUS parvus, erectus herbaceus. *Caulis* tener, filiformis.

Folia ternata, linearia. *Folres* ſpicati, terminales, eleganter coccineo-roſei: *Alae* maximae, rectae. *Carina* inflexa.

XXV. 165. BIGNONIA arborea ſcandens, foliis pinnatis glabris, ſiliquis longiſſimis planis linearibus.

Semina ſurſum imbricata ſunt ſimplici ſerie.

166. SIDA flore albo erecto longo. *Folia* cordata. *Rami* erecti.

167. CECROPIA. *Peltata.* Coilotapalus. *Brown. jam* 111. Yagramo vulgo the leaves of this plant are the common food of the ſloth (Bradypus. Linn.)

Folia pauca, alterna ad ſummitates ramorum. *Stipulae* interfoliaceae ut in Ficu, latere folio adverſo ſ. oppoſito dehiſcentes, marginibus obvolutis ſ. imbricatis, mox caducae.

Floris Maſc. et Femin. in diſtinctis arboribus.

* Masc. pedunculis geminis ex axillis foliorum, ſed intra ipſam ſtipulam h. e. *Stipula* interpoſita inter axillam fol. *Pedunculis* teretibus, ſpithamalibus, ſubpendulis, ſingulis ſpatham apice gerentibus.

273 Cal. *Spatha* ovato-acuta, integra, rumpens, caduca, includens *Amenta* plurima, faſciculata, teretia, pendula parallela, pedicellata, altiſſime imbricata, ſquamis vel *Receptaculis* ſtaminum copioſiſſimis, turbinatis, compreſſo-tetragonis, obtuſis, ſupra linea elevatiore notatis, tandem duplice foramine dehiſcentibus.

Cor. nulla, niſi Calycis ſquamas dicas eſſe, vel Nectarii ſquamas.

Stam. *Filamenta* duo, capillaria, breviſſima, ſingula ex ſingulis foraminibus ſquamarum calycinarum. *Antherae* oblongae, tetragonae, parvae.

* Femin. penduli, forte ſolitarii ex axillis ut Maſculi; ſed ſi ſolitarii, an geminis pedunculis pendeant, neſcio. *Pedunculi* digitales et ultra.

Cal. *Spatha* forte ut in Maſc. nam h. t. cecidit,

dit, includens *Amenta* quatuor, patula, nutantia, teretia, masculis crassiora, digiti minimi manuum instar, arctissime imbricata germinibus nudis.

Cor. nulla.

Pist. *Germina* plurima, imbricata, compresso-quadrata, obtusa, tomento tenuissimo obvoluta. *Styli* solitarii, brevissimi. *Stigmata* obtusa, lacera, subcapitata.

Per. *Capsula* Germinis forma et figura uniloculares, vix dehiscens, separato cortice a semine tamen distincta.

Sem. solitaria, oblonga, compressa, parva.

Lynceis oculis alii lustrent ulterius partes fructificationis, certae minimae sunt et tenuissimae.

Color Femin. incanus a tomento *Masc.* luteus; sicci evadunt atri; novi proprii et singularis sunt generis.

XXVII. 168. SANGUIS DRACONIS 147. I find that our *Sanguis Draconis occidentalis* is the same with the *orientalis*, but of a species different from this plant; whose character is the following,

Cal. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, basi obtusum, quinquedentatum.

Cor. papilionacea, calyce duplo longior. *Vexillum* ungui oblongo; lamina subrotunda. *Alae* lanceolatae, vexillo breviores.

274 STAM. *Filamenta* decem, connata, adſcendentia. *Antherae.* - - -

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, compreſſum, pedicellatum. *Stylus* ſubulatus.

PER. *Legumen* ſubrotundo-oblongum, planum, membranaceum, uniloculare, intus lignoſum.

XXVIII. From the river *Aragua*, the people ſent a kind of *Sarſaparilla* or *Smilax*, which I had not ſeen before uſed in Phyſic: it differed from that ſpecies, which is officinal in both the Indies.

169. SMILAX.

Radices plurimae, filiformes, longae, duriuſculae, foras teretes, glaberrimae abſque fibrillis ſparſis, verum eorum loco *Spinulis* parvis, brevibus, glabris, ſubpungentibus, cortice tenui. Ab altera *ſpecie Officinali* differt figura radicis filiformi, angulata, cortice craſſiore, duro, angulato, rugoſo, fibrillis lateralibus plurimis.

Caulis ſcandens, fuſiformis, teres, glaberrimus, aculeatus: *aculeis* ſubulatis, pungentibus, validis, trium quatuorve linearum longitudine, inaequaliter ſparſis, ad genicula foliorum pluribus: *ramis* ſuperioribus ſubſtriatis. Caulis inferne ſubgeniculatus.

Folia alterna, lanceolata, vel oblongo-lanceolata, trinervia, vel cum ultimis minoribus quin-

quinquenervia, dura, firmia, erectiuſcula, 3, 4, 5-uncialia, verſus apicem contorta, petiolata, nervo medio ſubaculeato: aculeis 1, 2, 3, parvis; interdum inermia. *Petiolus* patens, brevis, ſemiuncialis, baſi craſſiſſimus, h. e. e tuberculo ſenſim prodiens, latus, margine membranaceo, ſemiamplexicauli, membrana firma tamen; ſubtus convexus, angulo carinatus parvo, ſubinermi vel ſerratulo, vel glabro vel ſpinula una alteraque notatus apice ſurſum curvus.

I. MARTII.

170. MUSA had fruit, but ſome bloſſoms were ſtill on it. I found 5 ſtamina with a rudiment of a 6th in the nectarium of the male flowers, and the ſame in the hermaphrodite flowers. I could obſerve no difference, except that thoſe in the male flowers were narrower.

II. To-day I caught in a hollow tree a *Robipelado* or *Mapeha* as the Indians call it. It is Dr. *Linnæus's* DIDELPHIS, ſo remarkable on account of the pouch wherein it keeps its young ones; many think this pouch to be the Uterus *Amoen Acad.* and *Muſ. Reg.* That which we caught, was a male. Its *penis* was big between the hind legs, round and naked, but cloven like the foot of a

cow and of the ſame ſhape. The *teſticles* were ſituated under the belly before the *penis*, which was turned backwards.

IV. 171. PISCIPULA (PISCIDIA) Erythrina. Sp. Pl. 707. n. 3. 2. 993. 1. *Barbaſco* vulgo.

The figure of the flower ſhews that it is not a ſpecies of the Erythrina, but rather a diſtinct genus.

En deſcriptionem!

Arbor magna ſ. mediocris.

Caulis arboreſcens, 9, 10, 15 orgyarum altitudine, trunco inaequali, ſuperne in ramos adſcendentes, rariuſculos diviſo: *ramis* erectis, alternis, teretibus, glabris.

Folia alterna, ad ſummitates ramorum pinnata.

Flores in racemis alternis, erectis, copioſis, digitalibus et ultra, ſparſis. *Racemi* compoſiti *racemulis* ſparſis, alternis, lateralibus, patentibus. Singulis 1, 2 *flores* ſuboppoſitos ſparſoque pedunculatos proferentibus. *Pedunculis* 4, 5 linearum longitudine, ſimplicibus, patenti-erectis, ſingulis unifloris.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, leviter compreſſum, baſi glabriuſculum, duarum vel trium linearum longitudine et fere ſimile diametro ſurſum ad inferiora, quinquedentatum: dentibus ſuperioribus binis, magis approximatis, obtuſioribus; minoribus

minoribus lateralibus, majoribus obtuſe rotundatis, infimo leviter majori, ſubacuminato; glabrum, perſiſtens.

Cor. papilionacea, mediocris, rotundata. *Vexillum* adſcendens, patens; Ungue brevi, tereti, convexo; Lamina ſubrotunda, obtuſa, apice emarginata, dorſo ſubcarinulata, lateribus modice retrorſum convexis. *Alae* vexillo fere paulo longiores, Unguibus linearibus, tenuiſſimis, calyce paulo longioribus, rectis, Laminis oblongis, ſurſum curvis, convexis, tumidis, angulo poſtico acuto, ſinu interjecto obtuſiſſimo rotundato, adnato carinae. *Carina* baſi ultra medium bifida, unguibus linearibus, longitudine unguium alarum, ſurſum curva, inferius carinata, lateribus verſus baſin tumida, ſurſum compreſſa, acuta, bifida, apice, angulis baſeos acutis, ſinu rotundiore.

Stam. *Filamenta* decem, connata in vaginam; vagina compreſſa, ſtriata, apice adſcendens, fiſſa, ſetacea; alterna breviora. *Antherae* oblongae, incumbentes.

Pist. *Germen* breve, pedicellatum, lineare, compreſſum, longitudine vaginae. *Stylus* adſcendens, filiformis. *Stigma* acutum, ſimplex, ante floreſcentiam ſubcapitatum.

Per. *Legumen* pendulum, lineare, quatuor a-

lis longitudinalibus, membranaceis, exſtantibus notatum, uniloculare, articulatum, membranis tranſverſim ſtriatulis, ſubplicatis.

Sem. tereti-linearia, 2. 3. 4. longitudinaliter poſita.

A ſmall ſnake, which was caught in the houſe.

172. COLUBER ſcutis abdominalibus 190, ſquamis caudalibus 70-80; longitudo duarum ſpithamarum, tenuis, colore cinerascente, glaber. *Dorſum* totum maculis inaequalibus fuſcis, marginibus nigris. *Caput* ovatum, in ſpecimine valde contuſum, ſcutis duobus magnis inter oculos. *Cauda* quoque valde erat contuſa. (Forte *Coluber annulatus.*)

173. RANA *arborea* pedibus fiſſis, palmis tetradactylis rotundis, plantis pentadactylis: geniculis tuberoſis. *Amoenit. Ac. p.* 285. 9. Magnitudo et facies Ranarum fontalium aquae frigidae in Europa.

Caput ſubtriangulare, obtuſiuſculum, planiuſculo convexum, *orbitis* oculorum elevatioribus tumque protuberantibus.

Oculi rotundi nec parvi, inferius membrana nictitante, pro lubitu animalis, co-operiuntur iride aurea nitente; *pupilla* majuſcula nigra.

Aures: foramina rotunda, magna, pone oculos e pau-

e paulo infra, obtecta membrana tenuiſſima.
Narium foramina parva, punctorum inſtar, 277
verſus apicem roſtri.
Truncus oblongus, ſubtumens. *Dorſum* planiuſculo-convexum, in medio tumidiuſculum ut et latere utroque ad dorſum, verſus latera linea laterali elevatiore notatum utrinque, et ad latera linea alia magis interrupta, cum verrucis mollibus, linearibus aliquot juxta ventrem parvis, minimis.
Palmi tetradactyli, fiſſi, circumferentia rotundi, digitis introrſum vergentibus, omnibus obtuſis, 1 et 3 paulo longioribus, 2 et 4 minoribus, ſubaequalibus, ſubtus tuberculis ad carpos et genicula notatis.
Plantae longae, fiſſae, pentadactylae, obtuſae: digito 1 minore reliquis, uſque 4 ſenſim longioribus: 4 longitudine tertii, geniculis ſubtus tuberculis laevibus notatis.
Color dorſi viridis, lateribus cinereo-ſordidis maculis fuſcis ſparſis, paucis, pone in clunibus variegatis colore viridi-cinereo, maculis variegatis fuſcis. Genicula pedum ſubtus albidiuſcula. *Abdomen* albidum.

XVI. 174. EPIDENDRUM acaule, radice bulboſo-ovata, floribus fuſcis, nectario albo-caeruleſcente cordato.

XIX. 175. BIDENS procumbens, foliis inferioribus alternis oblongis undulatis incanis,

ſupe-

ſuperioribus oppoſitis, floribus oppoſitis ſeſſilibus pallide purpureis 200.

176. STAEHELINOIDES foliis ovatis ſerratis incanis, floribus ſeſſilibus. Petala Marrubii facie 201. 103.

177. SPONDIAS *lutea* optime floret. HOBO *vulgo*.

CAL. quinquedentatus, minimus.

COR. petala reflexa.

Nectaria decem intra ſtamina.

STAM. decem.

PIST. 4-5, erecta, longiuſcula, approximata.

178. CHRYSOPHYLLO fructu adfinis, foliis pungentibus; vulgo *Barbaſco*.

PER. *Bacca* ſubrotunda, uvae minoris magnitudine foras ſtriatula, acuminata; acumine rigido, cortice ipſo ſecedente a pulpa ſ. ſemine globoſo, in ſuperficie notato rudimentis 3-4 hoc tempore vacuis, mollibus. Subſtantia pulpae h. t. mollis, butyracea.

278 179. CHRYSOPHYLLUM alterum foliis obtuſis, fere congener priori.

Fructus globoſus, acuminatus, Ribeſiorum rubrorum magnitudine, ruber. *Semen* magnum, globoſum, firmum; an ideo diſtincta Genera?

180. BOMBAX caule ſubſpinoſo, parum ventricoſo trunco, nec alta arbor, h. t. privata foliis et flore, fructus vero habuit copioſos.

ſos. *Capſula* oblonga, pentagona, turbinata obtuſa, quinquelocularis, quinquevalvis, ad angulos dehiſcens, diſſepimentis ad Columnam cohaerentibus quinque. *Semina* plura, ſubrotunda, lana tenuiſſima ſat copioſa, ſubfuſca, pallida. *Valvulae* apertae, patentiſſimae, ſtelliformes et planae. *Calyx* in fructum baſi excipit capſulam integerrimam, lineae longitudine.

XX. 181. EPIDENDRUM acaule, radice bulboſo-ovata; floribus cinereo fuſcis etc.

Radix ſubbulboſa vel caulis ovatus, leviter rugoſus, emittens radiculas repentes ſuper ramos, more congenerum.

Caulis brevis vel fere nullus, baſi ovatus.

Folia duo, oblonga, dorſo carinata.

Scapus erectus, dodrantalis, pedalis, teres.

Flores 3-4, terminales, alterni.

XXVI. 182. HERMESIAS a me dictum, vulgo Roſa de monte. (BROWNAEA *coccinea.*)

Flores ſeſſiles, capitati: capitula ante explicationem ob bracteas conum pini ſed mollem referunt, juxta baſin ipſius folii adnata, ſubrotunda, poſt explicationem faſciculata, alterna, ſeſſilia. *Bracteae* alternae, coloratae, convexae, oblongae, exteriores inferius ſubrotundae, concavae, membranaceae, obtuſae, laxiuſculae, ſingulae includunt

ſin-

singulos flores, ultimis exceptis subrotundis, quae includunt reliquas bracteas interiores, angustas, lineares. Omnes caducae sunt.

CAL. *Perianthium* duplex. *Inferius* monophyllum, tubulato-turbinatum, superne latius, laxum, ad $\frac{1}{4}$ part. bifidum: laciniis ovatis, erectis, concavis. *Superius* interiusque tubo, spatio $\frac{1}{2}$ calycis exterioris, sursum latiore, paulo compresso, postea quinquephyllo: foliolis oblongis, tertiam partem Calycis exterioris longitudine excedentibus, obtusis, coloratis: Foliolo superiore paulo latiore reliquis et obtusiore.

279 COR. *Petala* quinque, erecta, calyce interiore duplo longiora, oblonga, basi media sua parte inferne unguiculata: unguibus teretibus. *Lamina* oblonga, erecta, obsolete subundulata, supremum intra fissuram vaginae staminum.

STAM. *Filamenta* undecim (quod constans et curiosum) connata in vaginam ad latus superius, usque ad basin corollae (et calycis interioris) dehiscentem et divisam; altitudine calycis interioris, connata, demum soluta, subulata, alterna leviter longiora, subcurva. *Antherae* oblongae, incumbentes.

PIST. *Germen* teretiusculum, oblongum, inferne

ferne pedicellatum; pedicello adnato lateri inferiori tubi calycis interioris, vel ſi mavis tubo ſtaminum, infra calycem interiorem, pubeſcens. *Stylus* filiformis, ſtaminum longitudine. *Stigma* obtuſum, ſimplex, nigrum.

Color Corollae coccineus et roſeo-coccineus. Fructum non vidi.

183. ERYTHRINA foliis ternatis, caule aculeato. *Sp. Plant.* 706. 2. ni fallor; ANAUCO *vulgo.*

Flores racemoſi, ſubſecundi, conferti, 2, 3, 4, ex uno puncto: *racemis* digitalibus, ſpithamalibus. *Pedunculi* horizontales, trium vel quatuor linearum longitudine, teretes, unilaterales. *Flores* nutantes. Bracteas non vidi, neſcio itaque an adſint.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, breviſſimum, turbinatum: ore integerrimo, obtuſo, truncato, inferius producto in appendicem deorſum verſum, obtuſum, teretiuſculum.

COR. papilionacea, irregularis. *Vexillum* oblongo-acuminatum, adſcendens, dorſo acute carinatum, marginibus leviter reflexis. *Alae* duae, breviſſimae, ſubrotundae, vix calycis duplae longitudinis, adpreſſae. *Carina* falcata, aperta, apice bifida laciniis ovatis, obtuſis, compreſſa, marginibus ſuperioribus,

perioribus conniventibus, vexillo quinquies brevior.

288 STAM. *Filamenta* decem, diadelpha, ſuperius ſolutum et novem connata in vaginam uſque ad apicem Carinae, qua includuntur, poſtea ſoluta, carina longiora, ſubulata alterna leviter longiora, paulo curva. *Antherae* lineares, incumbentes.

PIST. *Germen* lineare, teres, Carinae longitudine, baſi ad $\frac{1}{4}$ pedicellatum, compreſſum. *Stylus* brevis, leviter adſcendens, teres. *Stigma* obtuſum, ſimplex, oblongum.

PER. *Legumen* ni fallor, lineare, teretiuſculum, ad ſemina oblongum.

Color Floris aurantius vel luteo-rufus.

Reliqua non vidi.

XXVII. Maundy Thurſday. Two Indians with bows and arrows accompanied me, as a ſafeguard all the day, where-ever I went, without loſing ſight of me.

V. April. I this day left St. *Bernhardino*. It was rather hard for me to leave a place where I had ſpent two months in agreeable company.

On the road from St. *Bernhardino* to *Pilar* I met with:

184. ARBOR floribus albis copioſis, germine hirſuto: novi generis ni fallor; but I loſt its deſcription.

185. AMA-

185. AMARYLLIS ſpatha uniflora flore albo. I loſt both the flower and its deſcription.

186. BIGNONIA *Leucoxylon* arborea, floribus luteis h. t. ſine foliis; *Floribus* copioſe tecta. *Folia* digitata, petiolata.

VI. Towards St. *Miguel* and St. *Franciſco*.

187. ARBOR foliis pinnatis oppoſitis, floribus ſpicatis luteis diadelphis.

188. BROMELIA paraſitica *Maraguaray*, in ex ſuccis arboribus, *Floribus* ſpinoſis, *racemo* copioſo longo, *fructibus* parvis, duris.

VII. I viewed the plants about the village, and found:

189. BAUHINIA aculeata, *florens*.

190. MIMOSA aculeata, bracteis magnis, *florens*.

191. BIHAI onoto, copioſe, ſylveſtris, ad viam verſus Flumen.

In the marſh itſelf I found: 281

192. AESCHYNOMENE fruteſcens, foliis pinnatis.

193. PLANTA Beccabungae ſimilis, in aqua paludoſa natans, caulis ex axillis radiculas emittens, cum tuberibus oblongis, ſpongioſis, albis, copioſis, feſſilibus, axillaribus. Flores non vidi.

194. HYDROCOTYLE foliis reniformibus, margine lobato. *Umbellulae* 3, 4, 5, floribus.

195. SAL-

195. SALVINIA *Michelli* (MARSILEA *natans*) copioſe,

Folia punctis obtuſis, erectis, quadratis, longioribus undique leguntur. They are like velvet.

196. PISTIA planta natans, facie Plantaginis, foliis ſubrotundis, omnibus radicalibus hirſutis, roſae in modum patentibus, abſque flore.

197. UTRICULARIA radicibus nutantibus abſque utriculis, nectario conico. Adeo exacte refert Utricularian Europae nectario conico, ut dubitarem an diſtincta eſſet, Radices tamen ſ. folia natantia, late in ramulos ſparſa, omnino carent utriculis.

Radices repentes, natantes, fibris copioſis, confertis, omnino abſque veſiculis. An folia potius dicendae.

Scapi erecti hinc inde, pauci ex axillis. *Radicis* ramificationes digitales et ſpithamales, ſimplices.

Flores alterni, ſparſi, 6-12. erecti, pedunculati: *pedunculi* teretes, ſub floreſcentia erecti, poſtea nutantes, 3-4 linearum longitudine. *Bracteae* obtuſae, parvae, glabrae, convexae, baſi involventes pedunculum.

CAL. *Perianthium* diphyllum: *foliolis* oblongis aequalibus, convexis, baſi perſiſtens.

COR.

Cor. irregularis, ringens, monopetala. *Tubus* nullus. *Lab. ſuperius* erectum, ſubrotundum, inferiore dimidio brevius, baſi perforatum pro germine. *Lab. inferius* patens, ſubrotundum, ſuperiore duplo majus, baſi faucis palato prominente, biventricoſo, apice leviter emarginato, ſubtus terminatum in nectario, ſub labio flexo.

Nectarium ſubulatum, longitudine labii inferioris, conicum, paulo depreſſum, adpreſſum labio inferiori.

Stam. *Filamenta* duo, introrſum incurva, 282
brevia.

Per. *Capſula* ſubrotunda.

Color floris luteus, magnitudo et facies Utricularia majoris Europeae.

Videtur procul dubio eſſe *Linaria paluſtris foeniculi folio Plumieri* ſ. Utricularia caule folioſo Spec. Pl. 18. 7.

Near the river *Guere* I met with:

198. ARUNDO arboreſcens.

199. AMBROSIA copioſa.

200. BIDENS procumbens, foliis inferioribus alternis oblongis undulatis tomentoſo-incanis; ſuperioribus oppoſitis, floribus oppoſitis purpureis 175.

Variat etiam flore albo.

201. STAEHELINOIDES (JUSSIÆA)

pubeſcens foliis ovatis ſerratis, floribus ſeſſilibus oppoſitis 176.

202. PLANTA Didynamiae Angioſperma parva, foliolis oblongis glabris, caule ramoſo, flore purpureo.

203. SCIRPUS *minimus*.

204. GRAMEN Eragroſtis parvum.

VIII. 205. JUSSIÆA foliis oblongis; caule pubeſcente; floribus decandris, pentapetalis.

206. BROMELIA Ananas.

207. MELOCHIA fruteſcens, foliis albis.

208. CANNA - - - ſiliquae pedales.

X. Round the marſh I met with;

209. VIOLA *Hybanthus* arboreſcens ſ. fruteſcens americana, foliis oblongis, obtuſis, glabris.

Radix fruteſcens.

Caulis fruteſcens, per arbores ſcandens, inferius contortus retortuſque, craſſitie brachii infantis, cortice ruguloſo, fibroſo, contorte flexo, ſuperius retorto, varieque inter ramos alterius arboris inflexo, ſummis *ramulis* ſubpendulis, filiformibus, lignoſis, cortice tectis rudiore, cineraſcenti-fuſco, nudis ramulis hinc inde ſparſis, brevibus, folioſis, varie flexis.

Folia alterna, ad extremitates ramulorum lateralium

ralium conferta, oblonga vel oblongo-lanceolata, ſuperius communiter latiora, obtuſa, integerrima, glabra utrinque 2, 3, 4, uncialia. *Petioli* breves, ſubtus teretes, ſupra planiuſculi. 283

Flores axillares, ex alis folioque ſolitarii, penduli, *pedunculis* 2-3 punctatis, filiformibus, ſimplicibus, unifloris.

Cal. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, erectum: foliolis ovato-acutis, corollae adpreſſis, ſubaequalibus, ad Nectarium duobus patentioribus, foliolo oppoſito Nectario ab altero latere reliquis paulo minore.

Cor. pentapetala, irregularis. *α) Petala duo* a latere Nectario oppoſito, calyce duplo longiora, ſubrotunda, obtuſa. *β) Petala duo lateralia* ſubrotunda, praecedentibus triplo majora, patula, obtuſa. *γ) Petalum poſterius* ſubrotundo-oblongum, pone elongatum in nectarium altitudine petalorum *β*.

Nectarium ex petalo ultimo, pone prominens, corolla duplo longius, ſubulatum, ſemiunciale, compreſſum, rectum, oblique contortum, obtuſum.

Stam. *Filamenta* quinque, breviſſima. *Antherae* ſubrotundae, connatae, apice membranula connivente terminatae, intus biloculares, bifariam dehiſcentes: duabus ver-

ſus nectarium emittentibus caudam, in cavitate nectarii, pubeſcenti-piloſam.

PIST. *Germen* ſubovatum, trigonum, ſexſtriatum. *Stylus* filiformis, ſtaminibus longior, ſuperne planus, obtuſus, convolutus. *Stigma* obtuſum, ſimplex.

PER. *Capſula* globoſa ſexſulcata, obſolete trigona, unilocularis, trivalvis.

SEM. duodecim circiter, oblonga, compreſſa, obtuſa.

Color Corollae pallide luteus. Folia viridi-lutea.

APPEN-

ABSOLUTO OPERE MISSA.

TRIANDRIA.

CORAZON.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, obsolete 4-angulare, quadridentatum, dentibus subrotunde obtusis, persistens.

COR. nulla.

STAM. *Filam.* 3, setacea, calyce duplo longiora, receptaculo inserta, apice patula. *Antherae* subrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum, altero latere magis planiusculum. *Stylus* setaceus, longitudine staminum, ad unum latus flexus. *Stigma* simplex, acutum.

PER. nullum. *Calyx* dentibus conniventibus, in sinu fert semen.

SEM. unicum, subrotundum, compressum, convexum.

CALLISIA *repens.*

CAL. *Perianth.* triphyllum, erectum: foliolis lineari-subulatis, dorso carinatis, persistentibus, marcescentibus.

COR. *Petala* tria, linearia, acuta, membranacea, calycis longitudine, erecta, apice patula.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, capillaria, corolla duplo longiora, erecta. *Antherae* subrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, compressum. *Stylus* capillaris, staminibus brevior. *Stigma* trifidum, patens.

PER *Capsula* oblonga, compressa, acuminata, utrinque sulco impresso, bilocularis, bivalvis; valvulis dissepimento oppositis.

SEM nonnulla, subrotunda.

Licet stigma trifidum sit, nunquam tamen capsulam 3-locularem vidi.

Planta debilis, subprocumbens, annua, digitali-spithamalis, glabra, simplex, interdum e basi ramosa. *Folia* ovata vel ovato-lanceolata, basi cordata, sessilia, in superiore caule sterili imbricata in rosulam patentem, alias in fructificantibus alterna, remota, basi vaginantia, integra, striata. *Flores* pauci 2-6, sessiles, ex axillis foliorum conferti, bracteolis seu spathulis lineari-acutis distincti, hinc, habitus fere Commelinae, cui adfine genus
306 est, sed nectario omnino caret. Corollae color aqueus, membranaceus.

Habitat in udis depressis, sub fruticibus ubique circa Barcellonam novam.

PENTANDRIA.

MENAIS *topiaria*.

CAL. *Perianth.* triphyllum, laxum: foliolis lineari-acutis,

acutis, ſtriatis, concavis, erecto-patulis, perſiſtentibus.

Cor. monopetala, hypocrateriformis. *Tubus* cylindricus, calyce longior. *Limbus* patens, 5-partitus, laciniis oblongis.

Stam. *Filamenta* nulla. *Antherae* 5, lineares acutae, ſeſſiles, adnatae ſummae tubi fauci e regione inciſurarum limbi.

Pist. *Germen* ſubrotundum, depreſſum. *Stylus* filiformis, erectus, tubi altitudine. *Stigmata* duo, ſubconniventia, oblonga, acuta.

Per. *Bacca.*

EDECHIA ad Curataquiche. *Laugieria odorata.*

Cal. *Perianth.* monophyllum, tubulatum, teres, ore integro perſiſtens.

Cor. monopetala, hypocrateriformis. *Tubus* calyce multo longior, cylindricus. *Limbus* 5-partitus : laciniis oblongis, patentiſſimis.

Stam. *Filamenta* 5, breviſſima, ſupra medium tubi adnata, capillaria. *Antherae* lineares, tubi altitudine.

Pist. *Germen* ſubrotundum, receptaculis cinctum. *Stylus* filiformis, ſtaminibus altior. *Stigma* capitatum, ſubrotundum.

Per. *Drupa* ſubrotunda, parva.

Sem. *Nux* ſubrotunda, oſſea, 4-5 locularis (in altera ſpecie 2-loc. irregularis) nucleis teretibus.

1. ſp. inermis *p.* 271.

2. ſp.

2. ſp. ſpinoſa *p.* 259.

CELOSIOIDES.

CAL. *Perianth.* pentaphyllum, patens: foliolis lanceolatis, concavis, ſiccis, perſiſtens.

307 COR. nulla.

Nectarium germen cingens, membranaceum, margine ſtamina gerens, integrum, nec plicatum, nec inter ſtamina altius.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, inſerta membranae nectarii, patula, calyce breviora. *Antherae* ſubrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* ſubrotundum, obtuſum, compreſſum. *Stylus* filiformis, apice bifidus, ſtaminum longitudine. *Stigmata* ſimplicia, craſſiuſcula.

PER. *Capſula* oblonga, compreſſa, calyce duplo triplove longior, unilocularis, verſus baſin horizontaliter dehiſcens.

SEM. unicum, oblongum, compreſſum, glabrum, nitidum, involutum arillo ſpongioſo, albo, verſus ſolem micis argenteis ſplendido.

Ideoque a Celoſia ſemine unico, capſulaque magna, et ad Achyranthe ſeminis arillo differt.

1. Celoſioides fruteſcens ſcandens.

HEXANDRIA.

HERMUPOA fl. coccineo. Mattique cique.

CAL. *Perianthium* duplex: *Exterius* monophyllum,

lum, tubulatum, longum, integrum, apice diruptum 3 dentibus; inferius longius, dehiſcens, coloratum, deciduum; *Interius* minimum, tetraphyllum: foliolis ſubquadrangularibus, truncatis, ad interſtitia petalorum deciduum.

Cor. *Petala* quatuor, erecta linearia, convexa, calyce exteriore leviter longiora, obtuſe acuminata.

Stam. *Filamenta* ſex, longiſſima, ſubulata, *Antherae* oblongae, planae, curvae.

Pist. *Germen* ſubulatum, parvum. *Stylus* filiformis, ſtaminibus paulo brevior. *Stigma* parvum, globoſum, capitatum.

Per. *Bacca* maxima, teres, oblongo-cylindracea, ſuperficie hinc inde craſſiore.

Sem. plurima ſubrotunda, nidulantia.

Affinitate naturali jungitur *Breyniae*, reliquiſque, hinc dixi calycem interiorem, quod alii dicerent nectarium.

HEPTANDRIA. 308

PISONIA *mitis.*

Cal. *Perianth.* monophyllum, ſubulatum, ſuperne latius, 5-angulare, obſoletiſſime 5-dentatum, minimum.

Cor. nulla.

Stam. *Filamenta* ſeptem, ſubulata, erecta, baſi fere connata, receptaculo inſerta. *Antherae* ſubro-

ſubrotundae, didymae, calycis dimidii altitudine.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, utrinque contractum, in fundo calycis. *Stylus* filiformis, calyce altior, ad latus inferius inclinatus, apice ſurſum curvo ſ. adſcendente. *Stigma* multifidum, lacerum, penicilliforme.

PER. - - -

SEM. - - -

A Piſonia differt ſtaminibus brevibus; ſtigmate et ſexu hermaphrodito.

OCTANDRIA.

COMBRETUM. *laxum.*

Frutex fol. oppoſitis, fr. 4-gono, membranaceo, monoſpermo. *Ado* vulgo.

CAL. *Perianth.* monophyllum, germini inſidens, campanulatum, quadridentatum, denticulis brevibus, lato acutis; deciduum.

COR. *Petala* quatuor, parva, ovato-acuta, ex inciſuris calycis, vix dentibus longiora.

STAM. *Filamenta* octo, longiſſima, ſetacea, erecta. *Antherae* ſuboblongae, parvae.

PIST. *Germen* ſub receptaculo, lineare, quadrangulare, angulis compreſſis, ſuperne acuminatum. *Stylus* ſetaceus, longitudine ſtaminum, ad baſin hirſutus. *Stigma* ſimplex, acutum.

PER. nullum niſi cruſtam ſeminis tetragonam velis.

SEM.

SEM. unicum, oblongum, nudum, tetragonum; angulis longitudinalibus membranaceis magis, apice acuminatum; medio oblongo 4-gono, angulis compreſſis, Cotyledonibus corrugatis, corculo ex apice.

Hinc flos fere *Griſleae*, ſed germen ſub receptaculo, Stamina erecta, et fructus abunde diſtinguunt.

DECANDRIA. 309

CASSIAE *affinis*.

CAL. *Perianth.* 5-phyllum: foliolis lineari-oblongis, acutis, patentibus, deciduis.

COR. *Petala* quinque, patentia, erecta, ſubrotunda, ſubaequalia, calyce majora.

STAM. *Filamenta* 10, breviſſima. *Antherae* lineares, curvae, ſubaequales, omnes fertiles.

PIST. *Germen* lineare, unicum. *Stylus* adſcendens ſubulatus.

Vix, exceptis ſtaminibus omnibus fertilibus, a Caſſia differt.

11. April. I travelled to *Piritu*, and found upon the road;

MAHOMA arbor diadelpha, floribus ſpicatis racemoſis copioſis, pallide purpuraſcentibus.

JATROPHA fruteſcens, altior lignoſa, caule glabro, folia digitato-palmata, lobis extrorſum latioribus, in medio ſinu lato contractis.

Flores

Flores in racemo lato fuſci. *Stamina* 10, filamentis omnibus diſtinctis; quorum 5 interiora, breviorà, recta, leviter patula, 5 vero exteriora, baſi retrorſum inflexa, longiora.

Corolla campanulata, baſi laxa, pallide fuſca, colore interiore ſaturatiore.

MIMOSA cortice glaberrimo.

HIBISCUS flore albo, calyce patente.

BREYNIA *olivacea latifolia*, copioſe florens.

COFER Indis Pirituenſibus vocata, frutex altior, fol. oblongis. SYMPLOCOS *martinicenſis*.

CAL. *Perianth.* tubulatum, latere altero ad baſin dehiſcens, hinc paulo obliquum, apice compreſſum, 2-dentatum.

COR. *Petala* 4, erecta, oblonga, obtuſa, baſi anguſtiora, concava, convexa, baſi convexe patula, ſurſum erecta.

STAM. *Filamenta* 20, in 4 faſciculos ſ. phalanges diviſa, inde 5 et 5 parallela, oppoſita, corolla paulo breviora.

PIST. *Germen* oblong. . . . *Stylus* unicus.

310 *Color* floris candidus et pulchre albus.

GOSSYPIUM verſus mare.

12. April. I went from *Piritu* to *S. Miguel* and *S. Franciſco*. They bring about this time great quantities of ſalt towards *Barcellona* and *Caracas*.

14. April. We travelled towards the river *Orinoco*. We waded through the river *Guere* on our way,

way, and went a good way along its ſandy ſhores, till we reached a marſh and ſoon after S. Pablo, after two miles journey.

HELENII facie fl. luteo, foliis 2-pinnatis.

We continued our journey towards *S. Lorenzo* which lies north of the river *Guere*, ſo that we paſſed twice that river.

The journey went on towards *Margarita*, thirteen miles, which lies ſouth of the river *Guere*, which we paſſed a third time.

15 April from *Margarita* to *Aragua* ſeven miles.

Planta ſyngeneſiae fl. albo, ſpicato, rigida.

16. April. The journey continued from *Aragua*. to *Hato Nuovo* eight miles.

17. April Planta lacuſtris ſ. paluſtris ſpinoſa.

Radix perennis, fibroſa, tenax.

Caules ſolitarii ſ. pauci, erecti, pedales, ſubſimplices, pubeſcentes, ſubſeſſiles, ramulis alternis, patulis, brevibus ſimplicibus.

Folia alterna, lanceolata, ſemiuncialia, ſeſſilia, pubeſcenti-viſcoſa, margine ſubundulata. *Spinae* axillares, ſubulatae, rectae, patentes, 2-3 lin. longitudine.

Flores pauci, terminales ramis alternis, conferti, ſubſeſſiles.

CAL. *Perianth.* 5-phyllum; foliolis linearibus, acutis, erectis, pubeſcenti-viſcoſis, non imbricatis.

COR.

Cor. monopetala, rotato-campanulata. *Tubus* laxior, calycis dimidii longitudine, obſolete quinquangularis. *Limbus* erecto-patens, 5-partitus : laciniis ovatis, imbricatis.

311 Stam. *Filamenta* 5, ſubulata, corolla paulo altiora, patentia, apice inflexa, baſi craſſiora, cordata. *Antherae* parvae, oblongae, curvae, incumbentes.

Pist. *Germen* ovatum, vix manifeſte compreſſum, lineis oppoſitis obſolete notatum. *Styli* 2, filiformes, long. ſtaminum patentes, introrſum leviter curvi. *Stigmata* obtuſa, truncata.

Per. *Capſula* ovata, utrinque linea notata, 2-loc. 2-valv. ? *Receptaculo* ſemin. ovato, magno.

Sem. minutiſſima, plurima, juxta valvulas, imbricata, ſuper receptac.

Color floris eſt ſaturate caeruleus.

ARBOR ad Morichal.

Cal. *Perianth.* monophyllum ; tubo oblongo, ſurſum leviter contracto, 5-partito : laciniis oblongis, patentibus.

Cor. *Petala* 5, raro 4, patentia, oblonga, concava, calycis laciniis duplo longiora, majora.

Stam. *Filamenta* 6, raro 5, declinata ex inferiore latere, margine breviſſimo, circulari, calycis collo adnata, decumbentia, leviter ſurſum arcuata, ſ. ſubadſcendentia. corolla triplo

longiora,

longiora, ſubaequalia. *Antherae* parvae, ſubrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, leviter compreſſum, hirſutum. *Stylus* ſetaceus, ſitu ſtaminum leviter illis longior. *Stigma* ſimplex.

PER. *Capſula* oblonga, ſubovata, oblique acuta,, latere exteriore gibbo, ſuperiore recto, ſuperius ad baſin ſulco uno oblongo notata.

SEM. unicum, oblongum.

Frutex 2-4 orgyarum longitudine.

Folia ovalia, obtuſa, integerrima, ſubacuminata.

18. April.

SLOANEA *dentata*.

Arbor mediocris, vel frutex altus, juxta rivulos naſcens; ramis laxis, erectis, varie et rare diſperſis, longis.

Folia alterna, ad pices ramorum, ſubſeſſilia, oblonga, ſpithamalia. baſi obtuſa, cordata, ſuperne rugulosa, ſed concinne venuloſa, ſubtus tomentoſa, piloſa, ſerrulata.

Flores in racemo oppoſito infimo folio, compoſito ramulis alternis, ex quorum ſummitate 3 l. 4 flores prodeunt, pedicellati. 312

Bracteae ſingulo ramulo laterali binae oppoſitae.

Bracteae ad pedicellos 4 v. 3 majores, patentes, ovatae.

Pedicelli $\frac{1}{4}$ unciales.

CAL. *Perianth.* 5-phyllum, erectum, patens, rigidum, ſtrictum; foliolis lineari-acutis marginibus

ginibus craſſis, ante florem apertum contiguis, ½ uncial. foris pubeſcenti piloſis, deciduis.

Cor. *Petala* 5, erecta, oblonge ſubrotunda, calycis medio leviter altiora, breviter unguiculata, ungue oblongo, ſurſum mox latiore, obtuſiuſculo.

Stam. *Filamenta* plurima 100-200, filiformia corolla ½ breviora, compacta, ſuperius planiuſcula. extima ſterilia, ſuperne foliacea, lanceolata, ſubhirſuta. *Antherae* oblongo-lineares, latere interiore filamento adnatae, apice ſubfoliaceo, ſubhirſutae.

Pist. *Germen* ſubrotundum, depreſſum. *Stylus* filiformis, ſtaminibus duplo longior, corolla paulo longior, apice leviter curvus. *Stigma* obtuſum, perforatum, cylindri inſtar.

Per. *Bacca* ſubrotundo-orbiculata, depreſſa, palmae latitudine, undique echinata: echinis mollibus, nec adeo aſperis, acutis, piloſis, interius carnoſa, forte capſula.

Sem. plurima, ſubrotunda, paulo compreſſa, mediocria.

Color Corollae luteus.

EPILOBII vel RHEXIAE adfinis. MELASTOMA.

Radix tuberoſa, coagmentata, radiculis fibroſis.

Caulis erectus, herbaceus, ſimplex, 3-5 pedalis, hirſutus, teres.

Folia

Folia oppoſita, ovato-oblonga, 3 vel 7-nervia, hirſuta; ſeſſilia.

Flores axillares 1. 2. 3. brevi ramulo elevati.

CAL. *Perianth.* 1-phyll. tubulato-campanulatum, 5-fidum: laciniis lanceolatis, erecto-patulis, foris hirſutis.

COR. *Petala* 5, ſubrotunda, inſerta Calyci, laciniis ejus triplo majora, obtuſa.

STAM. *Filamenta* 10, inſerta calyci infra petala, filiformia, leviter dentata ad latus inferius, leviter longiora. *Antherae* lineares, compreſſae, ſubulatae baſi curvae dorſo gibbo, filamento margine baſeos bifido, corollae altitudine.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum, medii calycis altitudine, ſub-hirſutum. *Stylus* filiformis, longitudine ſtaminum, declinatus. *Stigma* obtuſum, ſimplex.

PER. *Capſula* 5-locularis, 5-valvis?

SEM. plurima, minima.

Receptaculum ſemin. magnum.

Flores purpurei.

BYTTNERIA *ſcabra.*

Radix perennis, fibroſa.

Caulis fruticoſus, erectus; 4-5 ped. altitudine: Ramis alternis, longis angulatis: *aculeis* brevibus, reflexis, cartilagineis.

Folia lineari-lanceolata, ſubintegerrima, 4-8 unc. longit. inferiora petiolata; ſuperiora ſeſſilia,

glabra, venosa, rigidiuscula, subconduplicata.

Petioli angulati, margine et dorso aculeati.

Flores axillares, pedicellati, et terminales in racemis oblongis, angustis. *Pedunculi* plures 2. 3. 6. 8. ex axilla foliorum vel bractearum superiorum, subdivisi in pedicellos umbellatos 1-2-4.

CAL. nullus, nisi corollam vis.

COR. *Petala* 5, lanceolata, patentia, concava, subacuta.

Nectaria 5 (squamae 5) subrotunda, concava, introrsum conniventia obtusa, margine conniventi filamentis adnexa terminante in sita γ 5, corolla fere longiora, erecto-patula.

STAM. *Filamenta* 5, subrotunda, submembranacea, obtusa, brevia, apice connata cum Nectariis. *Antherae* subrotundae dorso filamentorum insertae.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum. *Stylus* filiformis.

PER. *Capsula* subrotunda, depressa, 5-loba, 5-loc. 5-valvis echinata; echinis parvis; obtusiusculis brevibus.

314 SEM. 5, solitaria singulis loculis, oblonga.

Color Floris albus: Nectaria apicibus fuscis.

JUSSIAEAE adfinis herbacea octondra, capsulis apice se aperientibus. Juxta rivulorum praecipitia.

Folia

Folia alterna, oblonga, leviſſime ſerrulata, glabra, venoſa, obtuſa, ſeſſilia, uncialia.

Flores axillares, ſolitarii, pedunculati, pedunculo unciali prius nutante, dein erecto.

Bracteolae breviſſimae, acutae, oppoſitae, binae ad baſin calycis.

CAL. *Perianthium* 4-phyllum, inſidens germini illudque coronans: foliis ovato-lanceolatis, acutis, perſiſtentibus, demum fere deciduis.

COR. *Petala* 4, patentia, obverſe reniformia, 2-plo latiora quam longiora, apice emarginata, obtuſa, calyce ſeſqui longiora.

STAM. *Filamenta* 8, filiformia, calyce breviora, ſiniſtrorſum leviter torta, craſſiuſcula, erecta. *Antherae* oblongae ſubulatae, tortae, ſurſum tenuiores.

PIST. *Germen* ſub receptaculo, turbinatum, oblongum, obſolete 4-gonum, intra calycem, apice ſubovato, obtuſo, lineis ſurſum deorſumque repente. *Stylus* breviſſimus, teretiuſculus. *Stigma* capitatum, ſubrotundum, majuſculum, glutinoſum.

PER. *Capſula* 4-locularis, apice integro, 4-valvis: columellis perſiſtentibus.

SEM. plurima, minutiſſima.

Flos luteus.

BEJUCO pendulus, floribus paniculatis. HIPOCRATEA *volubilis*.

CAL. *Perianthium* 5-phyllum, breve: foliolis subrotundis, minimis.

COR. *Petala* 5, oblongo-linearia, patentia, calyce 4-plo longiora, versus apicem leviſſime hirſuta.

Nectarium monophyllum, craſſiuſculum, cylindricum, erectum, ore integro, germini ipſi adnatum, vel illud circumdans.

STAM. *Filamenta* 3, inſerta margini interiori nectarii, patentia, filiformia, brevia. *Antherae* ſubrotundae.

315 PIST. *Germen* oblongum, apice 3-lobum: lobis ovatis, brevibus, patentibus. *Stylus* filiformis, brevis, ex ſinu laciniarum. *Stigma* ſubcapitatum.

PER. *Sem.* nuda, apice 3-foliaceo, forte?

Flores viridi-lutei.

Frutex ſcandens; ramis oppoſitis, patentiſſimis.

Folia oblonga, glabra, leviter et obtuſe ſerrata.

BIGNONIA foliis digitatis, floribus ringentibus.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, breve, tubulato-campanulatum, ore 5-dentato: dentibus brevibus, obtuſis, acuminatis.

COR. monopetala, ringens. *Tubus* cylindricus, calycis longitudine, mox dilatatus in faucem ventricoſam, magis prominulam inferius. *Limbus* bilabiatus: *Lab.* ſuperius 2-partitum; laciniis ſubrotundo-oblongis, erectis, reflexis;

reflexis; *Inferius* 3-partitum: lateralibus oblongis, obtusis, labio superiore paulo longioribus: intermedia subrotunda, lateralibus duplo majore, utrinque ad faucem linea pubescenti notata. *Faux* ipsa compressa.

STAM. *Filamenta* 5 tubo corollae adnata, subulata, curva, labii superioris longitudine, parallela. *Antherae* parvae, subrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum. *Stylus* filiformis, long. staminum. *Stigma* 2-fidum, breve.

Color floris purpureus. Magnitudo mediocris. Rami oppositi.

Folia digitata, opposita, petiolata: foliolis 5, sessilibus, oblongis, glabris.

21. April.

CONVOLVULO *affinis*, pentandra digyna, *spec. nov* EVOLVULUS.

Radix filiformis, descendens, fibrillas hinc inde emittens.

Caules erecti, plures vel pauciores, spithamales vel pedales simplices, tomentosi, incani.

Folia ad medium caulis confertiora, sparsa, alterna, lanceolata, piloso-tomentosa, incana, sessilia, decurrentia: supra medium minus alterna, remotiora, leviter decurrentia. sensim minora.

Flores in *spica* oblonga, tomentosa, composita ex bracteis copiosis, confertis, lineari-acutis s. 316

subulatis, pilosis. Floribus sessilibus ex axillis bracteolarum.

CAL. *Perianthium* 5-phyllum, erectiusculum, foliolis lineari-subulatis, hirsutis.

COR. monopetala, subrotata; *tubo* filiformi, angusto, limbi medii longitudine; *limbus* patens, concavus, 5-plicatus, 5-lobus: lobis obverse cordatis, hinc 10-fariam emarginatis.

STAM. *Filamenta* 5, capillaria, erecta. *Antherae* lineares, subincumbentes.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum. *Styli* 2, staminibus longiores, limbi fere longitudine, ad $\frac{1}{4}$ sui partem simplices, mox bifidi, capillares.

PER. *Capsula* ovato-subrotunda, obtusa, 4-valv. 2-locularis.

SEM. 4, ovata, inde convexiora, glabra.

Color Corollae purpureus. Forma 5-gona.

INDEX.

A

ABEKAS, *Indians* Vol. I. p. 229
Account of a journey into the weſtern parts of North America 388
——— *of Prince Madoc's voyage to Virginia* 393
——— *of the diſcovery of America by Martin Behaim, previous to Columbus* 395
Adiantum pedatum, *Maidenhair* 354
Akanzas, an Indian nation 68. 69
——— *account of their country* 92
——— *their ceremonies on declaring war* 99
——— *their cuſtom of adopting* 103
——— *their cuſtom of making indelible punctures on the body* 107
——— *their and the other Indians' manner of making oath* 98
——— *their Manitou or falſe deity* 103
——— *their proceeding with priſoners* 105
——— *their ſongs of war* 102
Allibamons, Indians in Weſt Florida 226
——— *their burials* 257
——— *their religious principles* 256
Alligators, Indian manner of killing them 281
——— *torpid in winter* 367
——— *very great ones in the river Miſſiſippi* 366
Anchovies caught on the coaſt of Bretany 2
——— *not the true Italian anchovies* ibid.
Animal, unknown, with a fine fur, found in the country of the Miſſouris 180
Aquelon-Piſſas, commonly called Colla-piſſas, an American nation 34
Attakapas, an Indian nation who eat their priſoners 337

B

Baliſe, fort at the mouth of the Miſſiſippi p. 20
Bay, red and white. *See* Laurus.
Bears 93
—— *oil, very good to eat* 208
—— *white, not the polar white bears* 358
Beavers 368
Belle-Iſle, (M. de) a French major, his captivity among the Attakapas, with his other ſufferings 334
Biloxis, formerly the chief place in Louiſiana 343
Bimini, one of the Bahama iſles II. 6
—— *is now called Iſle of Providence* II. 8
—— *renowned for a pretended miraculous fountain* II. 6
Biſhop, a bird (Tanagra Epiſcopus) 372
Brandy, exceſſive fondneſs of the Indians for this liquor 197
Buſtards, in America † 94. 96
Butterflies 372

C

Calabaſhes 354
Calumet, or pipe of peace, a pipe with a marble head, uſed in embaſſies by the Indians 26
Cardinal bird 371
Caſſine, the leaf of a tree; its infuſion drank by the Indians 249
Cats Iſland on the coaſt of Louiſiana 320
—— *tragical tranſactions on that iſle* 322
Cats, wild 94
Cedars, white (Cupreſſus thyoides) 222
—— *red* (Juniperus virginiana) ibid.
Cenis, an Indian nation 80
Chactaws, an Indian nation 169
—— *a party of them reconciled to the French* 283
—— *are fond of war* 293
—— *are ſuperſtitious* 294
—— *are very uncleanly* 298

Chac-

† See the preface, p. viii.

Chactaws have a play at ball p. 304
——— *their punishment of adultery* 308
Character of an Indian hunter 117
Chartres fort, at the Illinois 114
Cherokees, Indians 331
Cherry-trees, wild 222
Chickfaws. *See* Tchikachas.
Chitimachas, an Indian nation settled to the westward of New Orleans 25
Choaguen, a fort on lake Ontario 176
Cirier, or wax-tree, or candle-berry myrtle 351
Collapissas, or Aquelon-pissas, an Indian nation 34
——— *generosity of one of them who underwent death instead of his son* 169
Conshakis, an Indian nation 229
Copal-tree, or Rhus Copallinum 354
Corrientes, Cape of Florida II. 5
Cotton, its culture 377
Cuba, westermost of the Antilles or Leeward West-India islands 18

D

Dances customary among the Indians on various occasions 97
Dauphin isle. *See* Massacre-isle.
Dissertation on the preservation of health 401
Divers 97
Dogs, Spanish, their antipathy to the Indians II. 12
——— *flesh eaten by the Indians before they go to war* 99. 189. 202
Domingo (San Domingo) *one of the West-India islands* 5
——— *the capital of the isle of that name* ibid.
——— *instance of cruelty towards the negro slaves there* 16
——— *instance of generosity of one of its inhabitants* 14
Dorado, an imaginary country abounding in gold 87
——— *attempts of the Spaniards towards finding it* 89
Ducks and Teals 96. 97
——— *which perch on trees* 373

E

Eagle royal, or *golden eagle* p. 288
——— *has four eaglets* 289
——— *ſingular Indian method of catching them* 357
——— *their feathers in great requeſt among the Indians* ibid.
Egrets 374
Elephants ſkeletons found on the banks of the Ohio 179
——— *ſuppoſed migration of them from Aſia to America* 180
Eſcaaniba, *a civilized people in the weſtern parts of North America* 388

F

Fiſh, *armed*, *common in the lakes of Louiſiana* 130
Flamingo 369
Florida, *nations of*, *their contempt of precious metals* 9
Foxes in America 94
——— *Indian nation.* *See* Outagamis.
François Cape on St. Domingo 5
Frogs, *which croak as loud as a bull can roar* 367

G

Geeſe 96
Germans, *a colony of them ſettled in Louiſiana* 33
Ginſeng (Panax quinquefolium) 353
Goats, *wild ſpecies in Louiſiana* 356
Goldfinch (Fringilla triſtis) 372
Grouſes, *various ſorts in America* 95
Guatimala, *volcano*; *ridiculous idea of a Spaniſh monk concerning it* 10
Guayacan (*or Guayacum*) *a ſpecific againſt the venereal diſeaſe* 8

H

Hares p. 358
Harlequin, a bird with many colours 372
Havannah on the iſle of Cuba, the center of riches of Spaniſh America 18
Humming bird 372

I

Jalap 353
Jardin de la Reyna, a number of little iſles near Cuba 19
Jaſmine fruit (perhaps an Annona) 348
Jean, (St.) a creek in lake Pontchartrain 220
Illinois, an Indian nation 126
——— *formerly very formidable* 129
——— *their cuſtoms* 128
Indians, or Americans, their marriages 128. 232
——— *are ambitious of knowing the arts of war, phyſic, hunting, and fiſhing* 235
——— *are generally monogamous* 231
——— *education of their boys* 235
——— *exceſſively fond of brandy* 197
——— *their abhorrence of lying* 200
——— *their diſhes* 230
——— *their jugglers or doctors* 262
——— *their method of catching roe-deer* 259
——— *their mourning* 248
——— *their government* 198
——— *their ideas and deſcriptions of European countries* 141
——— *their puniſhment of adultery* 233
——— *their weapons and inſtruments* 223
——— *vegetables which they cultivate* 224
——— *venerate their old men* 200
Indigo, method of making it 375

K

Karancro (Carrion vulture) 368
Kaſkakias, an American nation or tribe of the Illinois 115. 127

Kawuytas, *Indians* p. 229
——— *their emperor visits the French at the Alliba-mons* 271
——— *their general assemblies and speeches* 276
Kikapoux, *Indians*, *allies of the Outagamis* 131
Koakias, *a tribe of Illinois Indians.* 129

L

Lancet-bill, *a bird* 374
Laurus æstivalis, *white bay* 222. 349
——— borbonia, *red bay* ibid. ibid.
——— sassafras, *the sassafras-tree* 354
Leopards in America 93
Liquor of valour, *an infusion of the leaves of Cassine* 355
Louisiana discovered by M. Iberville 20
——— *the honour of its discovery falsely assumed by father Hennepin* 160
——— *abounds in simples* 353

M

Madeira, *an isle belonging to Portugal* 4
Maidenhair (*Adiantum pedatum*) 354
Manitou, *an Indian false deity* 103. 163. 167
Martyres, *islands* II. 5
Massacre isle, *on the coast of Louisiana* 318
Melons 230
Mexico, *gulph of* 19
Mississippi river, *mouth of*, *discovered by M. Iberville* 20
——— *excellence of its water* 24
Missouris Indians 141
——— *brought to believe that gun-powder grows in savannahs* 140
——— *repay the French with their own coin* 147
——— *unlucky attempt of the Spaniards to destroy them* 151
——— *woman who passed for a sorceress*, *and wore a live rattle-snake by way of girdle* 194
Mitchigamias, *Indians*, *a tribe of Illinois* 131
Mobile bay and fort 221

Mocking

Mocking bird p. 370
Mulberry-trees 350
Myrica cerifera 351

N

Natches, an Indian nation in Louisiana 37
—— *adore the sun* ibid.
—— *established distinctions and ranks among them* 45
—— *their conspiracy against the French* 47
—— *their customs and ceremonies* 38
—— *their nobility imparted only through the women* 45
—— *their princes and princesses descended from the sun, and bearing the name of suns* 37
Natchitoches, an Indian nation near Mexico 342
Nations, civilized, found in the western part of North America 387
Nunez (Vasco, de Balboa) governor of St. Domingo 11

O

Obando (Nicholas de) governor of St. Domingo 6
Observations on the migrations of men to America from other parts 181
Octaschepas, Indians 229
Ohio, or fine river, elephants bones found on its banks 179
Oil made of St. John's wort for healing wounds 353
Ontario, lake in America 176
Opossum 335. 360
Orleans, New, capital of Louisiana 21
——— *inhabitants of,* 23
——— *regularly built* ibid.
——— *situation* 24
Osages, Indians 151
Oumas, Indians 34
Outagamis, Indians, likewise called Foxes 129
——— *their war against the Illinois* 130
——— *destroy the village of Mitchigamias* 133
Ouyatanons, an Indian nation 114
Oxen, wild 93. 355

P

Pakanas Indians p. 229
Panax quinquefolium, *Ginseng* 353
Papapé-changouhias, grand chief of the Illinois 185
Parrots and Parrokeets 370
Partridges, American 95
Péanguichias, or Pehenguichias } *an Indian nation* 114
Pelican 374
Peorias, Indians allied to the Illinois 187
Pigeons, wood 96
Pliakmine, Indian bread 189
——— *kind of medlar in Louisiana, of which the above bread is made* 347
Plovers, golden 97
Poncra, an Indian Cacique in St. Domingo 11
Pontchartrain, lake in Louisiana 220
Pope, a bird (the male of the painted finch) 371
Potosi, mines, and hard labour laid on those who work them by the Spaniards 8
Prinos glaber, the Cassine 355
Prudhomme, a place on the Mississippi, where its shores are steep and rocky 205

Q

Quails 94. 96

R

Rabbets 94
Raccoon, or wood-cat 361
Rattle-snake 363
Reflections on the population of America 381
Rhubarb 353
Rhus Copallinum 354
Roebucks, American 93

S

Saganité, a kind of gruel of maize-flour, with maple syrup p. 189
Sakis, an American nation 131
Salle (Robert Cavelier de la Salle) a Frenchman who endeavoured to make a settlement at the mouth of the Miſſiſippi 71
—— *his unhappy fate* 83
San-Domingo. See in D.
Sardines. See Anchovies.
Sarſaparilla 353
Saſſafras-tree. See Laurus.
Sea-wolves, a nickname given to the ſailors from Bretany 3
Shell-fiſh, ſingular ſpecies, (king's crab) 367
Ship iſland on the coaſt of Louiſiana 320
Simples abound in Louiſiana 353
Sioux, Indians 131
Snake-root 353
Snakes, faſcinated and killed by the Indians 365
—— *numerous in Louiſiana* 363
—— *rattle* ibid.
—— *their bite cured by ſimples known to the Indians* 365
—— *Whipper* 364
—— *Whiſtler* ibid.
Snipes 97
Soto (Ferdinand) a Spaniard who unſucceſsfully went upon diſcoveries 70
Spaniards, their avarice 8
Spoon-bill 374
Squirrels faſcinated by ſnakes 362
——— *of four ſorts in Louiſiana, viz. black, grey, red, and flying* 361
——— *their faſcination accounted for* 362
Stags 93
Stares 97. 369
St. John's wort 353
Swans 96
Swiſs, a bird which is red and blue 372

Tala-

T

Talapoaſhas, Indians p. 229
Taſkikis, Indians ibid.
Tchikachas, Indians, called Chickſaws by the Engliſh 140
——— *allies of the Engliſh* 310
——— *very brave and intrepid* 309
Thruſhes 98
Tobacco, probably indigenous in America 379
Tombekbé fort 285
——— *river* 279
Tonikas, Indian nation 35
Tortugas iſles II. 4
Toulouſe, fort among the Allibamons 226
Turkies, wild 94
Turk's iſland 210
Turtle-doves 96
Tyger, (or Cuguacara) 93. 358
Tyger-cats 359

U

Venereal diſeaſe, its origin 6
Vines, wild 349

W

Water-hens 97
Whipper-ſnake 364
Whiſtler-ſnake ibid.
Wood, floating in the gulph of America 19
Wood-cat (Raccoon) 361
Wood-rat, or Indian rat (Opoſſum) 360

FINIS.